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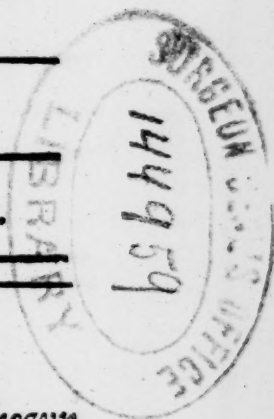
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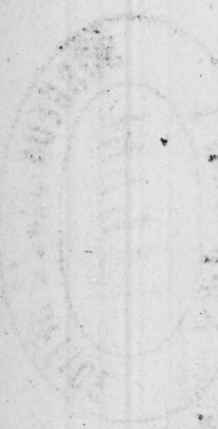
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A
HISTORY
OF THE
PLANTS

Growing about *P A R I S*.



EDERA arborea C. B. Pin.
305. *Ivy. Common on other
trees, every where.*

I. HELIANTHEMUM vul-
gare, flore luteo J. B. 2. 15.
Chamaecistus vulgaris, flore luteo C. B. Pin.
465. Chamaecistus 1. Clus. Hist. 73. *Dwarf
Cistus, or little Sun flower. In a chalky soil
in many places.*

DODONAEUS to represent this
species, has made use of the figure of the
Chamaecistus V. Clusii. The empalement of
the flower of our *Helianthemum* is ill re-

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A

presented

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presented in * *Matthiolus*'s figure they have corrected this fault in that of || *Camerarius*; we must, with *J. Bauhin*, refer to this species, that which *Pena* and *Lobel* have called *Helianthos*, *sive flos solis*, an *Panaxchironium* & *Helenium* 2. *Dioscoridis*? *C. Bauhin* was in the wrong to range it under the fourth species of *Chamaecistus*, since *Lobel* in his observations affirms that mentioned in his memoirs, to be the same with what *Cordus* and *Tragus* have mentioned. *Lobel* made use also of the figure of the *Chamaecistus* *V. Clus.* to represent this, tho' in his book of plants he has used the same figure that *Clusius* has given of his first species of *Chamaecistus*; these variations perhaps deceived *C. Bauhin*: as to what remains, all the authors look upon this species to be vulnerary. *Tabernaemontanus* made an excellent gargarism of it for the diseases of the throat, he ordered this plant to be boiled in red wine, and added to it a little roch alum.

2. HELIANTHEMUM vulgare, flore dilutiore Inst. 248.

3. HELIANTHEMUM flore maculoso Col. part. 2. 77. Cistus flore pallido, punicante macula insignito C. B. Pin. 465.

* Matth. 744.

|| Epit. 501.

THIS species is called *Tuberaria minor Myconi* in the *Hist. Lugd.* but there are faults in the figure; for all the leaves should have been represented hairy, as the author remarks in his description: as for the flowers, they are tetrapetalous, and not pentapetalous, as one finds in all the species of this family. This plant is four times represented in *J. Bauhin*; 1. under the name of *Tuberaria minor Myconi*; 2. under that of *Cistus annuus 2. Clusii, flore pallido, punicante macula insignito*: 3. it is named, engraved, and described under that of *Cistus annuus, flore guttato*: lastly, it is found also under the name of *Cisti species annua, angustifolia*; it varies in it's heighth, according as the seasons are dry, or rainy, and it is that perhaps which has imposed upon *J. Bauhin*. However we must not blame this author; for he grants that it ought to be referred to the judgment of those who shall examine upon the spot the *Tuberaria minor Myconi*, the *Cistus annuus, flore guttato Ponaë*, and the *Cistus annuus 2. Clusii*. I am very sure that the species found in *Spain*, especially in *Catalonia*, where *Myconus* was, who sent it to *Dalechampius*, is the same with that of the wood of *Boulogne*, and there is no doubt but that of *Pona* is so too. As for the *Cistus species annua, angustifolia*, which *J. Bauhin* observed about the *Porte du Peirou* at *Montpelier*, I brought a dried specimen of it to

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Paris, and found it intirely to resemble that which grows in the wood of *Boulogne*. Mr *Ray* has observed these repetitions, but he is mistaken, in confounding the *Tuberaria nostras* J. B. which is the *Tuberaria major Myconi* Lugd. with the *Tuberaria minor* Lugd. The first of these plants is perennial, and forms a kind of turf lying flat to the earth, its under leaves are hairy, the upper ones sleek and smooth. *C. Bauhin* has confounded it also with the little species found in the wood of *Boulogne*. * *M. Magnol* has followed this author, but he recollected afterwards that they were two different species. Lastly, we must refer the *Helianthemum* of *Columna* the plant called by *Caesalpinus* *Chironiae aliud genus*. In *sabulosus* (says he) *nascitur, simplici cauliculo, erecto, foliis majusculis, nervis in longitudinem discurrentibus, specie plantaginis, hirsutis: flosculos & fructus fert praedictae similis, &c.*

4. *HELIANTHEMUM* foliis majoribus, flore albo J. B. 2. 16. *Chamaecistus vulgaris*, flore albo, majore C. B. Pin. 466. *Helianthemum albis floribus* Lob. Icon. 117.

5. *HELIANTHEMUM* thymi folio glabro Inst. 249. *Cistus ledon*, foliis thymi

* Bot. Monsp. & App.

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C. B. Pin. 467. *Cistus ledon thymi foliis*
Clusii J. B. 2. 12. *ledon x.* Clus. Hist. 81.

6. *HELIANTHEMUM tenuifolium*, glabrum humilior, luteo flore J. B. 2. 18. *Chamaecistus ericae folio*, luteus, humilior, C. B. Pin. 466. *Cistus humilis*, angustifolius, *Coris Monspeliensis foliis*, *Selago Monspeliensium*, *Cistus 5. Aflatii & erica chrysanthemos minima*, nostra Lob. Obs. 557.

LOBEL has confounded this plant with the *Cistus humilis* 2. *Clus. Hist.* 149. and perhaps it is this, that has deceived *C. Bauhin* who has committed the same fault, for he refers *Lobel's* plant and that of *Clusius* to his fifth species of *Chamaecistus*, instead of referring *Lobel's* to the twelfth species of this family. Our plant has smooth leaves, as *J. Bauhin* has observed; and the *Cistus humilis* 2 *Clus.* has woolly ones: as for the *Panax chironium minus* *Cam. Epit.* we cannot well determine under what species it ought to be ranged.

7. *HELIANTHEMUM Majoranae foliis capitulis valde hirsutis* *Vaill.* 96.

1. *HELIOTROPIUM majus* *Dioscoridi* C. B. Pin. 253. *Heliotropium majus flore albo* J. B. 3. 604. *Heliotropium* *Dod. Pempt.* 70.

THE leaves of this plant are very bitter, and give a very deep red colour to the blue paper; which shews that their salt is no otherwise different from that of the earth; but in

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the *Sal ammoniac*'s being disengaged a little more than the other principles, and mixed with a great deal of fetid oil, and earth; the juice of this plant makes warts fall off, and takes away the ringworm: it is resolvent, and proper to stop spreading ulcers.

2. *HELIOTROPIUM majus, autumnale, Jasmini odore Inst.* 139.

1. *HELLEBORINE latifolia, montana* C. B. Pin. 186. *Elleborine Dodonaei* J. B. 3. 516. *Helleborine* Dod. Pempt. 384. *The most common bastard Hellebore. In coppices, and shady places.*

WE must not refer to this plant that which is engraved in **Camerarius*, under the name of *Epipactis*, *sive Elleborine*, as *C. Bauhin* has done. The comparison which *Caesalpinus* has made of the flowers of the *Helleborine*, to those of the *Gladiolus*, seems to be not very just.

2. *HELLEBORINE montana, angustifolia, purpurascens* C. B. Pin. 287. *Damaconium purpureum, dilutum, sive Elleborine* vi. Clusii J. B. 3. 516. *Helleborine recentiorum* vi. Clus. Hist. 273.

3. *HELLEBORINE flore albo, vel Damaconium montanum latifolium* C. B. Pin. 187. *White-flowered bastard Hellebore.*

IN the woods near *Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire*, not far from the way leading from Ox-

* Epit. 889.

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to *London*; also in Sir *John Lowther's* wood, directly against *Askham-Hall* in *Westmorland*. *R. Syn. Ed. 3. 383.*

It flowers in *May* and *June*. *Vaill.*

4. HELLEBORINE palustris nostras *Raii Hist. 1231.* 'Tis very common in the old chalk pits by the white house in the road from *Eltham* to *North-Cray*; where the *Orchis myodes* grows, on dry chalky ground; *Mr J. Sherard. R. Syn. Ed. 3. 384.* On the bogs at *Chislehurst*; *Mr Newton.* On all the bogs about *Cambridge*, in great plenty.

HELLEBORUS niger, foetidus *C. B. Pin. 185.* Elleborus niger, sylvestris, adulterinus, etiam hyeme florens *J. B. 3. App. 880.* Helleboraster maximus, flore & semine praegnans *Lob. Icon. 679.* Great bastard black Hellebore, or Bears-foot.

IN the hedges of some closes about *Cherry-Hinton* near *Cambridge*, In several places of the parish of *Brundish* in *Suffolk*; *Mr J. Sherard.* Upon the downs in *Sussex* towards *Chichester*, along the road, *Dr Dillenius. Syn. Ed. 3. p. 272.*

LOBEL has two figures of this plant; that which we just now cited is the best: as *C. Bauhin* cites *Tragus* upon this species of *Hellebore*, he seems to have spoken of two different plants; nevertheless he allows, that the *Pedicularia foetida* 3. and the *Elleborus niger, sylvestris, adulterinus*, are the same with the *Consiligo Ruellii*.

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THE country people frequently give the powder of this herb to their children for the worms. But how dangerous a medicine it is, may be understood by the following accident. Some years ago, when the ground was covered with a very deep snow; a flock of sheep in Ox-Meadow near Fulborn in Cambridgeshire, finding nothing but this herb above the snow, eat plentifully of it. They soon appeared terribly out of order, and most of them died; a few being saved by timely giving them some oil; which made them cast up this herb. Some of those which died, being opened, were found to have their stomachs greatly inflamed. This account I had from the man who attended them. He went with me to the very spot, and as he pointed out the herb which poisoned them, I found it to be this species of Hellebore.

HERBA PARIS Dod. Pempt. 444. J. B. 3. 613. *Solanum quadrifolium, bacciferum* C. B. Pin. 167. *Herb Paris, True-love, one-berry.* In woods and shady places, but not common. Mr Ray observed it in Lampit-Grove at Notley in Essex; and Mr Newton at Petsesbogs at Chiselhurst. I have seen it in Kingston and Eversden Woods in Cambridgeshire, where Mr Ray also had observed it. It flowers in May.

CAESALPINUS took the empalement for the flower. *Tragus* has confounded it with the petals: *Cordus* has described
all

all these parts very well, but he has given the name of flower to the embryo of the fruit. *Fuchsius* fancied he found in this plant leaves like those of *Cyclamen*, and a root transparent like alabaster, and resembling the tail of a scorpion. Under this prepossession he made no difficulty to take the *Herba Paris* for the *Aconitum Pardalianches Dioscoridis*: some authors have been of *Fuchsius*'s opinion; but this error has been refuted by *Dodonaeus*, *Matthiolus*, and several others. *Baptista Sardus* and *Caesalpinus* have affirmed, that the *Herba Paris* is good for madness. The first of these prescribed half a spoonful of the powder, taken fasting for 20 days. *Camerarius* says, the powder of its roots eases the colick. *Pena* and *Lobel* * relate, that the following antidote cured some dogs, which had been made to take arsenic and corrosive sublimate: and others which had eaten arsenic mixed with *nux vomica*. Take of the root of *Bohemian angelica* and wild angelica, of *Vincetoxicum*, great Valerian, Polypody, Marsh-Mallow, and Nettle, of each four drams, two drams of the bark of *Mezereon Germanorum*, thirty six plants of *Herba Paris*, twenty four fruits of the same plant: macerate the roots in vinegar, dry them and powder them with the rest: the dose is two drams in red wine. *Tragus* says the *Herba Paris*, bruised and ap-

* Adv. 106.

,plied

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plied as a cataplasm, asswages the inflammation, and dissolves the swelling of the testicles; it is a sovereign remedy for whitflaws; the distill'd water of it cures the inflammation of the eyes.

1. *HERNIARIA* glabra J. B. 3. 378. Polygonum minus: five millegrana major, glabra C. B. Pin. 281. Herniaria Dod. Pempt. 114. *Rupture-wort.*

At the Lizard-Point in Cornwall. R. Syn. Ed. 3. p. 160.

* *PENA* and *Lobel* have given a very sorry figure of this plant, and the comparison which they have made of it's flowers, to those of the *Tribulus terrestris*, is not very just.

THE *Rupture-wort* gives a faint tincture of red to the blue paper, it is acrid and a little saltish: it's salt does not appear different from that which is obtain'd from the earth, without the assistance of fire, it gives almost the same marks of acidity with the *Sal ammoniac*; but in this plant, this salt is united with a great quantity of sulphur and earth. They affirm that the *Rupture-wort*, applied as a cataplasm, cures ruptures, especially if one gives to drink at the same time the juice or distilled water of it: some prescribe a dram of the powder of it in an opiate, or in broth. They use this plant also with success in a retention of urine, and nephritic cholic, adding three drops of *Neroli*,

* Adv. 180.

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or a dram of marmalade of orange flowers, to each quart of the ptisan which they prepare.

2. *HERNARIA hirsuta* J. B. 3. 379. *Polygonum minus*, five millegrana major, *hirsuta* C. B. Pin. 281.

1. *HESPERIS hortensis* C. B. Pin. & *Hesperis sylvestris inodora* C. B. *Vaill.* 101.

ON the banks of the rivulets, about *Dalehead* in *Cumberland*, and *Grassmire* in *Westmoreland*. *Cambd. Edit. Gibf.* p. 846.

2. *HESPERIS Leucoii folio serrato*, *siliqua quadrangula* Inst. 223. vel potius *Leucoium luteum sylvestre*, *Hieracifolium* C. B. Pin. 201. *Vaill.* 101.

3. *HESPERIS Allium redolens* Mor. Hist. 252. *Alliaria* Matth. 843. J. B. 2. 883. *Jack by the hedge*, *Sauce alone*. *Common on ditch banks every where*.

THIS plant is very bitter, smells like garlic, and gives a faint red colour to the blue paper, which shews that it contains a salt resembling the *Sal ammoniac*, mixed with a great deal of sulphur and earth. For by the chymical * analysis, the *Alliaria* yields, besides the acid phlegm, some volatile concrete and fix'd salt very lixivial, and a great deal of oil and earth. *Ruellius* affirms, that this plant is diuretick. *Caesalpinus* commends it's seed for the vapours: this author and *Fabricius Hildanus* say, that the powder of the leaves of *Alliaria* cures carcinomatous ulcers.

* *Extract of the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

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1. *HIERACIUM* quod *Pilosella* major repens, minus hirsuta C. B. Pin. 262. *Hieracium Piloselloides*, vulgare Mem. Acad. R. 1721. N. 1.

THIS and the six following have seeds crowned with a hairy down, and not separated each other. *Vaill.*

2. *HIERACIUM* murorum, folio pilosissimo C. B. Pin. 129. *Pilosella* major quibusdam, aliis *Pulmonaria* flore luteo J. B. 2. 1033. *Pulmonaria Gallica* sive aurea Tabern. Icon. 194. *French, or Golden Lung-wort. On banks.*

C. BAUHIN has observ'd, that this species is twice engraved in the *Hist. Lugd.* * under the name of *Corchorus Dalechampii*, and under that of *Pulmonaria Gallorum, sive auricula muris major Tragi*. But as the author of this history allows it to be the same plant, and that he has spoken of it in the chapter of *Corchorus*, only because *Dalechamps* believed that it might be that of the Ancients, we must not accuse him of having made two plants of one; he might be justified in the same manner on several other occasions.

3. *HIERACIUM* murorum, laciniatum minus pilosum C. B. Pin. 129. *Pilosellae* majoris, sive *Pulmonariae* luteae species magis laciniata J. B. 2. 1034. *Pulmonaria Gallica, foemina* Tabern. Icon. 195. *Golden Lung-wort with more jagged leaves. It is said to grow in walls.*

* Lugd. 565, 1328.

4. *HIERACIUM* Erucæ folium, hirsutum J. B. 2. 1025.

THIS name agrees well with a great species of *Hieracium*, which grows in the wood of *Boulogne*, and in several other places about *Paris*: its leaves are more sub-divided than *J. Bauhin*'s figure represents them; the flowers are well enough drawn, each stalk sustains several, tho' *J. Bauhin* affirms that there is but one at the top of the stalks.

5. *HIERACIUM* luteum, hirsutum J. B. 2. 1024.

THE figure and description of this plant answer very well to a species of *Hieracium* which is common at *Paris* and *Montpelier*: Its stalks are sometimes above two cubits high, to make use of the terms of *J. Bauhin*, but this author seems not to have well distinguished it from the species he calls *Hieracium, glabrum, seu minus, hirsutum*.

6. *HIERACIUM* amygdalas amaras olens, seu odore Apuli suaverubentis H. R. Par. *Hieracium* parvo flore luteo, Apuli flore suaverubenti, odoris aemulum. H. R. Bles. *Hieracium* odore Apuli suaverubentis Joncq. Hort. *Hieracium* Castorei odore Monspeliensium Raii Hist. 232. & Cat. Plant. Angl. *Hieracium* minus Cichorei; vel potius stoebes folio, hirsutum Raii Cat. Plant. Cantabr. *Hieracium* foliis Cichorii sylvestris, odore

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odore Castorei Bot. Monsp. *In Charlton chalk pits.*

It is surprising that a plant so common both in hot and cold countries, should not have been described but within these few years. *M. Magnol* is the only one that has engraved it: I find no smell of the castor in this plant; but rather of bitter almonds, or laurel.

7. *HIERACIUM maximum glabrum* Erucae folio Inst. 469.

THE stalk is about three foot high, hollow, channelled, smooth, three lines thick or more, the first leaves are five or six inches long, and are divided to the mid-rib into several segments, each of which pretty much resembles a leaf of Dandelion, and the whole rib is not much unlike the under leaves of the garden Rocket. The leaves, which accompany the stalk, are a good deal distant one from another; their sub-divisions are shorter, but much more pointed: in fine, the last leaves are pretty much like those of Dandelion. Out of the bosoms of all these leaves, from the very bottom, grow branches which are sub-divided into many others, adorned with a few leaves, and loaded with flowers, seven or eight lines in diameter, the semiflorets of which are purplish underneath towards their extremity.

M. VAILLANT makes these two but one species.

8. *HIERA-*

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8. *HIERACIUM* minus, *Dentis leonis folio*, oblongo glabro C. B. Pin. 127. *Hieracii* parva species, *Hyoseris angustifolia*, aspera J. B. 2. 1025. *Hyoseris angustifolia* Tabern. Icon. 180.

THIS and the two following have their seeds crowned with a feathered down, and separated by chaff. They might constitute a distinct family, under the name of *Hyoseris Vaill.*

9. *HIERACIUM* *dentis leonis folio obtuso*, majus C. B. Pin. 127. *Hieracium macrocaulon*, junceum, sive minus primum Dodonæo J. B. 2. 1031. *Hieracium longius radiculatum* Lob. Icon. 238. *Long rooted Hawkweed. In pastures.*

THIS plant is well engraved in **Tabernaemontanus* under the name of *Hieracium macrorhizon*; but *J. Baubin* was in the wrong to refer to this species of which we are speaking, the *Hieracium intybaceum*, and the *Hypochoeris*, *Porcellia* of the same author.

10. *HIERACIUM* *Alpinum*, *latifolium maculatum*, *hirsutie incanum*, *flore magno* C. B. Pin. 128. *Hieracium Pannonicum*, *latifolium* 1. Clusio, *Pilosellæ majori*, sive *Pulmonariæ luteæ accedens*, *maculatum* J. B. 2. 1026. *Hieracium* 1. *latifolium* Clus. Hist. cxxxix. *Broad-leaved Hungarian Hawkweed.*

* Tabern. Icon. 183.

FOUND on the banks of the *Devil's Ditch* near *Reche*, not far from *Newmarket*; also on *Bernuk* heath in *Northamptonshire*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 167. On *Bartlow hills* in *Essex*, on the edge of *Cambridgeshire*, where the common people call it *Dane's blood*, and have the very same tradition, which most others have concerning the *Ebulus*. This, I suppose, occasioned *Camden's* mistake, who says the *Ebulus* is found on those hills. I have found it also on a hillock in the open field, between *Trip-low* heath and *Foulmire*. Its *Empalement* is scaly, and the down sits on a pedicle.

11. *HIERACIUM* Chondrillae folio, radice succisâ majus C. B. Pin. 127. *Hieracium minus*, praemorsâ radice, sive *Fuchsi* J. B. 2. 1031. *Hieracium minus*, praemorsâ radice Lob. Icon. 237. *Hawkweed* with bitten roots, yellow *Devil's-bit*. In pastures.

HÆC sane planta insigniter variat, magnitudine, & laciniarum diversitate, says *J. Bauhin*. He believes that *Tabernaemontanus* gives four figures of the same plant under the name of * *Hieracium minus Dioscoridis*, *Hieracium nigrum*, *Hieracium minus*, *lactuca leporina*, and *Hieracium aphacoides*. *Tabernaemontanus* is to be commended for engraving all these varieties; but he ought to have noted that they were not different species: *C. Bauhin* however has separated

* Tabern. Icon. 181, 182.

the *Hieracium aphacoides* from the other species of *Tabernaemontanus*. *Tragus* has engraved our plant under the name of * *Lagopus*, but (as *J. Bauhin* observes) its figure might as well have been joined to his † *Hieracium minus*, if it were not for two circumstances which do not agree with *Tragus's* figure of the *Lagopus*: 1. He says his *Hieracium minus* entirely resembles the *Dandelion*, which he calls *Hieracium majus*; only it is smaller and blacker: 2. || that its leaves are rough, hairy, and indented like a saw; by which it would seem as if this plant was rather the *Succisa* 3. as the *Bauhins* pretend. *C. Bauhin* is inconsistent when in the *Phytopinax*, he observes that *Tragus* engraved this plant under the name of *Lagopus*, and in the *Pinax* cites only the *Hieracium minus*, and the *Succisa* 3. *Tragi*; for it is certain that *Tragus's* figure answers this plant, and it is as plain (as I just now said) he spake of it under the names of *Hieracium minus*, and *Succisa* 3. *Anguillara* says so little concerning the *Hieracium minus*, and the *Lactuca leporina Apulei*, that it cannot be determined what species of *Succory* he means, if this plant were not called to this day in Italy *Cazza lepre*.

THIS and the three following have their seeds crowned with a feathered down, and

* Trag. 263.

† Ibid. 265.

|| Ibid. 143.

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not separated by chaff from each other. They may constitute a distinct family under the name of *Picris*. *Vaill.*

12. *HIERACIUM* nigrum Tabern. Icon.

181. *Hieracium* foliis Coronopi C. B. Pin.

128. *In pastures.*

C. BAUHIN believes this is a variety of the *Hieracium chondrilla*, folio glabro, radice succisa majus C. B. Pin. 127. Howsoever it be, this plant is well represented in *Tabernaemontanus*.

13. *HIERACIUM* asperum, majori flore, in limitibus agrorum J. B. 2. 1029. *Cichorium montanum*, angustifolium, hirsutiae asperum C. B. Pin. 126. *Hieracium intybaeum*, asperum Tabern. Icon. 184.

J. BAUHIN believed it was the *Cichorium luteum* of *Tabernaemontanus*; C. Bauhin has separated them, and ranges this under the *Cichorium pratense*, luteum, hirsutiae asperum, vel *Hieracium hirsutum*, foliis caulem ambientibus. I take it to be the same plant, with the leaves more or less waved.

14. *HIERACIUM* echioïdes, capitulis Cardui benedicti C. B. Pin. 128. *Hieracium capitulis Cardui benedicti maximum*, Buglossum echioïdes quibusdam J. B. 2. 1028. Buglossum echioïdes, luteum, Hieracio cognatum Lob. Icon. 577. *Lang de boeuf*. *On the borders of fields.*

It would have been difficult to know whether this was the *Buglossum luteum*,
Lingua

Lingua bovis vel hirci dicta of *Camerarius*, if he had not added that in *England* the women esteem it more than the true *Bugloss*; for this remark seems to have been drawn from the memoirs of *Pena* and *Lobel*, who say the same thing of the *Buglossum echioides luteum*. These authors have spoken of this plant again under the name of *Hieracium montanum folio Lycopsis, Cirsii sequanorum flore*.

15. *HIERACIUM* fruticosum, latifolium, hirsutum C. B. Pin. 129. Hieracei sabaudi varietas I. Erinus quibusdam Matthioli dicta J. B. 2. 1030. Hieracium frutescens, latifolium polyanthos Eyft. *Bushy Hawkweed with broad rough leaves. In woods.*

THIS species is distinguished principally by its leaves, which are hairy on both sides: Mr *Ray* refers to this the *Hieracii sabaudi varietas altera* J. B. The figure of J. *Bauhin* represents it not amiss, but the leaves of it are not hairy.

THIS and the two following have seeds crowned with a hairy down: and empalements consisting of scales disposed spirally on several lines. *Vaill.*

16. *HIERACIUM* fruticosum latifolium, foliis dentatis glabrum C. B. Pin. 129. Hieracium majus, latifolium Pannonicum, 2. Clusii J. B. 2. 1027. Hieracium majus, latifolium 2. Clus. Hist. cxi. *The smoother broad*

broad leaved bushy Hawkweed. Near Hulfwater in Westmorland.

THALIUS calls it *Intybi* vi. species; and he has described it better than *Clusius* and *C. Bauhin*, who has nevertheless given a new description of it under the twenty fourth species of *Hieracium* of the *Prodromus*, and not under the twenty second as it is marked in the *Pinax*: the figure of the *Hieracii sabaudi varietas altera* *J. B.* represents this well enough; but *J. Bauhin* knew these species but very confusedly.

17. *HIERACIUM* fruticosum, angustifolium, majus *C. B. Pin.* 129. *Narrow leaved bushy Hawkweed. In the woods about Hampstead.*

THIS species is twice engraved in *J. Bauhin*, under the name of * *Hieracium rectum, rigidum quibusdam sabaudum*, and under that of || *Hieracium majus, angustifolium, Pannonicum* 3. *Clusio*. *Dodonaeus* calls it *Hieracium primum* *Pempt.* 638. *foliis* (says he) *digito latioribus, virentibus, per margines exiguum incis.* If *Lobel* in his † observations had not made use of *Clusius's* figure we should hardly have believed that he intended to speak of the *Hieracium sabaudum*, which he calls in his memoirs *Hieracium montanum, foliis & laciniis Chondrillae coeruleae, flore luteo dentis leonis*; for this name

* *J. B.* 2. 1030.

|| *Ibid.* 2. 1027.

† *Obs.* 120.

and the description, do not at all agree with it.

18. *HIERACIUM* crucae folium hirsutum J. B. 2. 1025.

19. *HIERACIUM* dentis leonis folio, bulbosum C. B. Pin. 127. Prodr. 63.

It is to this species we must refer the *Hieracium intybaceum* Tabern. Icon. 183. as appears by the figure of its root, and Caspar Bauhin's description: the very figure his brother made use of to represent the preceeding species, answers much better to this. C. Bauhin is inexcusable for having reduced the plant of *Tabernaemontanus* under that which he has called *Hieracium dentis leonis folio, monoclouon, subasperum*; for besides that it has several stalks, and branches, it is certain he could not have made use of a better figure to represent this species.

20. *HIERACIUM* minus, dentis leonis folio subaspero C. B. Pin. 127. Hypochoeiris, Porcelliae Tabern. Icon. 179.

HIPPOCASTANUM vulgare Inst. 612. *The horse Chestnut. It is planted in many places.*

1. *HIPPURIS* foetida Dillen. Cat. Giff. 105. *Equisetum foetidum* sub aqua repens C. B. Pin. 16. Prodr. 25. J. B. 3. 731. *Common in standing waters.*

2. *HIPPURIS* corolloides Ger. emac. 1115. *Hippuris chara* major, subcinerea, fragilis Act. Ac. R. S. 1719. p. 18. *Equisetum fragile majus* subcinereum, aquis immersum Hist.

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Ox. 3. 621. Icon. sect. 15. Tab. 4. N. 9. *Vaill.* 104. On a bog by *Smockhall*, a wood nigh *Bath*, near *Chiselhurst* in *Kent*; and also at *Evansham Ferry* three miles from *Oxford*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 132.

3. HIPPURIS foliis senis. Chara foliis senis, inferioribus integris. Act. Ac. R. Equisetum sive Hippuris lacustris foliis mansu arenosis Gesnero Pluk. Phytogr. Tab. 29. Fig. 4. an Equisetum granulolum, sub aquis repens. Flor. Quasim. 31. cum fig.? *Vaill.* 105.

THIS and the preceeding are made but one species in the Synopsis.

4. HIPPURIS quae Chara major caulibus spinosis Act. Ac. Reg. Equisetum sive Hippuris muscosus, cauliculis spinulis crebrius exasperatis, sub aquis repens, Sherardi Hist. Ox. 3. 621. N. 10. *Vaill.* 105. In the turf bogs in Ireland. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 133.

5. HIPPURIS lacustris, foliis non articulosis, longioribus, lucidis. Chara translucens, major flexilis Act. Ac. R. Sc. 1719. pag. 18. Tab. 3. Fig. 8. *Vaill.* 105.

6. HIPPURIS brevissimis & tenuissimis fetis, polyspermos. Chara translucens, minor, flexilis Act. Ac. R. Sc. 1719. *Vaill.* 105.

1. HORDEUM distichum J. B. 2. 429. Common long-ear'd Barley. Sown in the fields.

2. HORDEUM distichum, spica brevior & latiore granis confertis Raii Hist. 1243.

Hordeum

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Hordeum distichum spica lata compressa brevior H. Ox. 206. Ic. sect. 8. Tab. 6. Fig. 2. *Vaill.* 105. *Sprat-Barley* or *battle-door Barley*. Sown in the fields.

3. *HORDEUM polystichum* J. B. *Winter* or *square Barley* or *Bear-Barley*, and (in the North of England) *Big*.

THE two first cannot bear the winter, and so are sown in the spring: this endures the cold and is therefore better suited to the northern counties. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 388.

4. *HORDEUM hexastichum pulchrum* J. B. 429. Mr Ray takes this not to be different from the preceeding.

HORMINUM sylvestre lavandulae flore C. B. Pin. *Horminum foliis quernis*. *Sideritis querno folio* Lugd. 1121. Gall. 23. Tom. 2. Fig. 24. *Vaill.* 105. *Common English wild Clary*. In gravelly places.

1. *HYACINTHUS oblongo flore, coeruleus, major* C. B. Pin. 43. *Hyacinthus, Anglicus sive Belgicus* J. B. 2. 585. *Hyacinthus non scriptus* Dod. Pempt. 216. *English Hyacinth, or Harebells*.

J. BAUHIN took the flower of this plant to be hexapetalous: it is certainly monopetalous.

2. *HYACINTHUS Anglicus, cinericeus* Eyst.

It is the same with the preceeding, only its flower is whitish.

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3. *HYACINTHUS* non scriptus flore candido Dod. Pempt. 215.

HYDROCOTYLE vulgaris Inst. 328. *Ranunculus aquaticus* Cotyledonis folio C. B. Pin. 180. *Cotyledon aquatica* J. B. 3. 781. *Aquatica* *Cotyledon acris septentrionalium* Lob. Icon. 387. *Marshy Pennywort or white Rot.* Common in boggy places. It flowers in June and July.

IF *Columna* intended to speak of this plant under the name of *Ranunculus rotundifolius, aquaticus, umbilicatus*, he was very little acquainted with its character; but we must not condemn so able a man, without examining in the marshes of *Sebeto* near *Naples*, whether the plant which he has described is like ours. The flowers and fruits are well engraved in the *Elemens de Botanique* Tab. 173.

THE petals are entire; and the fruit flat, like a *Thlaspidium*. *Vaill.*

HYOSCYAMUS vulgaris, vel niger C. B. Pin. 169. *Hyoscyamus vulgaris* J. B. 3. 627. *Hyoscyamus niger* Dod. Pempt. 450. *Common Henbane.* On waste places and dung-hills every where.

IT's leaves are insipid, and have an ill scent; they give a pretty deep red tincture to the blue paper: the root gives it a little fainter red, it is sweetish, and has the taste of an *Artichok*; it is likely that the *Sal ammoniac* which is in this plant, is involved in a great deal of sulphur and earth: for

By the * chymical analysis, it's leaves yield some volatile concrete salt, and a great deal of oil. The *Henbane* is very soporifick, resolving and lenifying; it is seldom taken inwardly. *Helidaeus* set a great value upon its seed, and mix'd it with the conserve of *Roses* for spitting blood. *Tragus* affirms that the juice of *Henbane*, or the oil made by the infusion of its seeds cures the pain in the ears, if one syringes them with it. The *Henbane* is used in the anodyne cataplasms to resolve tumours. For example, They boil in a certain quantity of milk, two handfuls of *Henbane* leaves, as much of those of *Mandrake* and *Nightshade*, and one ounce of the seeds of *Henbane* and *Poppy*; strain it all thro' a sieve, and add the yolk of an egg and a little *Saffron*: Some boil only the leaves of *Henbane* in milk, and apply them to the part that is afflicted with the Gout. Some soften the leaves of the same plant under the coals, and lay them upon the breasts, to free the passage of the milk or dissipate the clods. *Tabernaemontanus* says, that the seeds of it must be bruised with wine, and applied as a cataplasm upon the breasts of women newly brought to bed. The oil pressed out of this seed has the same Virtues. For Chilblains on the hands, hold them over the smoak of *Henbane* seeds burning upon coals, and

* Extract of the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

squeeze

squeeze the fingers till the extravasated and condensed lymph comes out: this lymph as it passes thro' the pores of the skin, takes the shape of little worms.

It's character is well engrav'd in the Institutions; but it is said there, thro' mistake, that the seeds are fastened to the partition; for they sit upon two *placenta's* which are fastened to the partition. *Vaill.*

THE Petal is yellowish, strip'd with purple lines; and the Summits are purple. I found two or three years ago, near the castle at Cambridge, a remarkable variety, with the petal and summits of a pure brimstone colour, without the least tinge of purple. The Seeds of this being sown in the Botanic garden at Chelsey, have produced the very same variety.

1. *HYPERICUM* vulgare C. B. Pin. 279. *Hypericum vulgare, five perforata, caule rotundo, foliis glabris* J. B. 3. 381. *Hypericon* Dod. Pempt. 76. *St John's wort. In hedges.*

FUCHSIUS maintains, that they are very obstinate who deny this plant to be the *Hypericon* of *Dioscoridis*: However the leaves of our *St John's wort* are not extreamly like those of *Rue*. *Dodonaeus* has confounded this species with that with square stalks, and which we shall speak of afterwards. *Matthiolus's* * figure represents the leaves of the

* Adv. 88.

St John's wort larger than nature. *Tragus* has given two figures of this plant; one under the name of *Herba perforata*, and the other under that of *Hypericon vulgare*.

It's leaves are stiptick, and a little saltish; they have a salt resembling the *Sal ammoniac*, but it is united with a great deal of earth, and dissolv'd in a liquor not unlike the spirit of Turpentine; for the transparent points upon the leaves of this plant, which seem to be so many holes, the black points upon the borders of it's flowers, and the little knobs upon it's fruits, ought to be regarded as so many bottles fill'd with this liquor. It is no wonder then that the *St John's wort* should be vulnerary, deterfive, diuretic, febrifugous, and good for the vapours. They distil this plant and make an Oil and an Extract of it; the oil is simple or compound: the simple is made thus, Infuse the tops of *St John's wort* between flower and seed, in a sufficient quantity of Olive oil; set it for some days in the sun; strain it out; and reiterate the infusion till it be of a deep red: for the compound oil, infuse one pound of the tops of the same plant in two pound of oil, and one pound of red wine; after it has been macerated three days, boil it in *Balneo Mariae* till the wine be consumed: make three infusions after the same manner, and in the last dilute
a pound

a pound of *Venice Turpentine*, and four scruples of *Saffron*; these oils are excellent for all sorts of wounds; they give half an ounce or an ounce of it to drink for spitting of blood, and the Dysentery: for the Sciatica, Rheumatism, and such like diseases, they rub the part with two ounces of oil of *St John's wort*, and one ounce of good spirit of wine; this mixture is very resolving. To make the Extract of this plant, Take the flowers in the bud, put them to digest for two days in good Spirit of Wine, squeeze out the Infusion, and let it evaporate to the consistence of an Extract; they give from a Scruple to a Dram of it: *Angelus Sala* prescribes the use of it for Madness, Melancholy, and raving fits which come without a fever, or any manifest cause. They have given the name of *Fuga Daemonum* to the *St John's wort*, because they believ'd it to be good to cure those whom they fancied to be possess'd: but it is worth our observation, that these people are generally cheats, or really hypochondriac; and generally speaking, all the herbs which are thought good for pretended Possessions, are excellent for Vapours, Madness, and Melancholy: The decoction of *St John's wort*, the distill'd water of this plant, and the infusion of it's seed, kill worms, and provoke urine. It is used in the anti-nephritic syrup of M. *Charas*, aperitive and cachectic syrup of the same author,

syrup

symp of *Mugwort*, powder which *Paulmier* has prescribed for madness, *Venice Treacle*, reform'd Treacle of M. *Charas*, *Mithridate*, compound Oil of Scorpions, Ointment *Martiatum* in the Mundificative of *Smallage*.

2. *HYPERICUM minus, erectum* C. B. Pin. 279. *Hypericum pulchrum* Tragi J. B. 2. 383. *Hypericum pulchrum* Trag. 74. *Small upright St John's wort. In woods.*

3. *HYPERICUM minus, supinum, vel supinum glabrum* C. B. Pin. 279. *Hypericum exiguum* Trag. 72. *The least trailing St John's wort. In sandy pastures.*

TRAGUS's figure of this plant represents the preceeding species better than this: that of *J. Bauhin*, who calls it *Hypericum minimum supinum* 2. 384. is more correct than those of *Clusius*, *Dodonaeus*, and * *Lobel*, whose figure is naught, whatsoever this author may say of it.

4. *HYPERICUM elegantissimum, non ramosum, folio lato* J. B. 2. 383. *Androsæum glabrum, non ramosum* Bot. Monsp. *Elegant imperforate St John's wort. In the western parts of England.*

FABIUS COLUMNA † calls it *Androsæum Campoclarense*, and has given an excellent figure of it. *Tragus* has engrav'd it close by the figure of the following plant; but there is nothing but a draught of it with-

* Obs. 217.

† Col. part. 1. 74.

out a description. C. Bauhin has call'd this species *Ascyrum*, *sive Hypericum bifolium, glabrum, non perforatum*: we must not refer to it as this author has done, the *Ascyrum*^a Cam. which is a very branchy plant; but only the separate leaf marked with a star: the *Androsaemum* of Camerarius represents it pretty well, only the leaves are too much pointed, and the plant has too many stalks. There is the same fault in the figures of Matthiolus, Lobel, and Dodonaeus, who call it *Ruta sylvestris Hypericoides*; for it is very likely, that the *Androsaemum* of these two last authors is not different from that of Matthiolus, since Pena and Lobel refer to this author's figure; thus I do not see why C. Bauhin has separated them.

5. HYPERICUM Ascyron dictum, caule quadrangulo J. B. 2. 382. *St Peter's wort. In moist meadows.*

J. BAUHIN's figure is transpos'd; ^b *Tragus* calls this species *Hypericum* 3. he compares its leaves to those of *Money-wort*, and has placed the figure of it between the common and the preceeding *St John's wort*. We must refer to the plant of which we are speaking the *Ascyron* of ^c *Matthiolus*, ^d *Dodonaeus*, ^e *Anguillara*, ^f *Pena* and ^g *Lobel*,

^a Cam. Epit. 676. ^b Trag. 73. ^c Matth. 937. ^d Dod. Pempt. 78. ^e Ang. 243. ^f Adv. 173. ^g Lob. Icon. 399. & Obs. 226.

the ^h *Hist. Lugd.* ⁱ *Caesalpinus*, ^k *Castor Durantes.* and ^l *Lacuna*: *Fuchsius* has given a sorry figure of it: it is not easy to determine whether he meant this; *Thalius* and *Camerarius* have only named it. Mr *Ray* has referred to the species of which we are speaking the *Androsaemum hirsutum* C. B. Pin. he seems surprized that *Bauhin* should call it hairy; but we must consider, that this author gave that name upon the description and figure of the *Androsaemum alterum, hirsutum* ^m *Col.* which are excellent, and that C. *Bauhin* has confounded this plant with the *Ascyrum* of all the authors just now quoted. We must leave then to the *Androsaemum hirsutum* C. B. Pin. only the synonymy of *Columna*, and perhaps that of ⁿ *Dodonaeus*, who calls it simply *Hypericum*, *Foin dur*: but he describes the leaves to be hairy only underneath, and it's figure does not shew them to be so at all.

6. HYPERICUM perforatum, caule quadrangulo, flore minore. *Ascyrum* Matth. Lugd. 2. 1155. Gall. 2. 55. *Vaill.* 106.

7. HYPERICUM palustre supinum tomentosum Inst. 255. Item *Hypericum supinum tomentosum*, minus vel *Monspeliacum* C. B. Pin. 279. Inst. 255. *Hypericum*

^h Lugd. 1155. ⁱ Caesalp. 385. ^k Cast. 51. ^l Lac. 372. ^m Col. part. 1. 75. ⁿ Dod. Gal. 50.

tomentosum J. B. 3. l. 29. p. 384. Hypericum supinum, tomentosum alterum Clus. Hist. CLXXXI. Hypericum tomentosum, & Hypericum supinum Clus. Lob. Icon. 400. Hypericum tomentosum Lob. Obs. 218. Hypericum supinum Dod. Pempt. 76. Icon. 77. Hypericum cotonné de Lobel. Lugd. Gall. 2. 54. Vaill. 106. *Marsh St Peter's wort with hoary leaves. In the bog at Charlton. On Hounslow Heath. In the boggy grounds at Gamlingay in great plenty.*

8. HYPERICUM villosum, erectum, caule rotundo Inst. 255. Androsaemum hirsutum C. B. Pin. 280. Androsaemum alterum, hirsutum Col. Part. 1. 74. Hypericum Androsaemum dictum J. B. 3. 382. *Tutsan St John's wort. In bushes and hedges.*

COLUMNA has give an excellent figure of this plant. That of J. Bauhin is good for nothing.

1. HYPNUM repens, trichoides, terrestre, luteo-virens, vulgare, majus, capitulis erectis Dillen. Cat. Giff. 215. Muscus arboreus, splendens, sericeus. Muscus capillaceus, ramosus, minor, capitulo angustissimo Inst. 552. Muscus capillaceus, major, ramosus, capitulo angustissimo Inst. 551. & Muscus capillaceus, minimus, muralis, sericeus ejusd. 552. Vaill. 132. *Common on walls and at the roots of old trees.*

2. HYPNUM ramosum, fluitans pennatum Dillen. Syn. 81. Muscus denticulatus, lucens,

cens, fluviatilis, maximus, ad ramulorum apices Adianti capitulis ornatus Pluk. Almag. Bot. Mor. Hist. Oxon. Part. 3. 626. Sect. 15. Tab. 6. Fig. 33. Inst. 556. *In the Thames and in the Lee.*

3. HYPNUM repens, filicifolium, non ramosum, pediculis brevioribus, versus foliorum summitatem egredientibus *Dillen. Syn.* 88. Muscus pennatus, omnium minimus Inst. 556: *Common in moist places.*

4. HYPNUM repens, filicifolium, non ramosum, pediculis & capitulis longioribus, ad radicem egredientibus, foliolis utrinque duplicatis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 218. Muscus pennatus, capitulis Adianti Raii *Syn. Ed. 1. App.* 236. (*Ed. 3. 88.*) *In moist places about Woolwich, Shooters-Hill, &c.*

5. HYPNUM, *pennatum, minus, capitulis incurvis.* Muscus squamosus, non ramosus, major & minor, capitulis incurvis Inst. 553. Muscus pennatus, denticulatus, minor *Vaill.* 137.

6. HYPNUM repens, triangularibus, angustis foliis, ramulis subrotundis *Dillen. Syn.* 83. Muscus denticulatus, minor, sericeus nostras, capitulis Adianti H. Ox. 3. 626. Sect. 15. Tab. 6. Fig. 35. *In moist places, and at the roots of trees.*

7. HYPNUM repens, trichoides, arboreum, majus, capitulis & furculis erectis, minus ramosis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 216. Muscus dendroides, elatior, radice repente Inst. 554.

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& Muscus squamosus, viticulis longioribus, glabris Inst. 555. *Vaill.* 137. *On old stumps.*

8. HYPNUM erectum, arbusculam referens, ramulis subrotundis, confertim nascentibus *Dillen. Syn.* 81. Muscus squamosus, ramosus, erectus, Alopecuroides Inst. 554.

It was first found by Mr *Vernon* at *Gamlingay*; afterwards by Dr *Richardson*, in *Yorkshire*, plentifully. *Syn.*

9. HYPNUM palustre, erectum, arbusculam referens, ramulis subrotundis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 220. Muscus squamosus, dendroides, repens Inst. 554.

10. HYPNUM terrestre, erectum, ramulis teretibus, foliis subrotundis, albo-virentibus cinctis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 220. Muscus terrestris, furculis Kali aut Illecebrae aemulis, foliis subrotundis, squamatim incumben- tibus *Raii Syn.* 37. (*Ed.* 3. 81.) *In moist woods.*

11. HYPNUM repens, triangularibus, minoribus foliis *Dillen. Syn.* 80. Muscus squamosus, major, sive vulgaris Inst. 553. item Muscus squamosus, major, foliis amplioribus, acutissimis ejusd. ibid. *Vaill.* 137. *Common ground Moss. In barren pastures and at the roots of trees.*

12. HYPNUM repens, furculis magis erectis, foliis reflexis, longioribus cinctis, operculo capituli magno *Dillen. Syn.* 82. Muscus squamosus, major, foliis angustioribus, acutissimis Inst. 553.

ON the mountains of *Crevetenan Ballinahinch*, in the county of *Down*, *Ireland*.
Synops.

13. *HYPNUM* repens, trichoides, terrestre, viridius minus, capitulis tumidioribus, cernuis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 216. Muscus squamosus, ramosus, tenuior, capitulis incurvis *Inst.* 553. *Velvet-Moss.* In woods, in February and March.

14. *HYPNUM* repens, trichoides, terrestre, minimum & breve, capitulis tumidioribus, cernuis *Dillen. Syn.* 84. Muscus squamosus, ramosus, crassior, capitulis incurvis *Inst.* 553.

15. *HYPNUM* terrestre, erectum, ramulis teretibus, foliis inter rotunda & acuta medio modo se habentibus *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 220. Muscus squamosus, cupressiformis *Inst.* 554. *In moist woods.*

16. *HYPNUM* repens palustre, foliis triangularibus per caules expansis, extremitatibus convolutis & acuminatis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 219. Muscus filicifolius palustris *Vaill.* 138. *On bogs.*

17. *HYPNUM* repens, trichoides, terrestre, minimum, capitulis majusculis, oblongis, erectis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 216. Muscus terrestris, omnium minimus, capitulis majusculis, oblongis, erectis *Raii Syn.* 38. (*Ed.* 3. 85.) *On roofs of houses and stones.*

18. *HYPNUM* erectum, aut fluitans, aquaticum, foliis oblongis, perangustis, acutis

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cutis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 219. Muscus fluitans, foliis & flagellis longis, tenuibusque Raii Syn. App. 338. (*Ed.* 3. 82.)

IN the pits of the shaking bogs in *Ireland*, and in the ditch of water, almost at the farthest end of *Marston Lane*, near the turning up the back-side of *Heddington-Hill*.
Synops.

19. HYPNUM repens, triangularibus reflexis foliis majus *Dillen. Syn.* 82. *In moist places.*

20. HYPNUM longum, erectum, foliis angustis, caulibus appressis *Dillen. Syn.* 83. Muscus squamosus, elatior, ramosus, caulibus compressis *Inst.* 553.

21. HYPNUM repens, crispum cupressiforme *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 217. Muscus squamosus, ramosus, minor & crispus *Inst.* 553. *In woods and on thatch'd houses.*

22. HYPNUM repens, filicinum, velutispicatum *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 217. Muscus filicinus major C. B. Pin. 360. *In woods.*

23. HYPNUM repens filicinum, minus, luteo-virens *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 217. Muscus filicinus minor C. B. Pin. 360. *In woods.*

24. HYPNUM repens, filicinum, pennatum *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 218. Muscus vulgaris, pennatus, major C. B. Pin. 360.

25. HYPNUM repens, filicifolium, ramosum, ramulis surrectis & minus complanatis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 218. Muscus vulgaris, pennatus, minor C. B. Pin. 360. *In moist places.*

26. HYPNUM

26. HYPNUM repens, triangularibus, reflexis foliis, minus *Dillen. Syn.* 82. Muscus squamosus, non ramosus, capitulis incurvis *Inst.* 553.

FOUND by Dr Richardson in Yorkshire, and by Dr Doering in Cane-Wood. *Synops.*

27. HYPNUM repens, filicinum, crispum *Dillen. Syn.* 85. Muscus squamosus, viticulis longissimis, Abietinis *Inst.* 554.

BETWEEN Northfleet and Gravesend. *Synops.*

28. HYPNUM repens, crispum, ramulis compressis, filicinorum more dispositis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 217. Muscus squamosus, Linariae folio, major & crispus *Inst.* 554. Near Gravesend.

J.

1. **J**ACEA nigra pratensis latifolia C. B. *Pin.* 271. Jacea nigra vulgaris, capitata & squamosa J. B. 2. 27. Jacea nigra *Tabern. Icon.* 152. *Knapweed or Matfellow.* Common in pastures.

TABERNAEMONTANUS's figure of it is good enough; we must refer to this species the * *Jacea nigra* *Dod.* and the *Jacea nigra vulgaris* *Lob.* † tho' these two authors have made use of the figure of the || *Jacea Austriaca* *vi. Clus.* which ought to be different from

* *Pempt.* 124.

† *Icon.* 541.

|| *Hist.* vii,

ours, since *Clusius* separates them. Perhaps *C. Bauhin* was not aware that *Dodonaeus* and *Lobel* spake of the common one; thus we must refer to the species of which we are speaking, all the synonymies given by *C. Bauhin* * to his *Jacea nigra laciniata*, except those of *Clusius* and *Camerarius*: for the *Hyosiris Plinii* of *Anguillara* is not different from the common, as one may see in this author's || book, where he relates that it is excellent to take away the Thrush, and to heal wounds, and that they call it at *Padua* *Herba dalle ferite*.

TABERNAEMONTANUS recommends the decoction of it for Ruptures: there are some that give it in powder in pottage.

By the chymical analysis it yields hardly any thing but a substance loaded with acrid salt.

2. JACEA cum squamis ciliis instar pilosis J. B. 3. 29. *Jacea Austriaca* vi *Clus. Hist.* vii.

THE figure which *Clusius* has given of this plant is not very good, especially if one examines the heads well, and it is that perhaps, which has deceived *C. Bauhin*, who has confounded it with the *Jacea nigra* *Dod.*

3. JACEA latifolia capite hirsuto C. B. Pin. 271.

4. JACEA supina, incana purpurea *Vaill.* 107.

* Pin. 271.

|| Ang. 216.

5. *JACEA* vulgaris, laciniata, flore purpureo Inst. 443. *Scabiosa* major, squamatis capitulis C. B. Pin. 269. *Centaurium collinum* Gesneri, flore purpureo J. B. 3. 32. *Scabiosa* major, flore purpureo Tabern. Icon. 158. *Great Knapweed* or *Matfellow*. In pastures and amongst the corn.

TRAGUS's description of his fifth species of *Scabious*, does not at all agree with this plant, for he compares its leaves to those of *Coriander*: We have more reason to believe with *J. Bauhin*, that *Tragus* has describ'd by his third species of *Scabious*, the heads of which he justly compares to those of the *Cyanus*, which he calls in this place *Lychnis coronaria*; it is perhaps this comparison that gave room to *Matthiolum* to say, that our *Knapweed* (which he calls *Scabiosa major*) has seeds like those of the *Lychnis coronaria*. *J. Bauhin* proposes several criticisms upon the authors that have treated of this species of *Knapweed*: for instance, that there are two figures of it in *Tabernaemontanus*, to wit, under the name which we cited above, and under that of the *Jacea* III. &c.

6. *JACEA* vulgaris laciniata, flore albo Inst. 443. *Centaurium collinum* Gesneri, flore albo J. B. 3. 32.

7. *JACEA* nemorensis, quae serratula vulgo Inst. 444. *Serratula* J. B. 3. 23. *Serratula* Dod. Pempt. 42. *Saw-wort*. In woods.

8. *JACEA* pumila, supina purpurea *Cyanus repens*, latifolius C. B. Pin. 274. *Cyanus repens* Lob. Icon. 548. *Cyanus permarus*, repens, folio Lavandulae J. B. 3. 24.

1. *JACOBÆA* vulgaris, laciniata C. B. Pin. 131. *Jacobaea vulgaris* J. B. 2. 1059. *Jacobaea* Dod. Pempt. 642. *Common Ragwort. In moist pastures.*

It's leaves are bitter, aromatic, a little astringent, and give but a very faint tincture of red to the blue paper: they contain a great deal of oil and terrestrial parts; their salt very much resembles that which is natural in the earth. *Dodonaeus* says that the Ragwort is vulnerary, deterfive, and good for the diseases of the throat. An ointment made at *Paris* with it's juice is commended for the St Anthony's-Fire, but it would be better to bath the Face with the juice it-self warmed.

2. *JACOBÆA* Senecionis folio, incano, perennis Raii Hist. 1. 285. *Hoary perennial Ragwort with Groundsel leaves. Near hedges.*

3. *JACOBÆA* vulgaris, foliis instar *Erucae laciniatis* C. B. Pin. 131.

I CAN hardly believe this species to be only a variety of the first; it's roots are fibrous, white, a little acrid and aromatic: the stalks are about three foot high, channelled and green, but purplish towards the bottom: It's first leaves are cut much like those of the Horse-Radish five or six inches long,

long, smooth, bright-green, and bitter: and the last quarter which terminates the purplish and ridged rib, is larger than the others: The leaves, which accompany the stalks, are shorter, smooth on both sides, cut to the rib, pretty much like those of the *Garden-Rocket*: the flowers grow in clusters at the top of the branches; radiated, gold-coloured, and half an inch broad: their disk is composed of several florets, cut like a star with five points: out of the bottom of each floret arises a forked pointal, whose horns bend downwards, the semiflorets are three lines long and one broad; streaked lengthways, and gently notched at their extremities: the empalement is about three lines long, smooth, almost cylindrical, streaked and cut to the very base into several blackish pointed segments. The florets and semiflorets are sustained by pappous embryos, which become reddish seeds, slender, one line long, each charged with a very fine white down, two lines high.

THIS plant flowers in *July* and *August*; its seeds are ripe in *September*.

4. *JACOBAEA latifolia, palustris* five aquatica Raii Hist. 285. *Broad-leaved marsh or water Ragwort. In moist meadows.*

MR *Ray* describes this plant very well; but the figure of the *Jacobaea latifolia* J. B. which Mr *Ray* does not distinguish from his *Jacobaea palustris*, does not answer it very well:

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well: it seems to me to be better represented by the figure of the * *Jacobaea* III. *latifolia* I. *Clus.* but I am not sure it is the same plant. What M. *Magnol* † took for *Clusius's* does not differ from that growing about *Paris*.

5. *JACOBAEA Pannonica* I. *Clus. Hist. XXI.* *Senecio incanus pinguis* C. B. Pin. 131. *Senecio hirsutus, viscidus, major, odoratus* J. B. 2. 1042. *Erigeron tomentosum, alterum* Lob. Icon. 226. *Cotton Groundsel* or *Simson.* Common in sandy places.

MR *Ray* || has made a fine criticism on the synonymies of this plant.

6. *JACOBAEA Senecionis folio* Mor. H. R. Blef.

NEAR *Hornsey*, and on *Black-Heath* along the road to *Charlton*; Dr *Dillenius. Syn. Ed.* 3. 179.

IT's flowers are composed of eight, ten, or twelve semiflorets, which form the ray and usually roll downwards. The empalements are cylindrical, when the flower is perfect, three lines long, and a little more than a line thick. But when the flowers are gone, these empalements are conical and about three lines long. The feeds are black, narrow, one line long, radiated lengthwise, and surmounted by a plume of white hairs. *Vaill.*

Dr *DILLENIVS* says the leaves are neither woolly, nor viscid, nor of a strong smell.

* *Clus. Hist.* xxiii.

† *Bot. Monsp.*

|| *Hist.* 230.

What

What I have seen on Black-heath has all these qualities, and appears to me to be the same with the preceding.

7. JACOBÆA foliis ferulaceis, flore minore Inst. 486. Chrysanthemum Alpinum, foliis Abrotani multifidis C. B. Pin. 134. Chrysanthemum Alpinum, Etscherianum, Jacobacæ affine J. B. 2. 1058. Chrysanthemum Alpinum II. Clus. Hist. 334.

J. BAUHIN justly blamed the Author of the *Hist. Lugd.* for having separated the plant which he has called *Ageratum ferulaceum Dalechampii* from the *Achillaea montana Penae*: But J. Bauhin is also to blame for not having known that the *Ageratum ferulaceum* of *Dalechamps* was the same with the *Chrysanthemum Alpinum* II. of *Clusius*.

THOSE who are asthmatical are ordered to smoak this plant like Tobacco. The leaves are used in Ptisans, and after the manner of Tea.

8. JACOBÆA palustris, altissima, foliis ferratis Inst. 485. Conyza palustris, ferratifolia C. B. Pin. 266. Virgæ aureae sive solidagini angustifoliae affinis, Lingua major Dalechampii J. B. 2. 1062. Consolida palustris Tabern. Icon 555. *Marsh Golden-Rod or Con-sound, by some Marsh Fleabane, or Birds-Tongue.* Mr Ray says he has found it in the fen ditches in the isle of Ely; and particularly near Stretham-Ferry. *I have sought for it several times in vain.*

TABER-

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TABERNAEMONTANUS has a good figure of this plant: The *Hist. Lugd.* has a good figure of it also, and describes it very well, and compares it's flower, not without reason, to that of the *Ragwort*; but the figures of *Camerarius* and *Thalius* are good for nothing.

9. JACOBÆA montana, lanuginosa, angustifolia, non laciniata C. B. Pin. 131. Jacobaea Pannonica, folio non laciniato J. B. 2. 1058. Jacobaea 11. Clus. Hist. xxii. *Mountain Ragwort, with an undivided leaf. On Gogmagog-Hills, New-Market-Heath, and other such like places. It flowers in May.*

10. JACOBÆA maritima C. B.

ILEX folio rotundiore, molli modiceque sinuato, sive Smilax Theoph. C. B. Pin.

IMPERATORIA pratensis, major Inst. 316. Angelica sylvestris, major C. B. Pin. 155. Angelica sylvestris, magna, vulgatio J. B. 3. Part. 2. 144. Angelica sylvestris Dod. Pempt. 318. *Wild Angelica. In watry places.*

THE root of this plant is sudorifick, one ounce of vinegar of Squills must be mixed with three ounces of the infusion of it in wine; this mixture must be drank and the patient covered.

1. IRIS palustris, lutea, sive Acorus adulterinus J. B. 2. 732. Iris palustris, lutea Tabern. Icon. 643. Acorus adulterinus C. B. Pin. 34. *Yellow Water-Flower-de-Luce. Common in watry places.*

THE

THE fourth and fifth lines of *C. Bauhin's* synonymies of the *Acorus adulterinus* belong to the *Acorus verus sive Calamus aromaticus*, and are placed by mistake amongst those of this species. We must also refer to it the *Acorum falsum Cam. Fuchsius, Matthiolus* and *Tabernaemontanus* have badly represented it's flower: but the two last have got the figure of it's root better engraved.

DODONAEUS and *Lobel* say it's root is very astringent: *Tragus* also says, a decoction of it in wine stops all sorts of fluxes and hemorrhagies. For a violent cough boil half an ounce of it in lean broth, and add seven or eight cray-fish.

2. *IRIS foetidissima seu Xyris* Inst. 360. *Stinking Gladdon or Gladwyn. In hedges and thickets, but not very common. In a hedge near Kentish-Town; and in a thicket near Fulborn.*

ISATIS sylvestris vel angustifolia C. B. Pin. 113. Isatis sive Glastrum spontaneum J. B. 2. 909. Isatis sylvestris Dod. Pempt. 79. Wild Woad.

This plant differs only by culture from that *manured Woad*, which is sown in several parts of *France*. *J. Bauhin* confounds the petals with the empalements of it's flowers: for he says they consist of eight; but it is certain, that four of them form the flower, and the other four the empalement. Dr
Wedel,

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Wedel, Professor of Physick in the University of *Jena*, has obtained true volatile salt from this plant only by fermentation, without the assistance of fire.

JUNCAGO palustris, & vulgaris *Inst.* 266. *Gramen junceum*, spicatum, sive *Triglochin* C. B. *Pin.* 6. *Gramen marinum*, spicatum, alterum *Lob. Icon.* 17. *Arrow-headed grass. In boggy places.*

LOBEL and *Tabernaemontanus* represent it's fruit when fully ripe in their figures. That in the *Hist. Lugd.* shews it in the state when it's capsules begin to open, they are all represented in *J. Bauhin's* figure; but he had no reason to separate it from what he calls *Hyacinthi parvi facie*, *Gramen triglochin*, which *Cherlerus* found upon the *Pont du Gard*, between *Nismes* and *Beaucaire*; for my part, I never saw any upon this bridge, but this species which is as common in the hot as in the cold countries; I have caused the flowers and fruits of this plant to be carefully * engraved.

1. *JUNCUS laevis*, panicula non sparsa C. B. *Pin.* 12. *Juncus Matthioli* J. B. 2. 520. *Juncus laevis*, glomerato flore *Lob. Icon.* 84. *Soft Rush with a more compact panicle.*

MR Ray observes, that *J. Bauhin's* figure of the *Juncus Matthioli*, represents this

* *Elem. de Bot. Tab.* 142.

Rush very well ; but that the description does not answer it : there is a great deal of confusion in the history of the species of *Rush* in authors.

2. JUNCUS laevis, paniculâ, sparsâ, major C. B. Pin. 12. Juncus paniculâ arundinacea J. B. 2. 520. Juncus laevis vulgaris, paniculâ sparsâ Lob. Icon. 84. *Common soft Rush. In moist places.*

3. JUNCUS acumine, reflexo, major C. B. Pin. 12. J. B. 2. 508. Juncus Melancranis Lugd. 985.

4. JUNCUS foliatus minimus J. B.

5. JUNCUS foliatus, minor, floribus per ramos sparsis : an Gramen junceum, Hybernicum, minus, Thlaspios capitulis, Sherardi H. Ox. 3. 229. N. 29. Icon. sect. 8. Tab. 10. fig. 29. *Vaill. 109.*

6. JUNCUS parvus, cum pericarpis rotundis J. B. 2. 522. Gramen junceum, foliis & spica Junci C. B. Pin. 5. Gramen junceum III. Tabern. Icon. 224. *Rush-grass with round Seed-Vessels. In moist meadows.*

J. BAUHIN's figure is better than those of *Lobel* and *Tabernaemontanus*.

7. JUNCUS montanus palustris Raii Hist. 1303. Syn. 201. (*Ed. 3. 432.*) Oxychoenos sive Juncus acutus Alpinus Cambro-Britannicus Park. Th. 1193. Icon. 1194. Gramen junceum maritimum majus Park. Th. 1271. Icon. 1270. Gramen junceum, semine acuminato Flor. Pruss. 115. *Vaill. 110. Moss.*

Moss-Rush or Goose-corn, On bogs in many places.

8. *JUNCUS palustris, humilior, erectus* Inst. 246. *Gramen nemorosum calyculis paleaceis, erectum* C. B. Pin. 7. *Holostium Matthioli junceum* J. B. 3. 510. *Holosteum Matthioli* Lob. Icon. 18.

9. *JUNCUS palustris, humilior, repens* Inst. 246. *Gramen nemorosum, calyculis paleaceis, repens* C. B. Pin. 7. *Gramen junceum bufonium* Tabern. Icon. 225. *Toad-Grass. Common in moist places.*

10. *JUNCUS parvus, repens, capsulis triangularibus. Gramen junceum, minimum, capsulis triangularibus* H. Ox. 3. sect. 8. Tab. 9. Fig. 4. Vid. Petiv. Concord. N° 223. *Vaill.* 110.

11. *JUNCUS foliis articulatis, floribus umbellatis* Inst. 247. *Gramen junceum, folio articulato, aquaticum* C. B. Pin. 5. *Gramen aquaticum* Tabern. Icon. 214.

THALIUS who calls it *Gramen junceum* πολύκαρπον, had not well observed the articulations of the leaves; these articulations are only described in *C. Bauhin's* figure in the * *Prodromus* and that of the *Hist. Lugd.* where this plant is named *Arundo minima*.

* Prodr. 12.

12. *JUNCUS palustris*, glaber, floribus albis. Gramen *Luzulae accedens*, glabrum, in palustribus proveniens, paniculatum Pluk. Phytogr. Tab. 34. Fig. 11. *Cyperus palustris*, hirsutus, minor, paniculis albis H. Ox. 3. Sect. 8. Tab. 9. Fig. 39. *Morison* has confounded this plant, which is smooth, with that which is hairy. Gramen cyperoides, palustre, *Leucanthemum Raii* Hist. 1295. *Vaill.* 110.

IN many boggy places in *Cornwall*, and in all the mosses in *Lancashire* and *Scotland*. Mr *Doody* observed it on *Bagshot-heath*; Mr *Petiver* in a large low bog between *Wickham* and *Croydon*; Mr *Du Bois* near *Tunbridge* plentifully. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 427.

THIS plant is of a particular character. Each flower is composed of three or four white chaffs, which inclose two or three seeds. Each seed is encompassed at it's base with seven or eight white threds, without any summits, and terminated by a thred, which is usually forked. We must range this amongst the species of *Scirpoides*; or else make a new family of it, which may be distinguished by these threds, encompassing the base of the seed. *Vaill.*

13. *JUNCUS nemorosus*, latifolius, major Inst. 246. Gramen hirsutum, latifolium, majus C. B. Pin. 7. Gramen rore lucidum, nemorense sive *Luzulae* J. B. 2. 493. Gramen
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sylvaticum, pilosum Tabern. Icon. 227. *Common hairy Wood-Grass. Common in woods.*

THE figures of *Tabernaemontanus* and *Lobel* would be very good, if the capsules were not quite round.

14. *JUNCUS villosus*, capitulis Psyllii Inst. 246. *Gramen hirsutum*, capitulis Psyllii C. B. Pin. 7. *Gramen cyperinum*, pilosum Tabern. Icon. 219. *Gramen exile*, hirsutum, *Cyperoides Lobelii* J. B. 2. 493. *Small hairy Wood-Grass. Common in meadows and pastures. It flowers in April.*

THE figure which the author of the *Hist. Lugd.* has given of it under the name of *Gramen nemorum Dalechampii*, does not at all resemble it.

15. *JUNCUS villosus* capitulis Psyllii globosis. *Gramen hirsutum* capitulo globoso H. Ox. 3. Sect. 8. Tab. 9. Fig. C. B. Pin. 7. *Gramen hirsutum*, elatius panicula juncea compacta Raii Cat. Angl. 146. & Hist. 1291. Synops. 193. (*Ed.* 3. 416.) *D. Petiv.* *Gramen hirsutum*, capitulo globoso Park. Th. 1186. *Dillenius* (*Cat. Giff. p.* 54.) observes that this is no variety of the preceding, but a distinct species. *Vaill.* 111. *The greater hairy grass, with a compact rush, like panicle.*

ON the moors in Lancashire near Haslenden. *Mer. Pin.*

16. *JUNCUS villosus*, latifolius maximus. *Gramen Luzulae maximum* J. B. 2. Lib. 18. Pag. 493. *Gramen nemorosum*, hirsutum, latifolium,

latifolium, maximum Raii Cat. Angl. 156, Hist. 1292. Synopf. 133. (Ed. 3. 416.) Vaill. 111. *The greatest, broad leaved, hairy Wood-Grass.*

I OBSERVED it in a ditch of a close adjoining to *Hampstead-wood*, near *London*, plentifully. *R. Syn. Ed. 3. 416.*

17. *JUNCUS* angustifolius, villosus, floribus albus, paniculatis Inst. 247. Gramen hirsutum, angustifolium, minus, paniculis albis C. B. Pin. 7. Gramen Luzulae affine, flore albo J. B. 2. 492. Gramen Leucanthemum Dalechampii Lugd. 426.

J. BAUHIN had not observed the capsules of this species, for he seems to deny that it bears any fruit.

JUNIPERUS vulgaris, fruticosa C. B. Pin. 488. *Juniperus* vulgaris, baccis parvis, purpureis J. B. 1. 293. *Juniperus* Dod. Pempt. 852. *The common Juniper-Tree.* On Juniper-hill in *Cambridgeshire*, and in hedges in other places.

IT's salt has some resemblance to that called by *Angelus Sala* *Oxysal diaphoreticum*, being a fixt salt loaded with a great deal more acid than is necessary to saturate it.

THUS by the chymical analysis, we obtain from the *Juniper* several acid liquors, and a little fix'd but no volatile salt. We must observe, that the salt of this plant is involved in a great quantity of sulphur and some terrestrial parts: *Juniper* wood yields, besides

the aetherial oil, a great deal of oil thicken'd to the consistence of syrup; it's berries yield a great deal more and it's top a little less: To extract all these substances from the *Juniper*, they must be carefully separated in the analysis, otherwise their mixture produces at first an ardent and urinous spirit; after which the oil forsakes the *Faeces*: it is no hard matter to perceive that all these principles should render the *Juniper* good to restore the functions of the stomach, to dissipate the wind and matters that cause acute pains, to clear the lungs and evacuate that gross lymph which often occasions difficulty of breathing. This plant is also sudorifick, cephalick, and hysteric; it provokes the terms, takes away the obstructions of the bowels, restores their elasticity, and gives a free passage to the urine. They make use of the wood, the tops and the berries: the decoction of the wood volatilises the blood, and purifies it by insensible transpiration, much after the manner as the *Guaiacum*. A *Semicupium* prepar'd with this wood gives great ease to those that are troubled with the Gout; the wine in which the tops of *Juniper* have been boiled is very diuretick. *Tragus*, *Matthiolus*, *Hartman* and *Simon Paulli* affirm that they have cured some persons of the Dropsy by the use of this wine: I have seen some very much eased by pills made with two parts of *Aloës*, and one part of *Juniper* berries. They draw from these berries an ardent

dent spirit, a tincture, an elixir and an extract; they prepare with it also a Ratifia, and a sort of honey: the tincture is made by the infusion of these berries in their ardent spirit; the infusion of the same berries in their spirit, or common water, and evaporated to the consistence of honey, is called the elixir or extract of *Juniper*: the honey of *Juniper* is only the berries boil'd with common honey. It is good in glysters for the Dysentery and Tenesmus. The Ratifia is only an infusion of the *Juniper* berries in Brandy, or Champain, with the addition of a little sugar and some cinnamon. The pulp of these berries cleared from the seeds, and work'd up with some sugar, makes a conserve not inferior to the preparations just now mention'd: Lastly, they burn the fruit of this plant to remove a pestilent air. It is infused in vinegar in time of the Plague, to wash letters, linen, and the very utensils with it. We have no plant in *Europe* that is of greater use: it is used in the *Elixir vitae* of *Fioraventi*, in the *Elixir de tribus*, in the pestilential elixir of *Sennertus*, and in that which *Zwelfer* calls the asthmatic elixir.

1. *LACTUCA sylvestris*, costâ spinosâ C. B. Pin. 123. *Lactuca sylvestris*, sive *Endivia* multis dicta folio laciniato, dorso spinoso J. B. 2. 1003. *Lactuca sylvestris* Dod. Pempt. 646. *Milder-scented*, *Cut-leaved*. *Wild-Lettuce*. *About hedges*.

* MATTHIOLUS's figure would have been very good, if the leaves of it had not been set with prickles: C. Bauhin ought not to have referred to this species the *Lactuca Sylvatica* Fuchs. since this author notes it to be the *Hieracium majus*. † Tragus has spoken of our plant in two places; he calls it *Lactuca sylvestris prima*, & *Endivia vulgaris* 2. I am not of C. Bauhin's opinion, who has referred the description of the wild Lettuce of Cordus to this, and the figure of the same plant to that which he has called *Lactuca sylvestris, odore viroso* Pin. It seems to me that both of them answer best to this last; for it has also some prickles upon the rib, and that is perhaps what C. Bauhin was not aware of. It may be also that he was deceiv'd by the reading of Thalius, who has confounded the wild Lettuce of Cordus, with that of Tragus. It is very true that the wild Lettuce of Cordus is the *Endivia Tragi*, for the first has taken the figure of the second; but it is false that the Lettuce of the one is the Lettuce of the other.

2. LACTUCA sylvestris, angusto, laciniato folio Bot. Monsp. App. Chondrilla viscosa, humilis C. B. Prodr. 68. *Lactuca sylvestris, laciniata, minima* Raii Cat. Cantabr. *The least wild Lettuce or Dwarf Gum Succory. Near Pancras.*

* Matth. 522.

† Trag. 259. and 267.

ON a bank and in a ditch by the side of a kind of drove or lane leading from *London* road to the river, just at the water, near a quarter of a mile beyond the *Spittle-house* end. *R. Cat. Cant.* 83.

3. *LACTUCA* perennis humilior, flore caeruleo *Inst.* 473. *Chondrilla caerulea*, altera, *Cichorii sylvestris folio* C. B. *Pin.* 130. *Chondrilla* vel *Chondrilla caerulea* J. B. 2. 1019. *Chondrilla caerulea* *Tabern. Icon.* 176.

It is very probable that the plant which *C. Bauhin* has called *Chondrilla caerulea*, *latifolia*, *laciniata* *Pin.* is but a variety of this; as is also the following.

4. *LACTUCA* perennis, humilior, flore albo *Inst.* 473. *Chondrilla altera*, *Cichorii sylvestris folio*, flore albo C. B. *Pin.* 130. *Chondrilla alba* *Tabern. Icon.* 176.

1. *LAMIUM* purpureum, foetidum, folio subrotundo, five *Galeopsis Dioscoridis* C. B. *Pin.* 230. *Galeopsis* five *Urtica iners*, folio & flore minore J. B. 3. 323. *Urtica iners*, altera *Dod. Pempt.* 153. *Small Dead-nettle*, or *red Archangel*. Common on banks.

DODONAEUS's figure of it is very good; but that called by *Tabernaemontanus Galeopsis* II. is better still: we may refer that which the *Hist. Lugd.* calls *Ballote crispa*, major to this species; but we must separate from it the *Lamium* of *Fuchsius*; for this *Lamium*, as well as that of *Tragus*, answers

much better to the *Lamium purpureum*, non *foetens*, folio oblongo C. B. Pin.

2. LAMIUM folio caulem ambiente, minus C. B. Pin. 231. Galeopsis five Urtica iners, minor, folio caulem ambiente J. B. 3. App. 853. Morsus Gallinae, folio Hederulae, alterum Lob. Icon. 463. *Great Henbit*. In meadows and corn fields.

THE plant called by *Tabernaemontanus* *Alfines species* Icon. 714. ought to be ranged under this species, as *J. Bauhin* has observed: this author is mistaken, when he refers to it the plant which * *Dodonaeus* calls *Urticae foetidae altera species*. This is not different from the *Lamium purpureum*, foetidum, folio subrotundo, five *Galeopsis Dioscoridis* C. B. Pin. 230. any more than the *Ballote crispa*, major *Lugd.* if we may judge of it by the figure in the *Hist. Lugd.* The *Marrubium χαμαιπετὲς* *Thal.* and the *Alfine*, *Hederula altera* Ger. ought to be referred to this *Lamium*: thus of all the synonymies of the *Lamium folio caulem, ambiente majus*. C. B. Pin. there will remain only the *Lamium Pannonicum* 3. *Clus.* which I do not know, neither do I believe *C. Bauhin* knew it.

3. LAMIUM rubrum minus, foliis profunde incisiss Raii Synops. 129. (*Ed.* 3. 240.) Pluk. Phytog. Tab. 41. Fig. 3. *Lamium folio caulem ambiente majus* C. B. Pin. 231.

* Dod. Gal. 39.

Small cut-leaved red Archangel. In gardens and fallow fields.

It is to this plant, that we must refer the *Ballote crispa major* Hist. Lugd. 1253. and not to the first species. *Vaill.*

4. *LAMIUM* vulgare, album, five Archangelica, flore albo Park. Theat. 604. Galeopsis, five Urtica iners, floribus albis J. B. 3. 322. *Lamium* album, non foetens, folio oblongo C. B. Pin. 231. *Lamium* album, Tabern. Icon. 536. *White Archangel, or Dead-nettle. On ditch banks.*

I do not believe this plant is a variety of the *Lamium* with purple flowers, tho' *C. Bauhin* makes but one species of it after *Tragus* and *Dodonaeus*; for if it was so, we should see some one perhaps with purple, amongst the great quantity found with white flowers in this country: they pretend also that it sometimes bears a yellow flower: for my part, I am of *J. Bauhin*'s opinion who distinguishes them as different species. *Pena* and *Lobel* very improperly compare the flower of ours to that of the bean or honeysuckle: *C. Bauhin* ranges under our *Lamium* the *Galeopsis vera Dioscoridis Clusii*, whose figure answers well enough to it, but the description agrees better with the plant called by him *Lamium maximum, sylvaticum, foetidum* Pin. where he repeats it not without reason. *Clusius* seems to have known these two plants but confusedly; and *C. Bauhin* ought

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ought to have shewn the difference between the figure and description of this author.

1. LAMPSANA *Dod. Pempt. 675. J. B. 2. 1028. Soncho affinis, Lampsana domestica C. B. Pin. 124.* Nipplewort. In hedges.

MR Ray, who has described this plant very well, has observ'd that *J. Bauhin* was mistaken, in affirming its seeds were pappous: This author took for varieties of the same plant the three species of *Sonchus sylvaticus*, of which * *Tabernaemontanus* has given figures; *C. Bauhin* however has separated the second species from it.

2. LAMPSANA minor, aphyllorcaulos Mem. Ac. R. 1721. N. 5. *Vaill. 113. Hieracium minus, folio subrotundo C. B. Pin. 127. Hyoseris latifolia, Hyoseris mascula Tabern. Icon. 179. Small Swines Succory or Hawkweed. Mr Doody observed it about Hampton-Court. I have seen it in great plenty amongst oats in a very sandy field adjoining to White-Wood near Gamlingay.*

1. LAPATHUM folio acuto, crispo C. B. Pin. 114. *Lapathum acutum, crispum Tabern. Icon. 436. J. B. 2. 988. Sharp-pointed Dock with curled leaves. Common in moist meadows.*

TABERNAEMONTANUS's figure is very good. It is strange that *Morison* † should confound the *Lapathum folio acuto, crispo*

* Tabern. Icon. 192, 193.

† Hist. 578.

C. B. *Pin.* with the *Lapathum aquaticum*, minus *J. B.* || and that he should not apprehend that this last species is the *Pusillum fontilapathum*, & *Lapatholum vocatum tenellum* Adv. *Pena* and *Lobel* * affirm, that their plant has it's leaves more narrow than the *Potamogeton*. *J. Bauhin* relates their description which ends thus, *folia angustiora multò quam Potamogetonis*; and adds afterwards that *Pena* and *Lobel* have called it *Pusillum fontilapathum*, & *Lapathiolum vocatum tenellum*. *Morison*, on the contrary, to *folia angustiora multò quam Potamogetonis*, adds, *Pusillum fontilapathum*, & *Lapathum tenellum vocati*; comparing this plant with itself. *J. Bauhin* is by no means excusable, for having confounded the *Fontilapathum* of *Lobel*, with the *Hydrolapathum minus* of the same author: these two plants are represented very distinctly in *Lobel*. †

THE root of this plant is very bitter, astringent, pale yellow, and gives a pretty deep tincture of red to the blue paper: it's leaves are sourish, and give the same paper a lively tincture of red, which gives reason to conjecture that they contain more acid salt, and that the root has more acrid salt and earth: this acid salt approaches to that of Nitre; for it does not blacken the

|| J. B. 2. 987.

* Adv. 117.

† Icon. 586.

tincture

tincture of Galls, any more than that of *Sorrel*: The root of *Dock* is generally us'd at *Paris* in broths and aperitive Ptisans. For example, they scrape two ounces of it, and boil it in lean broth, in which, having strain'd it, they dissolve half a dram of chalybiated soluble Tartar: they boil also two ounces of the same root, and as much of *Enula Campana* in two quarts of water: they add to it at last a stick of *Liquorice*; they strain the Ptisan, and dissolve in it one dram of vegetable salt. They give several glasses of it every day to those who have the itch, tetters, or other diseases of the skin; it is very good for the St Anthony's Fire, heat of the blood, and for the small pox. The root bruised is apply'd to the ulcers on the legs, and is an ingredient in the ointment for the itch: They boil for that use, in a very little water, and a good deal of butter, four ounces of the root of this plant, and as much of that of *Enula Campana*, minced small: they strain them thro' a sieve, and mix an ounce and half of flower of sulphur with six ounces of the strained liquor.

2. LAPATHUM folio acuto-plano C. B. Pin. 114. *Lapathum acutum*, five *Oxylapathum* J. B. 2. 983. *Lapathum sylvestre*, five *Oxylapathum* Dod. Pempt. 648. *Sharp-pointed Dock*. *In watry places*.

3. LAPATHUM aquaticum, folio cubitali C. Pin. 116. *Lapathum maximum*, aquaticum,

ticum, five Hydrolapathum J.B. 2. 989. Lapathum palustre Tabern. Icon. 437. *Great Water-Dock. In deep ditches.*

THALIUS, according to *C. Bauhin*, seems to have spoken of this as of two different species, but he takes notice that his *Rumex aquaticus* is the same with what he calls *Hippolapathum sylvestre*, *Hydrolapathum*. Mr *Ray* had reason to say, that *J. Bauhin* was mistaken, when he took this to be only a variety of the *Lapathum folio acuto plano* *Pin.*

SOME at *Paris* make use of the following remedy to preserve themselves from the Gout.

TAKE six ounces of great Water-Dock, Gentian and Liquorice roots, Cinnamon and Mace, of each three ounces, Saffron two ounces, pour upon them six quarts of white wine. Let them stand in digestion in a pot well stoppt, upon warm embers for three days filtrate the infusion, and add to it a gallon of good spirit of wine. The dose is from two to four ounces. It is good in the Sciatica, Rheumatism, and Tetters. *Muntingius*, the author of this prescription, looks upon the great Water-Dock as the *Herba Britanica* of the Ancients. He proposes it as a most certain antiscorbutick; and adds to this remedy, yolks of eggs, pepper, and Elder vinegar.

It's

It's leaves are stiptick, a little bitter, and give a deep tincture of red to the blue paper: the root gives it a little fainter; it also is very stiptick and bitter: it's bark is thick, of a flesh colour, streaked, it's heart is soft and pale yellow.

It is probable the salt of this plant may be composed of Allum and *Sal ammoniac*, mix'd with a great deal of fetid oil.

4. *LAPATHUM hortense*, folio oblongo, five secundum Dioscoridis C. B. Pin. 114. Item *Hippolapathum latifolium ejusd.* secundum Pluk. Rheubarbe des Moynes Fusch. ch. CLXXV. *Lapathum sativum antiquorum* Munting. Ic. Herb. Brit. 38. *Lapathum sativum* Lapas J. B. 2. l. 23. p. 985. Item *Lapathum majus* five *Rhabarbarum Monachorum ejusd.* ibid. secundum Pluk. *Vaill.* 113.

M. TOURNEFORT refers this last name to the *Lapathum hortense latifolium C. B. Pin.* which seems to me to be the plant in question, and should consequently be named three different times in the *Pinax. Vaill.*

5. *LAPATHUM* folio acuto, flore aureo C. B. Pin. 114. *Lapathum anthoxanthum* J. B. 2. 988. *Lapathum sylvestre*, 4. genus Dalechampii Lugd. 604. *Golden-Dock. About* Crowland, in Lincolnshire.

THE figure of this plant in the *Hist. Lugd.* is good for nothing, any more than that of *J. Bauhin* who has imitated it. The figures
of

of the *Hydrolapathum minus* ^a *Lob. & Lugd.* represent this species much better, we may conclude from thence that the *Lapathum folio acuto, flore aureo* C. B. Pin. is the same with the *Lapathum aquaticum minus* of the same author. He has cited again the ^b *Hippolapathum sativum* Ger. for the *Hydrolapathum minus*; except there is some alteration in this place of the second edition of *Gerard*, which is that I make use of.

6. LAPATHUM folio minus acuto C. B. Pin. 115. Lob. Icon. 285. Lapathum vulgare, folio obtuso J. B. 2. 984. *Common in moist places.*

7. LAPATHUM pulchrum, Bononiense, sinuatum J. B. 2. 988. Lapathum Parisiense, sinuatum H. R. Par. *Fiddle-Deck. In waste places.*

It has almost the same taste and the same virtues as the first, nevertheless it is a very different species, tho' Mr Ray seems to think it is but a variety of the *Lapathum folio acuto, plano* C. B. Pin.

8. LAPATHUM minimum C. B. Pin. 115. Tabern. Icon. 487. Lapathum acutum minimum J. B. 2. 985. *Common in wet places.*

M. VAILLANT ^c refers these Synonymies to the second; but as Dr Dillenius ^d has well observed the branches of this are

^a Icon. 226.

^b Ibid. 389.

^c Bot. Par. 113.

^d Syn. Ed. 3. 141.

more wreathed, after the manner of the *Fiddle-Dock*, the whirls are more thick and frequent, and the leaves under the whirls are shorter.

1. *LAPPA* major, *Arctium* Dioscoridis C. B. Pin. 198. Personata sive *Lappa* major, aut *Bardana* J. B. 3. 571. Personata, *Lappa* major, *Bardana* Lob. Icon. 588. *Great Burr-Dock*, or *Clot-Burr*, In waste places.

MR *Ray*^m says that *C. Bauhin* refers to the Burdock, the plant called *Arctium quorundam*, in the ⁿ *Hist. Lugd.* the same author does not approve of *Parkinson*'s having made a different species of it, nevertheless it is certain that *C. Bauhin* distinguishes it, as well as *Parkinson*, and that in both the editions of the *Pinax*, it is called *Lappa montana*, *altera*, *lanuginosa*. The *Arctium quorundam* *Lugd.* is a species of great *Centory*, which grows upon the great mountain of *Seine* in *Provence*, and especially as one goes towards the summit which they call *le Col la Peiro*.

BURDOCK-leaves are bitter, and make no impression upon the blue paper: their pedicle is sweetish; the roots have at first the same taste; but afterwards they discover that of an *Artich oak*: they give a faint tincture of red to the blue paper; which makes us conjecture that in these parts the *Sal ammo-*

^m Hist. 332.

ⁿ Lugd. 1307.

niac natural in the salt of the earth, is a little more disengaged than in the leaves, where it seems to be clogged with a great quantity of oil and earth.

THE chymical analysis, by means whereof we obtain some volatile concrete salt from this plant, shews that it resembles the *Sal ammoniac*, and we know that it is mixed with *Nitre*, because there are some cracklings at burning of the leaves: if all plants do not give signs of detonation, the reason is that they have so small a quantity of *Nitre*, that it is as it were absorbed by the other principles.

THE *Burdock* is diuretick, sudorifick, pectoral, hysteric, vulnerary, and febrifugous. *Hollier*, a famous Physician of the Faculty of *Paris*, used it's root and flowers with success in the Pleurisy: in this disease they drink great glass-fulls of Burdock water, after having made the patient swallow the sperm of a dozen new laid eggs, bruised in half a glass of the same water: the decoction of this plant purifies the blood, and gives relief to persons who have the Venereal disease: it must be preferred in malignant Fevers, and the Small-Pox to the Pilsan of *Scorzonera*. *Pena* and *Lobel* affirm that the root of Burdock preserved with sugar, provokes urine and brings away the sand. *Forrestus* relates that *Vastelius* Pensioner of *Malines*, was cured of the Gout by the decoction of these roots which made

him void a great quantity of urine as white as milk. *Caesalpinus* says, that experience has confirmed that to be true of the Burdock which *Dioscorides* attributes to the *Arction*, concerning spitting blood, and matter, viz. That the patients are very much relieved by taking a dram of this root with some *Pignons*. *Tragus* very much commends the use of Burdock for the Stone. Infuse them in white wine or make an emulsion of them with the water of the same plant: for a Nephritick colic, *Simon Paulli* prescribes a dram of it in Chervil or Parsley-water. Burdock leaves mundify ulcers: *Dioscorides* found the same virtues in the leaves of the *Arction*; most authors believe it to be the same plant with our *Burdock*. They use it's leaves at present roasted under the coals to ease the Gout, some boil them in milk, and apply them as a Câtaplasm: besides its distilled water and decoction, the Juice may be drank, or the Extract, in the cases now mentioned, may be given.

2. LAPP A five *Bardana major*, flore albo Mor. Hist.

THE heads of this are sometimes woolly, and then it is the *Lappa major ex omni parte minor, capitulis parvis eleganter reticulatis Pluk. Almag. 205. Vaill. 114.*

FOUND by Mr *James Sherard*. *Synops. Ed. 3. 197.*

3. LAPP A major montana, capitulis parvis, tomentosis, five *Arctium Dioscoridis C. B. Pin.*

Pin. Bardana major altera 2. Raii Hist. 332.
 Personata seu Lappa major altera Matth.
 Vaill. 114. Common by way sides, and in
 waste places.

4. LAPPA major, capite glabro maximo
 Vaill. 114. In the same places with the for-
 mer.

It is the *Personaria* Fuchs. Icon. 72. Glet-
 teron ejusd. Edit. Gall. ch. 28. which the
 Bauhins, Ray, and all the moderns have con-
 founded with the common one. It is perhaps
 the *Lappa maxima orbis Americanae capitulo
 magis spinoso* H. R. Par. 100. *Lappa major
 Americana* Bross. *Lappa peregrina seu Bar-
 dana capite reticulato Domini de Givry* Joncq.
 Hort. It differs from the common one. 1st,
 By it's leaves, which are rounded at the end,
 whiter underneath, less hairy, more rough,
 and of a finer and closer texture. 2. By it's
 heads, which are at least as big again, being
 usually an inch and half in diameter, whereas
 those of the first are scarce nine lines; the
 flower when open is scarce any wider, and of
 the same structure and colour. It flowers at
 the same time; in *July* or *August*. Vaill.

LASERPITIUM foliis latioribus, lobatis
 Mor. Umb. 29.

1. LATHYRUS sativus flore fructuque albo
 C. B. Pin. 343.

2. LATHYRUS sylvestris, major C. B. Pin.
 344. Lathyri majoris species flore rubente &
 albido, minori, dumetorum, sive Germanica

J. B. 2. 302. *Lathyrus sylvestris* Dod. Pempt. 523. *The other great wild everlasting Pease. In hedges in many places, as on Gad's-hill; in Wimbleton-park, near the great pond; and in Kingston and Madingley Woods.*

It is not easy to know whether *Caesalpinus* has spoken of this plant under the name of *Mochi*, as *C. Bauhin* believed. *Clusius* seems to have confounded our plant with the *Clymenum Matthioli*.

THE seeds are brown, and of the size of the common Vetch. *Vaill.*

MR Rand is of opinion that the plant growing in Wimbleton-park is a different species, and has communicated it to the Royal Society as such, under the name of *Lathyrus sylvestris major flore minore; foliis longius mucronatis Philos. Trans. N° 399. p. 294.*

3. *LATHYRUS angustifolius* siliqua hirsuta C. B. Pin. , *Rough-codded Chickling. In the fields about Hockley, and Raleghe, and elsewhere in Rochford Hundred in Essex. R. Syn. Ed. 3. 320.*

4. *LATHYRUS arvensis repens tuberosus* C. B. Pin. 344. *Chamaebalanus leguminosa* J. B. 2. 374. *Terrae glandes* Dod. Pempt. 550.

FUCHSIUS being willing to accommodate himself to *Dioscorides's* description of the *Apios*, would have the leaves of this plant resemble those of *Rue*. I believe *Pena* and *Lobel* have confounded our *Lathyrus* with the *Bulbocastanum*: for they say not only that it's
roots

roots are astringent, and have the taste of *Chestnuts*, but also that it is found at *Colmars* in *Provence*: now I have found only the *Bulbocastanum* about this town; the roots of which the people eat raw or boiled, and call it *Pissogous*.

5. LATHYRUS angustissimo folio, semine anguloso H. R. Par. Lathyrus angustifolius leptomacrolobus, semine anguloso, flore caeruleo 5. Hist. Ox. 2. 56. *Vaill.* 114.

6. LATHYRUS sylvestris, luteus, foliis Viciae C. B. Pin. 344. Lathyrus luteus, sylvestris, dumetorum J. B. 2. 304. *Tare everlasting, common yellow Bastard Vetchling. In hedges.*

WE have no good figure of this plant: *J. Bauhin's* is better than that of *Tabernaemontanus*, who calls it **Vicia*: but he has engraved the leaves by pairs, contrary to nature. This author's figure represents the *Vicia Onobrychidis flore* C. B. or some other species of *Vicia multiflora*, better than this *Lathyrus*.

1. LENS vulgaris C. B. Pin. 346. Lentille Fuchf. ch. cccxxx. *Vaill.* 114. *Lentils. This pulse is sown in great plenty in Cambridgeshire.*

2. LENS major C. B. Pin.

1. LENTIBULARIA vulgaris Millefolium aquaticum, lenticulatum C. B. Pin. 141. Millefolium aquaticum, flore luteo, galeri-

* Tabern. Icon. 505.

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culato J. B. 3. 783. Lob. Icon. 791. *In the fen ditches in the isle of Ely.*

2. LENTIBULARIA minor. Millefolium palustre, galericulatum minus flore minore Pluk. *Vaill.* 114.

MR Dent in his *Appendix to the Cat. Cant.* says it is found on Teversham-Moor. *I have never yet been able to find any other there than the common sort.*

1. LENTICULA palustris, vulgaris C. B. Pin. 362. Lens palustris J. B. 3. 784. Lens lacustris Dod. Pempt. 587. *Ducks-Meat. Common in standing waters.*

TRAGUS, Matthiolus, and Dalechampius fancied they observed that this little plant taking root in the ground became like some species of *Water-Cress*: but they seem to be mistaken: this story is something like that of the shells producing *Sea-Ducks*.

THE *Ducks-Meat* is thought to be very cooling and lenifying: some apply it as a Cataplasm to ease the Gout and inflammation of the parts; but the repelling of the humors is to be feared in these sorts of remedies: for which reason to assuage the pain of the Haemorrhoides, powder two hand-fulls of Ducks-meat with half an ounce of Myrrh; put it all in a linen bag, and bath the piles with the water which drops thro' this bag.

2. LENTICULA aquatica, trifulca C. B. Pin. 362. J. B. 3. 786. Hederula palustris Tabern.

bern. Icon. 889. *Ivy-leaved Ducks-meat.*
In standing waters.

3. LENTICULA palustris major Cat. Plant.
Bot. & Dillen. Nov. Plant. spec. 51. *Vaill.*
114.

1. LEPIDIUM latifolium C. B. Pin. 97.
Lepidium Pauli J. B. 2. 940. Lepidium Plin-
nii Dod. Pempt. 716. *Dittander, Pepper-*
wort.

NEAR the *Hythe* at *Colchester*; at *Hey-*
bridge near *Maldon*; and in the corn betwixt
Benningbrough and *Miton*, in the North Ri-
ding of *Yorkshire*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 304.

THIS plant gives a deep red colour to the
blue paper: it is acrid, aromatick, and tastes
like pepper and mustard: the salt of the *Dit-*
tander seems to resemble the *Terra foliata*
Tartari malleri, but is united with a little
oily volatile salt.

THUS this plant is antiscorbutick, stoma-
chick, and good for the Hypochondriac dis-
orders; a tincture is drawn from it with spirit
of wine, or it may be drank in a prisane: the
root is bruised with fresh butter, and applied
to the parts affected with the Gout.

2. LEPIDIUM gramineo folio, five Iberis
Inst. 216. Iberis latiore folio C. B. Pin.
Vaill. 115.

1. LEUCANTHEMUM vulgare Inst. 492.
Bellis sylvestris, caule folioso, major C. B.
Pin. 261. Bellis major Dod. Pempt. 265.
J. B. 3. 114. *The great Daisie or Ox-eye.*

IT is of an herby taste a little saltish, and gives but a faint tincture of red to the blue paper. By the * chymical analysis, it yields no volatile but only some very lixivial fix'd salt, several acid liquors, and a great deal of oil and earth; thus it is likely that the salt of this plant resembles that of Coral, or vitriolated Tartar, united with a great deal of Sulphur: for which reason it is very deterfive and aperitive. They prescribe the ptisan of it to those who spit matter, or else give them to drink fasting four ounces of Lime-water poured boiling hot upon a Pugil of the flowers and leaves of this herb; but as the Lime-water has an ill smell upon being boiled, some content themselves with macerating the great Daisie all night. *Caesalpinus* affirms, that for the completion, they make use of the ointment made of Hog's lard and the flowers of this plant.

2. *LENCANTHEMUM* vulgare caule vil-
lis canescente Inst. 492.

1. *LEUCOIMUM* luteum vulgare C. B. Pin.
202. *Leucoium luteum* vulgo, Cheiri flore
simplici J. B. 2. 872. *Leucoium luteum* Dod.
Pempt. 160. *Wall-flower. Common on old
walls and roofs of houses.*

THE flower is represented monopetalous in *Tragus's* figure. This author affirms, that it

* *Extract of the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

is sometimes pentapetalous, I have always observed it to be tetrapetalous.

It is bitter, of a saltish, herby taste, and reddens the blue paper pretty much. By the chymical analysis * it yields, beside several acid liquors, some concentered volatile salt, and a good deal of oil and earth: thus this plant is filled with *Sal ammoniac*, sulphur and terrestrial parts.

THE flowers are used chiefly to provoke urine, and open the bowels: the infusion of them cures the Green-sickness, provokes the terms, and relieves the Palsy. The oil of the flowers made by infusion is resolving and good for the Rheumatism.

2. *LEUCOIUM* luteum, montanum, serrato folio C. B. Pin. 201. Leucoio giallo, montano Pon. Bald. Ital. 232.

1. *LICHEN* petraeus latifolius sive *Hepatica* fontana C. B. Pin. 362. Raii Hist. 1. 124. *Hepatica officinarum*. *Vaill.* 97. *Stone Liverwort*. *By the sides of rivulets*.

2. *LICHEN* petraeus, umbellatus C. B. Pin. *Hepatica petraea umbellata* 3. *Tabern.* Ic. *Vaill.* 97. *In moist and shady places*.

3. *LICHEN* sive *Hepatica* lunulata, epiphyllocarpos Raii Hist. 1. 125. N. 7. *Lichen petraeus acaulis foliorum medio lunulis seminiferis donatus* Pluk. *Almag. Bot.* *Hepa-*

* *Extract of the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

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tica reticulata & verrucosa. *Vaill.* 97. *With the former.*

4. LICHEN petraeus cauliculo pileolum sustinente C. B. Pin. 362. Lichen Plinii primus, pileatus Col. 1. 330. Hepatica pileata & stellata. *Vaill.* 98. *Common Liverwort. In shady places and by the sides of rivulets.*

5. LICHEN palustris, lobis cristatis. Hepatica palustris lobis cristatis. *Vaill.* 98.

THIS I am apt to think may be the same with the Lichen sive Hepatica foliis crassis, Rutae murariae aut Chamaedryos foliis laciniatis quodammodo similibus Raii Hist. 3. 48. Syn. Ed. 3. 116.

6. LICHEN palustris, bifurcatus, lobis brevioribus, carinatis Hepatica palustris bifurcata, lobis brevioribus, carinatis. *Vaill.* 98.

7. LICHEN palustris dichotomus segmentis angustioribus Hepatica palustris dichotoma, segmentis angustioribus. *Vaill.* 98.

THIS I take to be the Lichen parvus, vernus, cordiformis, ima parte fimbriatus, Lentis palustris modo aquae innatans Budd. Syn. Ed. 3. 116. Mr Buddle found it near Henley in Suffolk. I suspect both it and the two preceding to belong rather to the family of Lichenastrum.

1. LICHENASTRUM arboreum, globuligerum. Hepatica arborea globuligera. *Vaill.* 98.

2. LICHEN-

2. LICHENASTRUM *saxatile, undulatum*. Hepatica saxatilis, undulata, feminifera. *Vaill.* 98.

3. LICHENASTRUM Trichomanis facie majus *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 213. Muscus Nummulariae folio major *Inst.* 555.

4. LICHENASTRUM petalodes, squamosum, minus *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 213. Hepatica qui Muscus squamosus, foliis subrotundis, densissimis *Inst.* 554. *Vaill.* 99. *At the roots of trees and on walls. It flowers in March and April.*

5. LICHENASTRUM Trichomanis facie, minus *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 213. Muscus saxatilis, Nummulariae folio, minor *Inst.* 555. *On trees.*

6. LICHENASTRUM capitulis rotundis e foliorum medio enascentibus *Dillen. Syn. Ed.* 3. 110. Hepaticoides Hepaticae facie. Lichen petraeus cauliculo calceato C. B. *Pim.* 362. *Vaill.* 99.

7. LICHENASTRUM Trichomanis facie, capitulis e foliorum summitate enascentibus, majus *Dillen. Syn. Ed.* 3. 112. Hepaticoides Polytrichi facie *Vaill.* 99. *Mr Bobart observed it in great plenty at the roots of the trees by the road side from Wickham to Oxford.*

8. LICHENASTRUM Trichomanis facie, foliolis bifidis, majus *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 212. Hepaticoides Polytrichi facie, foliis bifidis, major *Vaill.* 99. *On moist banks in many places.*

9. LICHEN-

9. *LICHENASTRUM* Trichomanis facie, foliolis multifidis, capitulis ex imis cauliculis nascentibus *Dillen. Syn. Ed. 3. 113.* Muscus Nummulariae folio, fructu pediculo carente *Inst. 555. Vaill. 100. In shady places.*

10. *LICHENASTRUM* petalodes, squamosum, majus *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 213.* Hepaticoides foliis subrotundis, squamatim incumbenibus, major *Vaill. 100. On trees.*

11. *LICHENASTRUM palustre, foliis crispis.* Hepaticoides palustris Cichorii crispis foliis *Vaill. 100.*

12. *LICHENASTRUM* imbricatum, majus *Dillen. Cat. Giff. Supp. 122.* Muscus squamosus, denticulatus, splendens, arboreus *Inst. 555. & Muscus terrestris, squamosus, supinus, foliis obtusis ejusd. ibid. Vaill. 139.*

13. *LICHENASTRUM* filicinum, crispum *Dillen. Syn. 111.* Muscus palustris, Absinthii folio, insipidus *Inst. 556. In a drain cut thro' a wood, called Old-Fall, near Highgate.*

1. *LICHENOIDES* arboreum, foliosum, cinereum, scutellis nigris, foliorum extremitatibus hispidis & pilosis *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 207.* Lichen cinereus, latifolius aculeatus umbilicis nigricantibus *Inst. 549.* Muscus arboreus, supinus, marginibus pilosis *Raii Hist. 116. Common on trees.*

THERE is a figure of this plant in the *Elements de Botanique* Tab. 327. Fig. C.

2. *LICHEN-*

2. LICHENOIDES arboreum, ramosum, majus & mollius, colore candicante *Dillen. Syn.* 75. Lichen cinereus cornua Damae referens *Inst.* 549. *Very common on trees.*

3. LICHENOIDES peltatum, arboreum, maximum *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 208. Lichen arboreus five Pulmonaria arborea *J. B.* 3. 759. Muscus pulmonarius *C. B. Pin.* 361. Pulmonaria *Dod. Pempt.* 474. *Oak-lungs. On trees, especially oaks.*

4. LICHENOIDES peltatum, terrestre, cinereum, majus, foliis divisis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 208. Lichen pulmonarius, saxatilis, digitatus *Inst.* 549. Lichen terrestris cinereus *Raii Hist. Musco-fungus terrestris, latifolius, cinereus, Hepaticae facie* 1. *Hist. Ox.* 3. 632. *Icon. Sect.* 15. *Tab.* 7. *Fig.* 1. *Vaill.* 116. *Ash-coloured ground Liverwort, Ground Jew's-ear, Star of the earth.*

THIS plant with an equal quantity of pepper makes the Pulvis Antilyssus, a medicine much in repute for the bite of a mad dog.

5. LICHENOIDES saxatile, crustaceum, cinereum, maximum. Lichen pulmonarius, saxatilis, maximus, cinereus *Inst.* 549.

THIS is sometimes a foot in diameter.

6. LICHENOIDES crusta foliosa, ex cinereo & luteo virescente superne, inferne nigra & laevi *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 207. Lichen pulmonarius, saxatilis, minor, umbilicis nigricantibus *Inst.* 549. *Common on trees and rocks.*

7. LICHEN-

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7. *LICHENOIDES arborum*, crusta foliosa, virescente, tenuiter & eleganter dissecta, scutellis nigris *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 207.* Lichen crustae modo arboribus adnascens, tenuiter divisus *Inst. 548.* Muscus crustae modo arboribus adnascens, cinereus, mollior & in angustiores lacinias divisus *Raii Hist. 116.* *On trees.*

8. *LICHENOIDES saxatile*, tinctorium, foliis pilosis purpureum *Dillen. Syn. 74.* Lichen nigricans omphalodes *Inst. 549.* *Cork or Arcell. On the rocks in Wales and Derbyshire.*

It is blackish, cut very small; but is easily distinguished by it's basons, which are round, with the edges turned inwards, pretty much like the fruit of the *Linum umbilicatum* *Park.*

9. *LICHENOIDES* crusta foliosa, superne cinereo-glauc; inferne nigra & cirrosa, scutellis nigricantibus *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 206.* Lichen Dioscoridis & Plinii secundus, colore cinereo *Col. Part. 1. 331.* Muscus crustae modo, arboribus adnascens *C. B. Pin. 361.* *On trees.*

10. *LICHENOIDES arborum*, cinereo-virens, tenue & laeve ubique, scutellis minoribus *Dillen. Syn. Ed. 3. 73.* Lichen Dioscorides & Plinii secundus, colore viridante *Col. Part. 1. 381.* *On ash trees in Ireland.* *Syn.*

10. *LICHENOIDES* crusta foliosa, scutellata, flavescens *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 206.* Lichen Dioscoridis & Plinii secundus, colore flave-

flavescente Col. Part. 1. 331. Muscus crustae modo arboribus adnascens, flavus Raii Hist. 116. *On trees, walls, stones, and old timber every where.*

11. LICHENOIDES crusta foliosa scutellata, pullum *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 206. Lichen crustae modo arboribus adnascens, pullus Inst. 548. Muscus crustae modo, arboribus adnascens, pullus Raii Hist. 116. *On trees.*

12. LICHENOIDES crustaceum & leprosum, scutellis nigricantibus *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 205. Lichen crustaceus leprosus, scutis nigricantibus *Vaill.* 116. *On walls in many places.*

13. LICHENOIDES crustaceum & leprosum scutellare, cinereum *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 70. Lichen crustaceus, leprosus, scutis cinereis *Vaill.* 116. *Common on walls.*

13. LICHENOIDES crustaceum, albescens, scutis farinaceis. Lichen crustaceus, leprosus, scutis farinaceis *Vaill.* 116.

14. LICHENOIDES crustaceum & leprosum, scutellis subfuscis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 205. Lichen crustaceus cinereus, scutis ferrugineis *Vaill.* 117.

15. LICHENOIDES terrestre, leprosum, crusta cinereo-virescente, tuberculis nigerri-
mis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 205. Lichen terrestris, leprosus, cinereus, scutis nigricantibus *Vaill.* 117. *On walls.*

16. LICHEN-

16. *LICHENOIDES nigricans, hircinum corium mentiens*. Lichen nigricans hircinum corium mentiens *Vaill.* 116.

17. *LICHENOIDES saxatile*, foliis minus divisis, cinereo-fuscis *Dillen. Syn. Ed.* 3. 73. Lichen pulmonarius, saxatilis, cinereo-fuscus, minimus *Inst.* 549. *On St Vincent's-Rock. Syn.*

It is but an inch, or an inch and half, in diameter, and only the edges are curled.

18. *LICHENOIDES tuberculosum*, compressum, nigrum, lignis putridis adnascens *D. Richardf. Syn. Ed.* 3. 71. Lichen crustae modo saxi adnascens, verrucosus, cinereus, & veluti deustus *Inst.* 549. *On rotten wood.*

This is all shagreened and covered with warts: the bottom is greyish; but it looks as if it were burnt, in several places.

19. *LICHENOIDES gelatinosum*, tenerius laciniatum; ex fusco purpurascens *Dillen. Syn.* 72. Nostoc qui Lichen terrestris minimus fuscus *Raii Hist.* 3. 43. *Vaill.* 144. *On Hampstead-heath.*

20. *LICHENOIDES tuberculosus amoene purpureum Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 206. Nostoc granulofus coccineus, arboribus innascens *Vaill.* 144. *On the branches of trees.*

LIGUSTRUM *J. B.* 1. 528. *Ligustrum Germanicum C. B. Pin.* 475. *Phyllera Dod. Pempt.* 775. *Privet or Prim. Common in hedges.*

J. BAUHIN took the flower of this plant to consist of four, five, or six petals; it is nevertheless monopetalous.

THE leaves of the *Privet* are astringent, bitter, and give a faint tincture of red to the blue paper; the flowers and fruits give it a much deeper. We may conjecture by this, and the chymical analysis, that there is an aluminous salt involved in a great deal of sulphur, in the leaves of this plant; but that this salt is very much disengaged from it in the flowers and fruits: this does not hinder but there may be something urinous in the whole plant; * for besides the great quantity of oil and acid liquors which it yields by distillation, there is also a little urinous spirit extracted from it. All these principles mixed together render the *Privet* very deterfive: The Gargarisms made with the juice, or distilled water, of this plant, are good for the diseases of the throat: they dry away ulcers, assuage the inflammations of the eyes, cure scalds, stop the spitting of blood and hemorrhagies.

1. LILAC Matth. 1237. *Syringa caerulea* C. B. Pin. 398.

2. LILAC flore saturato purpureo Inst. 602.

3. LILAC flore albo Inst. 602.

LILIUM convallium album C. B. Pin. 304. *Lilium convallium vulgo* J. B. 3. 531.

* Extract of the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

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Lilium convallium Matth. 85. Dod. Pempt. 205. *Lilly of the valley or May Lilly.* On Hampstead-heath *plentifully.* *This plant is neither in the Cat. Cant. nor it's Appendix.* *It was shewn me in great plenty in White-wood near Gamlingay, by Mr Ridgely, an eminent Surgeon and Apothecary, at Potton.*

IN the shady places on the sides of *Ingleborough-hill*, and other places in the North; on the hilly heaths betwixt *Shooter's-hill* and *Woolwich*; and in the wood on the left hand of the heath before you come to *Chiselhurst.* *R. Syn. Ed. 3. 264.*

* THE flowers being analysed, after a long maceration, yield several acid liquors, a good deal of concreted volatile salt, and a great quantity of oil; thus we may believe they contain a good deal of *Sal ammoniac* and sulphur, allayed with a little earth.

THESE flowers are aperitive, good for the Palsy, Epilepsy, Vertigo; a conserve is made of them, and they are distilled. *Tragus* macerated them in wine before he distilled them. *Camerarius* put them in a pot well stopped, and buried them in an ant hill. About a month afterwards he gathered an oily liquor, which he much esteemed for the Gout and the Sciatica. The spirit of the flowers drawn with spirit of wine, is excellent to make the tincture of Ambergris. Every body knows

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

that the root and flower being powdered cause one to sneeze.

LIMNOPEUCE Cord. Hist. 150. Limnopeuce vulgaris Mem. Ac. R. Sc. 1719. *Vaill.* 117. Equisetum palustre, brevioribus foliis, polyspermon C.B. Pin. 15. Equiseti facie Polygonum foemina Dod. Pempt. 113. *In watry places but not common. I have found it in the river by the road side from Cambridge to Trumpington; about Cherry-Hinton, and in many other places in that county.*

THE description of the *Equisetum tertium* *Caesalp.* does not agree with this plant, as *C. Bauhin* imagined.

THE flowers are placed in the bosoms of the leaves, and are truly apetalous: consisting each of a naked ovary, surmounted by a style, and one chive, which sustains a yellow summit: the ovary becomes a fruit, containing one seed.

LIMODORUM Austriacum Clus. Pan. 241. Orchis abortiva, violacea C. B. Pin. 86. Orobanche & Nido avis affine *Ψευδολεϊμοδάρον* Austriacum, violaceum J. B. 2. 782. *Purple Birds-Nest.*

THIS I found wild in the border of a field called *Marborne* near *Habridge* in *Haliborn*, a mile from a town called *Alton* in *Hampshire*; *Goodyer.* *Ger. emac.* 228.

I HAVE engraved the flower and the fruit *;

* Elem. de Bot. Tab. 250.

for these parts are not well described by *Clusius*.

1. LINAGROSTIS panicula ampliore Inst. 664. Linagrostis Tabern. Hist. 559. Gramen tomentarium, Linum pratense Tabern. Icon. 230. Gnaphalium Tragi sive Juncus bombycinus J. B. 2. 514. *Cotton-Grass. Common on boggy places.*

2. LINAGROSTIS panicula minore Inst. 664.

3. LINAGROSTIS spica singulari, Alopecuroides. Juncus capitulo lanuginoso, sive Schoenolaguros C. B. Pin. 12. Juss. 2. 426. *Vaill. 117. Hairs-Tail Rush. On Elsmere Meers, in Shropshire, and Pillinmoss in Lancashire. On the great bog beyond Joan Cole's towards Croydon in great plenty; Mr J. Sherard. Syn. Ed. 3. 436.*

1. LINARIA vulgaris, lutea; flore majore C. B. Pin. 212. Linaria lutea, vulgaris J. B. 3. 456. 'Linaria prior Dod. Pempt. 183. *Common yellow Toad-Flax. By way sides.*

MR *Ray* affirms that it's capsule is bivalve: it had better be called bicapsular, for it is divided into two cells, by a strong partition, nor does it open in two parts, but each pouch severally bursts towards the end.

THE *Toad-Flax* has an herby saltish taste; being rubbed, it smells like *Elder*: It's leaves give no tincture of red to the blue paper, but the flowers give it a pretty deep one; which makes us believe that it's leaves contain an acid salt, approaching to that which is natural

tural in the earth, but mix'd in this plant with a considerable quantity of fetid oil : The flowers also have a disagreeable smell, but the *Sal ammoniac* is more disengaged there, which is the reason that they stain the blue paper.

THIS plant applied outwardly, is very lenitive, and resolvent, qualities inseparable from the fetid oil of Tartar, Vipers, Harts-horn, and such like. I don't know any better remedy to assuage the pain of a Cancer, than to anoint it with fresh butter, mix'd with some oil that has been drawn by the Retort. The Toad-flax then resolves the blood or matter extravasated in the porous parts of the flesh, and at the same time relaxes the fibres, whose extraordinary tension causes insupportable pains. The ointment of Toad-flax is excellent to abate the inflammation of the Hemorrhoides : It is prepared in this manner. They boil the leaves in oil, in which Beetles, or Wood-lice have been infused : then strain the oil thro' a linen cloth, and add to it the yolk of a hard egg, and as much new wax as will give it the consistence an ointment. Others, as Mr *Ray* observes, boil the Toad-flax with lard, till it becomes of a fine green colour, and add to it the yolk of an egg, when they would make use of it. *Horstius* relates, that a landgrave of *Hess*, gave *John Vulsius* his Physician, a fat ox every year for discovering this secret to him. Some fill little bags

with dried Camomile and Toad-flax, boil them in milk and apply them to the Piles. The juice, and the distilled water, of this plant are good for the inflammations of the eyes. *Caesalpinus* commends it for the Cancer, and for the St Anthony's-fire; *Tragus* for the Cancer, and the Fistula. He affirms that it is diuretick, and that it's distilled water is laxative, and aperitive, good for the Jaundice and obstructions of the liver.

2. *LINARIA erecta flore albido, lineis purpureis striato. Linaria erecta, flore majore, odoro, obsolete caeruleo, rictu flavescente* H. R. Par. *Vaill.* 118.

3. *LINARIA minor, repens, & inodora* H. R. Par.

It's roots creep like those of the common one; the stalks are a foot high, divided into branches pretty much extended, garnished with leaves, smooth, sea-green, and narrower than those of the *common Toad-flax*: It's flowers are scattered thin towards the top of the plant; they are four lines long; their upper lip is hollow'd, erected and vein'd with a blue vein lengthways; they incline sometimes to a Violet colour: the under lip is divided into three parts, adorned with two nipples, tufted with gold coloured hairs, where it begins to bend: the empalement is divided into five parts; it afterwards becomes a capsule, like that of the other species.

I TAKE *this to be the* *Linaria caerulea*, foliis brevioribus, & angustioribus Raii Syn. Ed. 3. * 282. *which grows on the walls of Henley Church-yard, and at Wimbleton, in which last place it appears almost like a different species, the leaves being as broad as those of the common one, and frequently placed five or six together in form of a star; which disposition M. Vaillant also takes notice of in that about Paris. He calls it, in that state, Linaria minor, repens, inodora, flore albo, foliis radiatis, p. 118.*

4. LINARIA pumila, supina, lutea, C. B. Pin. 213. *Linaria lutea, parva, serpens* J. B. 3. 457. *Linaria Hispanica* V. Clus. Hist. 321.

5. LINARIA annua, purpuro-violacea, calcaribus longis, foliis imis rotundioribus Bot. Monsp.

6. LINARIA pumila, vulgator, arvensis Inst. 169. *Antirrhinum arvense, minus* C. B. Pin. 212. *Antirrhinum minimum* J. B. 3. 465. *Antirrhinum alterum, minimum, repens* Lob. Icon. 406. *The least Calves-snout, or Snap-dragon. In corn fields.*

WE must cite *Linaria quaedam in vineis* *Caesalp.* and not *Os Leonis in vineis* *Caesalp.* as we see in the *Pinax*.

1. LINGUA cervina officinarum C. B. Pin. *Harts-tongue. In shady and stony places, on old walls, and in wells in most parts of England.*

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2. LINGUA cervina multifido folio C. B. Pin.

3. LINGUA cervina Hemionitidis vulgaris facie *Vaill.* 118.

1. LINUM sativum C. B. Pin. *Manured Flax. It is sown in the fields.*

2. LINUM arvense C. B. Pin. 214. Linum sylvestre, sativum plane referens J. B.

3. 452. Sylvestre Linum Trag. 354. *Wild Flax. Amongst the corn.*

3. LINUM sylvestre, angustifolium, floribus dilute purpurascentibus, vel carneis C. B.

Pin. 214. Linum sylvestre, angustifolium, album, lineis in umbilico purpureis J. B. 3.

453. Linum sylvestre VI. angustifolium Clus. Hist. 318. *Narrow leaved Wild Flax.* In

the pastures by the sea side about *St Ives*, and *Truro* in *Cornwall* plentifully. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 362.

THIS plant is well described in *J. Bauhin.*

4. LINUM pratense, flosculis exiguis C. B. Pin. 214. Alsine verna, glabra, flosculis al-

bis, vel potius Linum minimum J. B. 3. 455. Linum sylvestre, catharticum Ger. emac.

Purging or wild Dwarf Flax, or Mill-mountain. In dry pastures.

THIS plant is very bitter, and gives a faint red colour to the blue paper: it is purgative, and a febrifuge.

1. LITHOSPERMUM majus, erectum C. B. Pin. 258. Lithospermum sive Milium
folis

folis J. B. 3. 590. *Lithospermum minus* Dod. Pempt. 83. *Gromwell* or rather *Gromill*, or *Graymill*. *By way sides in many places.*

C. BAUHIN quotes the memoirs of *Pena* and *Lobel* upon this plant, which is wrong; for they took the plant called * *Lachryma Job* for the *Lithospermum Plinii*. J. Bauhin mistakes it's flower for pentapetalous, whereas it is truly monopetalous, *Tabernaemontanus* has but a bad figure of it.

THIS plant gives hardly any tincture of red to the blue paper; it is astringent and glutinous: the fruit stains it a little.

THE leaves of the *Gromill* by the † chymical analysis yield no volatile concrete salt; but an urinous spirit very much loaded with it, and a great deal of oil and earth: all that is obtained from the seeds is alkaline; they yield some volatile concrete salt, and a great deal of oil and earth: they are very diuretick; emulsions are made of it with Dog's-grass water; infuse half an ounce of the seeds bruised a whole night in a glass of white wine, and give it to drink in a morning fasting.

2. LITHOSPERMUM arvense medium flore caeruleo *Vaill.* 119.

3. LITHOSPERMUM arvense, minus *Inst.* 137. *Echium scorpioides*, arvense C. B. *Pin.*

254. *Echium scorpioides*, solissequum, flore

* Adv. 16.

† Extract of the Registers, &c.

minore

minore J. B. 3. 589. Alfine Myosotis five Auricula muris Lob. Icon. 461. *Mouse-ear Scorpion grass.*

IT's flower is not whitish, as *Pena* and *Lobel* affirm, but of a sky blue; *C. Bauhin* has confounded it with the *Heliotropium minus* III. * *Tabern.* which we must refer to the *Cynoglossum minus* Pin. This species is well represented in *Tabernaemontanus* under the name of *Auricula muris coerulea* Icon. 197.

4. LITHOSPERMUM arvense, minus, floribus luteis, vel luteo-caeruleis Inst. 137. *Small yellow flowered Scorpion-grass. In dry pastures.*

I LOOK upon the stalks of this plant to be more angular than those of the preceding, the leaves less whitish and the flowers smaller, yellow, disposed in the same manner, but there are 'also some blueish upon the same plant, and others partly yellow and partly blue: perhaps *C. Bauhin* has spoken of those with yellow flowers under the name of *Echium Scorpioides, minus, flosculis luteis* Prodr. 119.

5. LITHOSPERMUM palustre, minus, Inst. 137. *Echium Scorpioides palustre* C. B. Pin. 254. *Echium Scorpioides, solisequum, flore majore caeruleo & albo* J. B. 3. 589. *Myosotis Scorpioides partim repens, partim*

* *Tabern. Icon.* 349.

erecta Lob. Icon. 462. *Water Scorpion-grass*.
In wet places.

J. BAUHIN had no reason to suspect that *Tragus* spoke of this plant amongst the species of *Auricula muris minor*; it is more likely it is amongst those of *Euphrasia*: but as he explains himself concerning the *Euphrasia caerulea*, that which grows in marshy places seems to be but a variety of the species which we have called *Lithospermum arvense, minus*. C. Bauhin believed it to be the *Auricula muris Matthioli*; but it is easy to see that *Matthiolus* order'd his figure to be drawn after the description of *Dioscorides*, as well as that of his *Heliotropium minus*, as J. Bauhin has very well observed: there are several figures made by fancy in *Matthiolus's* works. It was esteemed a point of honour in his time to know all the plants which *Dioscorides* has mentioned; and *Matthiolus* made no difficulty to engrave some upon the ideas he formed to himself upon the reading of that author.

LONCHITIS minor C. B. Pin. 359. *Lonchitis altera, folio Polypodii* J. B. 3. 744. *Lonchitis aspera* Dod. Pempt. 469. *Polypodium angustifolium, folio vario* Inst. 540. *Rough Spleen-wort*. In moist and shady places.

1. LOTUS pratensis, filiquosus, luteus, minor & mollior C. B. Pin. 332. *Lotus filiquosa, lutea, Monspeliensis* J. B. 2. 359. Lotus
tus

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tus trifolia, pratensis, filiquosa Monspeliensis. Lob. Icon. 42.

2. *LOTUS corniculata, glabra, minor, J. B. 2. 356.* *Lotus* five *Melilotus pentaphyllos, minor, glabra C. B. Pin. 332.* *Trifolium corniculatum 1. Dod. Pempt. 573.* *Birds-foot Trefoil. In pastures.*

J. BAUHIN has given two figures of this plant, but only the second answers to it: the first represents a species of *Medica*; this author had reason to doubt of it's being the *Melilotus coronata* of **Pena* and *Lobel*; for it is not very easy to understand what they meant.

3. *LOTUS pentaphyllos, minor glabra, foliis longioribus & angustioribus H. Edinb.*

THE leaves of this species are much narrower and longer than those of the preceding.

4. *LOTUS corniculata, hirsuta, minor J. B. 2. 356.*

THIS differs from the first species by it's leaves being hairy.

5. *LOTUS pentaphyllos, flore majore, luteo, splendente C. B. Pin. 332.* *Loti corniculata major species J. B. 2. 355.* *Trifolium corniculatum 3. Dod. Pempt. 574.* *The greater Birds-foot Trefoil. In moist places and near hedges.*

* Adv. 386.

6. LOTUS pentaphyllos, major, hirsutie
candicans C. B. Pin. 332.

THIS ought to have crooked cods, according to *Caesalpinus*. *Vaill.* 120.

7. LOTUS pratensis, major, glaber *Vaill.*
120.

THIS is probably that species mentioned in the * *Synopsis*, after the following manner :
Lotus pentaphyllos, medius, pilosus N. D.
vel potius Lotus corniculata, major, minus
hirsuta. Found in the fields behind Mother
Huff's. Mr Doody.

LUNARIA racemosa, minor & vulgaris
C. B. Pin. 354. Lunaria botrytis J. B. 3. 709.
Lunaria Dod. Pempt. 139. Osmunda foliis
lunatis Inst. 547. *Moonwort.* It is said to
be common on the mountains about Settle in
Yorkshire ; and to be found also in Scadbury
Park, and on Chiselhurst Common in Kent.
I have found it in Cambridgeshire, in Little
Linton Warren, near the cow gallery.

1. LUPULUS mas C. B. Pin. 298. J. B. 2.
151. Dod. Pempt. 409. Cam. Epit. 933. *Male*
Hops. They are sown chiefly in Hereford-
shire and Kent, and about Farnham.

2. LUPULUS foemina C. B. Pin. 239.
J. B. 2. 152. Cam. Epit. 934. *Female Hops.*

CAESALPINUS has observed, that the
flowering plants of hops bear no seed, and
that those which bear seed do not flower :

* Ed. 3. 334.

The flowers and fruits are well engraved in *Camerarius*; *Matthiolus*, *Pena* and *Lobel* have confounded them together. *Tragus* and *Dodonaeus* thought the fruits succeeded the flowers.

THE *Hop* is bitter, deterfive, and gives no tincture of red to the blue paper.

By the * chymical analysis, a little acid, a pretty deal of volatile concrete salt, and oil, are obtained from it: which shews it to contain some *Sal ammoniac*, mixed with some sulphur and earth; the tendrils and tops of *Hops* are used to purify the blood, in the scurvy, tetters, and all cutaneous diseases; infuse a whole night two pugils of Hop tops in whey, or white wine. In hypochondriac and melancholic cases give an apozem and julep of Hops, with two drams of tincture of Steel to each dose, which also provokes the terms: the syrup of it's juice has the same virtues: you may also mix Fumitory juice with it for the syrup. *Clusius* says that at *Salamanca* in *Spain*, they prepare the following sudorifick: Take eight pound of water one pound of hop roots; let them macerate together all night, next day boil them to the consumption of a third part, give eight ounces of this decoction in the morning fasting, and cover the patient; some add parsley roots, or dog's-grass, and some raisons.

* *Extract of the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

LUTEOLA herba, salicis folio C. B. Pin. 100. Lutea Plinii quibusdam J. B. 3. 465. Lutum herba Dod. Pempt. 80. *Wold, Weld, Wild-Woad, Yellow-Weed, Diers-Weed.* It is sown in fields for the use of *Diers*.

MR *Ray* says it's fruit is divided into three cells, whereas it has but one cavity which opens with three points, as *J. Bauhin* has described it.

It flowers in *June* or *July*. It's flower is of a dirty white colour, with four unequal petals. The summits are yellowish. Mr *Ray* was in the wrong to place it among the hexapetalous flowers. M. *Lippi* has found it on the banks of the *Nile*, and described it under the name of *Reseda Niliaca, foliis integris, albo flore, feroci capsula.* *Vaill.* 120.

1. LYCHNIS sylvestris, quae saponaria vulgo *Inst.* 336. Saponaria major laevis C. B. Pin. 206. Saponaria vulgaris J. B. 3. 346. Saponaria Dod. Pempt. 179. *Common Soapwort.* In hedges.

IN *Tabernaemontanus*'s figure of this plant, the petals are not cut, like those of *Lobel* and *Dodonaeus*: *C. Bauhin* is of opinion, that *Tragus* has spoken of this plant in two places, but so confusedly, that *J. Bauhin* suspects that by his *Viola agrestis* he means rather some species of *Lychnis* with red flowers: howsoever it be, he has engraved the stalks hairy, and it is that perhaps which has deceived *Fuchsius* and *J. Bauhin*. This last has

has observed that there are two figures of the Soapwort in the *Hist. Lugd.* One is taken from *Lobel*, the other from *Fuchsius*. It is not easy to know if the *Ocimoides Ghini*, of which *Anguillara* speaks, is the *Saponaria, major laevis C. B. Pin.* for the leaves of this plant are not so unlike those of *Basil*, that they could not be compared together in *Ghinus's* time, when they were not very exact in their descriptions of plants.

THE decoction of this plant cures the Itch, and Tettors, and *J. Bauhin* affirms that it takes spots out of cloaths. *Schroder* says that it's root is aperitive and resolvent, that it is good for the Venereal disease, to prevent the asthma, and provoke the terms: it is used in the oil of Euphorbium according to the description of the *London Dispensatory*. The Soapwort is very bitter, and gives hardly any tincture of red to the blue paper; which shews that the bitter natural salt of the earth, is mixed with it without any considerable alteration, unless it be accompanied with a great deal of sulphur.

2. *LYCHNIS sylvestris* Tabern. Icon. 293. *Wild-white Catchfly.* On the walls of Nottingham Castle.

I HAVE not found any figure, representing the species of *Lychnis* which grows in the woods about *Paris*, so well as that of *Tabernaemontanus*, it is commonly taken for the

the *Lychnis sylvestris* ix ^a *Clus.* but in this author's figure, the leaves which accompany the stalks have a very narrow kind of tail; whereas those of ours embrace the stalks with a pretty large base. We must not, with *C. Bauhin* confound this species with that called *Ocimoides minus sive album* ^b *Lugd.* and which grows very plentifully upon the hills of *Provence* and *Languedoc*. That of *Paris* has dark-green leaves, a little rough, and stalks a little clammy; *J. Bauhin* has described it very well under the name of '*Polemonium petraeum Gesneri*': that in the *Hist. Lugd.* has it's leaves as it were ash-colour'd, those which grow along the stalks, are much narrower and more pointed, and it's stalks very clammy. *C. Bauhin* refers again to that of which we are speaking, the species which *Camerarius* calls *Odontis quorundam sive flos Cuculi apud Tragus, candido flore Hort.* but it is likely that of ^d *Tragus* is the *Caryophyllus pratensis, flore laciniato simplici, sive flos cuculi, flore albo C. B. Pin.*

3. *LYCHNIS sylvestris, alba, simplex C. B. Pin. 204. Ocimastrum, sive Ocimoïdes Tabern. Icon. 299. Ocimoïdes album multis J. B. 3. 342. Wild white Champion. In hedges.*

^e *CAESALPINUS* who calls this plant *Ocimoides major*, has described it's fruits better than it's flowers, which he compares to

^a *Clus. Hist. 291.*

^b *Lugd. 683.*

^c *J. B. 3. 351.*

^d *Trag. 109.*

^e *Caesalp. 615.*

those of the *Violet*, tho' they are of a very different structure: it is very likely that this plant is mentioned twice in the memoirs of *Pena* and *Lobel*, first, under the name of ^e *Lychnis sylvestris altera, flore nivei candoris*. Secondly, under that of ^f *Ocimoides sive Ocimastrum, Jacea alba Monsp. Herbatunicae Gordonii*. It is probable also that *Lobel* intended to speak of it under the name of *Lychnis albus, sylvestris* ^g; but besides the solecism, which this author has made, in putting *albus*, instead of *alba*, his figure of it represents the species with double flowers, and one cannot call it a transposition, because that which has a double flower, is engraved in the same page under the name of *Lychnis sylvestris multiflora*.

THE plant of which we are speaking has a herby taste, very insipid a little glutinous, and gives no tincture of red to the blue paper.

THIS and the following are of different sexes in different plants.

4. LYCHNIS sylvestris sive aquatica purpurea simplex C. B. Pin. 204. Ocimoides purpureum multis J. B. 3. p. 343. Ocimastrum rubrum Tab. Ic. 299. Vaill. 120. Red-flowered wild *Campion*. Very common in all the ditches about London.

5. LYCHNIS viscosa, flore muscoso, minor H. R. Par. Otites Lychnidis sylvestris genus Tabern. Icon. 820.

^e Adv. 142.

^f ibid. 143.

^g Icon. 356.

TABERNAEMONTANUS's figure represents very well the species of *Lychnis* growing upon the *Mont-Valerien*; this species chiefly differs by it's bigness from what C. *Bauhin* calls *Lychnis viscosa*, *flore muscoso* *Pin.* but being cultivated in the Royal-Garden one after the other they did not change for several years: perhaps C. *Bauhin* meant ours by that variety which he called *Lychnis viscosa*, *seminifera*, *minore flore* *Pin.* but that he calls *Sterilis flore majusculo*, bears fruit also in *Provence*, and at *Paris*. I believe that *Morison* has described our plant of the *Mont-Valerien*, under the *Lychnis flore muscoso*, *capillaceo*; for it's flower seems at first to be nothing but a cluster of chives, tho' they are truly composed of five petals.

M. *VAILLANT* mentions two varieties; one with a pointal surmounted by three threads, and a tricapsular seed-vessel, and no chives: the other with ten chives, and three styles, which surmount an abortive embryo. I believe he is mistaken, and think that either both have chives; or else that which has the chives has no style.

6. *LYCHNIS viscosa flore muscoso* C. B. *Pin.* *Spanish Catchfly.*

IN and about the Gravel-pits, on the North side of *New-market Town*: also all along the way-sides from *Barton mills* to *Thetford* in *Norfolk*. *R. Syn. Ed. 3. 340.* The plant

has been lost about New-market these many years.

7. *LYCHNIS sylvestris*, quae Behen album vulgo C. B. Pin. 205. Behen album officinarum J. B. 3. 356. Been album sive Polemonium Dod. Pempt. 172. Herba articularis Tabern. Icon. 298. *Spatling Poppy, White Bottel, Bladder Campion, or white corn Campion. Amongst corn.*

TABERNAEMONTANUS has given a good figure of this plant: that which *Lobel, Clusius* and *Dodonaeus* made use of is deficient, in that the flowers are represented tetrapetalous, for they are certainly pentapetalous.

8. *LYCHNIS pratensis*, flore laciniato, simplici Mor. Hist. 537. Caryophyllus pratensis, flore laciniato, simplici, sive flos cuculi C. B. Pin. 210. Flos cuculi, Odontis quibusdam J. B. 3. 347. Armerius sylvestris Dod. Pempt. 177. *Meadow pink, Wild-williams, Cuckow flower. In moist meadows.*

9. *LYCHNIS pratensis*, flore laciniato, simplici, suaverubente Inst. 336.

10. *LYCHNIS segetum major* C. B. Pin. 204. Pseudo-melanthium J. B. 3. 341. Nigellastrum Dod. Pempt. 173. *Cockle. Amongst the corn.*

A DRAM of the powder of the seed of this plant, given to drink in broth or water for three mornings is excellent for the Vapours. *Simon Paulli* affirms, that *Sennertus* and himself made use of the root of this plant successfully

cessfully to stop hemorrhagies, even those which come in continued Fevers. They put it under the tongue of the patient, and left it there for some time.

11. LYCHNIS sylvestris, angustifolia, caliculis turgidis, striatis C. B. Pin. 204. Muscipulae majori calyce ventrioso, similis J. B. 3. 350. Lychnis sylvestris, altera, incana, caliculis striatis Lob. Icon. 338.

A little to the North of *Sandown* Castle plentifully. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 341.

12. LYCHNIS flore albo minimo *R. Hist.* 996. *Small corn Campion, with a very small, white flower.*

AMONG the corn near the Devil's-ditch, on New-market Heath. *Cat. Cant. App.*

13. LYCHNIS annua, minima, flore minore, carneo, lineis purpureis distincto *Inst.* 338. *Betonicae sive Tunicae minimae similis planta* J. B. 3. 338.

14. LYCHNIS segetum, rubra, foliis Perfoliatae C. B. Pin. 204. Myagrum, Vaccaria quorundam *Tabern. Icon.* 866. J. B. 3. 357.

TRAGUS's figure is not over good. *Cordus* has described it's flowers very well: they are pentapetalous, as this author observed, tho' he represents them monopetalous: they are drawn tetrapetalous in the figures of *Lobel* and *Dodonaeus*. The *Hist. Lugd.* has three figures of it; the author says plain enough that they represent the same plant. *Caesalpinus* also speaks of it in two different places; for

in the chapter of *Glastum*, he calls it *Glastum sponte oriens inter segetes*; and *Rapum sylvestre*, supposing it to be what *Dioscorides* described under that name.

15. *LYCHNIS saxatilis*, pumila, Juniperi folio.

16. *LYCHNIS sylvestris*, viscosa, rubra, angustifolia C. B. Pin. *Red German Catch-fly*.

FOUND by *Tho. Willisell* upon the rocks in *Edinburgh Park*; and by Mr *Lhwyd* on the sides of *Craig Wreidhin Hill* in *Montgomeryshire*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 340.

1. *LYCOPERDON vulgare* Inst. 563. Fungus rotundus, orbicularis C. B. Pin. 374. Fungus orbicularis Dod. Pempt. 484. *Puffballs, Fuzz-balls, Bull fists. In pastures.*

2. *LYCOPERDON medium*, cortice lacero Inst. 563. *In fat pastures.*

M. VAILLANT says it is four or five inches in diameter: I have seen it more than a foot.

3. *LYCOPERDON niveum*, sphaericum, superficie in areolas adamantis instar dissectas distributa Inst. 564.

4. *LYCOPERDON e flavo-virescens*, squamatum *Vaill.* 122.

5. *LYCOPERDON nostras*, e flavo-virescens, squamis fuscis distinctum *Vaill.* 122.

6. *LYCOPERDON pediculo longiori*, tumido donatum Inst. 563.

IN several places of the North of *Ireland*; as in Sir *Arthur Rawdon's* orchard, in the county of *Down* at *Moyra*. *R. Syn. Ed* 3. 27.

7. LYCOPERDON excipuli chymici forma *Inst.* 564.

8. LYCOPERDON minus & multiplex, sphaericum *Inst.* 563.

9. LYCOPERDON minus & multiplex ovatum *Inst.* 563.

EACH of these two last species is white within, fleshy, ash-coloured without, it afterwards enclines to a lemon-colour, and at last grows soft, dries up, bursts and emits a tawny-coloured dust, and this dust is mixed with whites of eggs, to stop the blood in all sorts of hemorrhagies.

10. LYCOPERDON Parisiense, minimum, pediculo donatum *Inst.* 563.

FOUND in the fields about London, by *Dr Robinson*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 27. *Mr Joseph Miller has found it also, and communicated a painting of it to me.*

THIS species may easily be distinguished by it's figure in the *Elemens de Botanique* *Tab.* 331.

11. LYCOPERDON pediculo donatum, ex calyce assurgens *Vaill.* 122.

I take this to be the Fungus pulverulentus, Crepitus Lupi dictus, coronatus & inferne stellatus *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 27. *which is there said to have been found in the sandy ground*

near the shore, on the East side of *Jersey* Island, by *Dr Sherard*: and on a bog in the warren near *Charlton* in *Kent*, by *Mr Rand*.

12. *LYCOPERDON* vesicarium, stellatum *Inst.* 564.

At *Hampton-Court*, below the house, near King *Henry's Gate*; *Mer. Pin.* In the lane that leads from *Crayford* to *Bexley Common*; *Mr Doody.* *Syn. Ed.* 3. 28.

13. *LYCOPERDON* cepae facie *Vaill.* 123.

14. *LYCOPERDON* pyriforme, verrucosum *Vaill.* 123.

15. *LYCOPERDON* minimum, verrucosum *Inst.* 564.

16. *LYCOPERDON* aurantii coloris, ad basin rugosum *Vaill.* 123.

1. *LYCOPodium* vulgare. *Muscus terrestris clavatus* C. B. *Pin.* *Muscus clavatus procumbens* *Eyft. Tab.* 249. *Vaill.* 123. *Club-moss* or *Wolf's-claw.* On heaths and mountainous places, chiefly in the North. I have seen it also on the heath at *Gamlingay*.

2. *LYCOPodium* cypressi foliis. *Muscus clavatus foliis Cypressi* C. B. *Pin.* *Vaill.* 123. *Cypress Moss* or *Heath Cypress.* On the Northern mountains.

3. *LYCOPodium* palustre, repens, clava singulari. *Muscus terrestris, repens, clavis, singularibus, foliosis, erectis* *Raii Synops.* 27. (*Ed.* 3. 108.) & *Hist.* 1. 121. *Muscus erectus, repens, clavis singularibus, foliosis, erectis.*

Ætis. *Vaill.* 123. *Creeping Club moss, with erect heads.*

ON *Hampstead* and *Bagshot* Heaths, on the common before you come to *Chiselhurst*, and on the Northern mountains. *R. Syn.*

1. *LYCOPUS palustris, glaber* *Inst.* 191. *Marrubium palustre, glabrum* *C. B. Pin.* 230. *Marrubium aquaticum quorundam* *J. B.* 3. 318. *Marrubium aquatile* *Dod. Pempt.* 595. *Water Horehound. In deep ditches and brooks.*

WE must not refer the *Verbenae alterum genus* *Caesalp.* to this as *C. Bauhin* has done; for the leaves of *Caesalpinus's* plant are hairy, and are sometimes cut to the very rib. By which it seems he has rather described the species called by *Morison* *Marrubium aquaticum seu aquatile, foliis tenuius dissectis.* *Mor. H. R. Bles.* and which *C. Bauhin* describes in the *Prodromus* under the name of *Marrubium palustre, hirsutum, tenuius laciniatum* *Prodr.* 110.

2. *LYCOPUS palustris, villosus* *Inst.* 191.

THIS species differs from the *Lycopus palustris, glaber*, only by it's leaves being scattered with hairs: we must not confound it with the *Marrubium palustre, hirsutum* *C. B. Pin.* as in the *Elemens de Botanique*; for the plant to which *C. Bauhin* gives this name, is the same with that of *Morison* just now mentioned.

I. LYSI-

1. *LYSIMACHIA lutea*, major quae Dioscoridis C. B. Pin. 245. *Lyfimachia lutea* J. B. 2. 901. *Lyfimachium legitimum* Dod. Pempt. 84. *Yellow Willow-herb, or Loosestrife. About ditches in many places.*

THE figure of this plant is transposed in *J. Bauhin's* history; this author took it's flower to be pentapetalous. *Clusius* judged it to be monopetalous, because all it's parts fall from the pedicle at the same time. *J. Bauhin* was in the wrong also to compare it's fruit to that of *Coriander*, as *Pena*, *Lobel* and *Dodonaeus* had done before: *Caesalpinus* observes that this plant has sometimes two, three and four leaves growing oppositely at the knots of the stalks; this disposition of the leaves is represented in the figures of *Tragus*, *Fuchsius*, *Matthiolus*, and *Tabernaemontanus*; I have often observed them growing from the same root, so that they are but varieties of the same plant.

1. *MALVA vulgaris*, flore majore, folio sinuato J. B. 2. 949. *Malva sylvestris*, folio sinuato C. B. Pin. 314. *Malva sylvestris*, major Tabern. Icon. 768. *Common Mallow. By path-sides and in hedges.*

* *CAESALPINUS* knew the characteristics of the *Mallow* perfectly: he affirms that it's flowers are of the shape of a bason, and that it's fruit is composed of several cap-

* *Caesalp.* 560.

sules disposed round an axle, each of which encloses a seed.

THE *Mallow* has the same virtues with the *Alibaea*.

2. MALVA vulgaris, flore minore, folio rotundo J. B. 2. 949. Malva sylvestris, folio rotundo C. B. Pin. 314. Malva sylvestris minor Tabern. Icon. 769. *Small wild Mallow, or Dwarf-Mallow. With the former.*

1. MALUS sylvestris fructu valde acerbo Inst. 634.

2. MALUS acido fructu, sylvestris H. R. Par. Mala sylvestria, rubra C. B. Pin. Vaill. 124. *The Crab-tree. Common in hedges.*

1. MARRUBIASTRUM vulgare Inst. 190. *Amongst the corn, especially in the North.*

2. MARRUBIASTRUM Cardiacae folio Bocc. Mus. Part. 2. Tab. 98.

1. MARRUBIUM album, vulgare C. B. Pin. 230. Marrubium album J. B. 3. 316. Marrubium, sive Prassium album Tabern. Icon. 539. *White Horehound. By way sides and in waste places in many parts of England. But it is not common about London; I have found it in a pit on Finchley Common, at the foot of Highgate Hill.*

WE have no good figure of this plant; those of *Tragus*, *Fuchsius*, and *J. Baubin* are naught: those of *Dodonaeus*, *Clusius*, and *Lobel* have the upper lip of the flower arched instead of being upright, and cut into two segments. That of *Tabernaemontanus*

tanus has the same fault; it's leaves are a little better represented in *Matthiolus's* figure, than in the others; but one cannot distinguish whether he intended to express the flowers or their empalements.

THE leaves of the white Horehound give no tincture of red to the blue paper; they are very bitter, and have a penetrating smell: it's probable that in *Flanders* this smell may approach to that of Musk, for *Dodonaeus* affirms it does so. The bitter natural salt of the earth composed of marine salt, *Sal ammoniac*, and Nitre seems to be united in this plant with a considerable quantity of sulphur, phlegm, and terrestrial parts.

THIS plant by the * chymical analysis yields a great deal of acid phlegm, oil and earth, a little urinous spirit, some concreted volatile, and a fixt salt a little lixivial.

THUS it is no wonder if the *white Horehound* should be a great dissolver and a good aperitive: it is very good for those who have the Asthma or Jaundice. The juice of this plant is given to drink from two ounces to six, for Rheums and stubborn Coughs, one glass full of the infusion in white wine, and several glassfulls of Ptisan: two pugils of the tops of *white Horehound* are sufficient for one decoction. But the fat must first be ta-

* *Extract of the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

ken off by straining it thro' a wet cloth, and dissolving it in half a dram of chalybeated soluble Tartar, or twenty grains of the chalybeate flowers of *Sal ammoniac*; one or two ounces of the syrup of *Horehound*, two drams of the tincture of steel, and two ounces of Orange-flower water, may be prescrib'd for the suppression of the Menses. *Tabernaemontanus* recommends the following Ptisan for retention of urine; boil in four quarts of water, one handfull of *Horehound* leaves, and as much *Rosemary*, half a pugil of *Parsley* seeds, one ounce of dried *Corrants*, and as much *Sebestens*, and *Jujubes*; add at last one stick of *Liquorice*, and three spoonfulls of *Honey*.

2. MARRUBIUM album, villosum C. B. Pin. 230. Prod. 110.

MATRICARIA vulgaris C. B. Pin. *Feverfew*. Common in hedges and waste places.

1. MEDICA major erectior, floribus purpurascens J. B. Medica legitima Clus. Hist. Vaill. 124. *True Medic or Lucerne*. It is sown of late in some parts of England. I saw about six acres of it near Castle Rising in Norfolk four years ago. It varies with a violet, violet and yellow, and a blue flower.

2. MEDICA orbiculata J. B.

3. MEDICA echinata, glabra, cum maculis nigricantibus J. B. 2. 384. Trifolium cochleatum, folio maculato, cordato C. B. Pin. 329. Medica Arabica Cam. Icon. xxvii.
Heart

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1. MEDICA major erectior, floribus purpurascentibus J. B. Medica legitima Clus. Hist. Vaill. 124. *True Medic or Lucerne*. It is sown of late in some parts of England. I saw about six acres of it near Castle Rising in Norfolk four years ago. It varies with a violet, violet and yellow, and a blue flower.

2. MEDICA orbiculata J. B.

3. MEDICA echinata, glabra, cum maculis nigricantibus J. B. 2. 384. Trifolium cochleatum, folio maculato, cordato C. B. Pin. 329. Medica Arabica Cam. Icon. xxvii.
Heart

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Heart Trefoil or Clover. In pastures, chiefly in a sandy soil.

4. MEDICA echinata, magna, hirsuta J. B. 2. 385. Trifolium cochleatum, polycarpon, foliis crenatis C. B. Pin. 329.

M. *Magnol* has observed very well that *J. Bauhin* did not say this plant was hairy; so that he has probably named it *Medica hirsuta* thro' mistake.

5. MEDICA hirsuta, echinis rigidioribus J. B.

IT's fruit is black when ripe; flat at the two ends, and usually composed of five circumvolutions. *Vaill.*

6. MEDICA echinata minima J. B. 2. 386. Trifolium echinatum, arvense, fructu minore C. B. Pin. 330. Tribulus minor, rectus Dalechampii Lugd. 513. *The smallest Hedgehog Trefoil. In sandy and gravelly places, but not common. It is found in an old gravel pit in the corn field near Wilborham Church, in Cambridgeshire.*

7. MEDICA sylvestris, floribus croceis J. B. 2. 383. Trifolium sylvestre, luteum, siliquâ cornuta, vel Medica frutescens C. B. Pin. 330. Medica flavo flore Clus. Hist. CCXLIII. *Yellow Medic, with flat wreathed Cods. Amongst corn; but not common. I have found it in a field near Bourn-bridge.*

8. MEDICA sylvestris, floribus luteo-pallescentibus Inst. 410. Trifolium sylvestre, siliquâ

liquâ cornuta, vel *Medica frutescens*, flore luteo, albo C. B. Pin. 330.

9. *MEDICA sylvestris*, floribus è caeruleo virescentibus Inst. 410. *Trifolium sylvestre*, siliquâ cornuta, vel *Medica frutescens* flore ex coeruleo viridi C. B. Pin. 330.

10. *MEDICA sylvestris*, floribus partim luteis, partim violaceis Inst. 410.

1. *MELAMPYRUM luteum*, latifolium C. B. Pin. 234. *Melampyrum sylvaticum*, flore luteo, sive *Satureia lutea*, sylvestris J. B. 3. 441. *Parietaria sylvestris* 2. Clus. Hist. XLIV. *Common wild Cow-wheat. In woods.*

C. BAUHIN observes this plant to be three times engraved in the *Hist. Lugd.* 1. under the name of *Crataegonum*: 2. under that of *Satureia Dalechampii*: 3. under that of *Hysopus nemorensis*, the figure of which does not answer to our *Melampyrum*, but they have repeated there the description of the *Satureia lutea*.

2. *MELAMPYRUM cristatum*, flore albo, & purpurco J. B. 3. 440. *Crested Cow-wheat. In Madingley, Kingston, and other woods in Cambridgeshire.*

3. *MELAMPYRUM purpurascente comâ* C. B. Pin. 234. *Melampyrum multis*, sive *Triticum vaccinum* Dod. Pempt. 541.

IN the corn on the right hand, just before you come to *Ryeham* in *Norfolk*; Mr *James Sherard*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. * 286.

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1. MELILOTUS officinarum Germaniae C. B. Pin. 331. Trifolium odoratum, five Melilotus vulgaris, flore luteo J. B. 2. 370. Melilotus Germanica Lob. Icon. 43. *Common Melilot.*

THIS plant gives hardly any tincture of red to the blue paper, it is acrid, bitter, stip-tick, odoriferous, and gives a slight *nausea* when well chewed; by which it seems it's salt very much resembles the natural salt in the earth, united with a great deal of essential oil and terrestrial parts.

FOR by the *chymical analysis, the Melilot, beside a great deal of acid phlegm, yields also a good quantity of oil and earth, together with an urinous spirit, volatile concrete, and fixt salt very lixivial.

THEREFORE this plant is aperitive, solvent and lenifying. The Ptisan made with it's and Camomile tops, is excellent for the inflammations of the lower belly, for the colic, retention of urine, rheumatism, and generally in all cases where it is necessary to facilitate the course of the humours by lenifying. The distill'd water of the flowers of *Melilot* have a smell agreeable enough; but *Caesalpinus* observes, that it increases and retains that of other aromattick waters with which it is mix'd; for which reason it is used in the *Eau de Corduë*. The *Melilot* is

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

used in the carminative glysters, lenifying and resolvent cataplasms. For the glysters they boil the flowers of *Melilot* and *Camomile* in tripe broth, and add some drops of oil of *Anis* to the decoction strained thro' a cloth: for the cataplasms, boil two roots of *Lillies*, with a handful of *Hemlock* and *Henbane* leaves, and three Pugils of *Melilot* tops; strain all thro' a sieve, and mix with it some drops of fetid oil of Tartar: the juice of *Melilot* flowers, or their infusion in boiling water, very much asswages the inflammation of the eyes, especially if after having taken it from the fire, there be added a little camphorated spirit of wine strained thro' a linen cloth to separate the superfluous Camphire.

2. MELILOTUS vulgaris, altissima, frutescens, flore luteo Inst. 407.

THIS species of *Melilot* must not be confounded with the common *Melilot*, for being cultivated in the Royal Garden, it never becomes so tall, nor so ligneous. The stalks of this are four or five foot high, firm, hard, channelled, branched, set with leaves an inch and a half long, seven or eight lines broad, obtuse and notched; those towards the top are much narrower, and a great deal more pointed; they are sustained by threes, by a pedicle an inch and a half long: the flowers are yellow, disposed in a spike; their standard is three lines long; the wings shorter and

narrower, as is also the keel: the empalement is short, smooth, divided into five points: out of it's bottom arises a pointal, which becomes a little cod, a line and a half, or two lines long, almost round, wrinkled, opening into two parts, containing reddish seed, almost round, a little flattish. This plant has less smell than the common *Melilot*; it flowers in *July* and *August*; it's seed is ripe in *September*.

3. *MELILOTUS vulgaris, altissima, frutescens flore albo* Inst. 407.

THIS species differs from the preceeding, only by it's white flowers, with a muddy colour'd keel. I do not believe it to be what * *Tragus* calls *Melilotus major, candida*; for he affirms that it's stalks entirely resemble the common *Melilot*, and that it differs only by the colour of it's flowers.

4. *MELILOTUS capsulis reni-similibus, in capitulum congestis* Inst. 407. *Trifolium pratense, luteum, capitulo brevior* C. B. Pin. 328. *Trifolium pratense, luteum, mas, flore minore, semine multo* J. B. 2. 380. *Trifolium pratense, luteum* Fuchf. 819. *Melilot-Trefoil*.

FUCHSIUS's figure is good, we must refer to this species the *Trifolium agrarium* *Dod. Pempt.* which *C. Bauhin* has confounded with the *Trifolium pratense, luteum, capitulo Lupuli, vel agrarium* Pin. 328.

* *Trag.* 591.

1. MELISSA hortensis C. B. Pin. *Balm.*
On Clapham Common.

2. MELISSA humilis, latifolia, maximo
flore, purpurascens Inst. 193. Melissa Trag.

12. Lamium montanum, Melissae folio C.
B. Pin. 231. Melissa adulterina quorundam,
amplis foliis & floribus non grati odoris J. B.

3. 233. Melissa Fuchsi Lob. Icon 515. *Balm-
leaved Archangel, or Bastard Balm.*

IN several woods in the west of *England*,
as about *Totness* in *Devonshire*; and *Haver-
ford-West* in *Pembrokeshire*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3.

242.

WE must not confound with this plant
that which *Caesalpinus* has called *Melissa al-
tera*, which is the *Melissa Romana*, *hirsutior*
Mor. H. R. Bles.

IT is excellent for a suppression of urine:
put two pound of it in an alembick, with
an equal quantity of *Herniaria*, sprinkle them
with salt, add a little water, and leave them in
digestion for three days, after which distill them
in *Balneo Mariae*; cohobate the distilled wa-
ter three times upon fresh herbs bruised, and
keep the last water in a bottle well stoppt. In
the suppression of urine give every four hours
four ounces mixt with as much white wine,
and anoint the lower belly, the *perinaeum*,
and region of the kidneys, with the follow-
ing oil. Infuse in the sun for three days in
olive oil, or boil gently in the same oil, a
handful of beetles, ten *cantharides*, and a

H 2

scruple

ſcruple of the ſeed of *Ammi*. A glyſter may be given of the decoction of Mallows, *Meliſſa Tragi*, *Herniaria*, and two drams of chips of nephritick wood.

THE creſt of this flower is ſometimes entire and ſometimes cut like a heart. It flowers in *May* and *June*. The flowers are diſpoſed in a ſimple ring, they come but three at moſt out of the boſom of each leaf, which makes the number of ſix at each ring. Theſe flowers have each of them a pedicle, coming immediately out of the ſtalk, which is not branched. Out of the boſoms of the lower leaves there uſually comes but one flower, out of the middle ones two, and out of the upper ones three. The empalement conſiſts of two lips, the upper one of which is a little reſlext and ſlightly divided into two little points; the under one being uſually cut into three ſegments, and ſometimes only into two.

1. *MENTHA ſylveſtris rotundiore folio* C. B. Pin. 227. *Menthaſtrum folio ruſoſo, rotundiore, ſpontaneum, flore ſpicato, odore gravi* J. B. 3. Part. 2. 219. *Mentaſtrum* Tabern. Icon. 349 *Round leaved Horſe-mint. In Hornſey Church-yard plentifully.*

By the river's ſide at *Lydbrook* near *Roſs* in *Herefordſhire*; in a moiſt place of a little cloſe adjoining to *Faulk-burn* Hall in *Effex*; at Sir *Francis Leigh's* houſe near *Halley* in *Kent*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 234.

THE ptisan of this plant is good for the vapours.

2. MENTHA sylvestris longiore folio C. B. Pin. 227. Menthastrum spicatum, folio longiore, candicante J. B. 3. 221. Menthastrum Dod. Pempt. 96. *Long-leaved Horse-mint.* By the side of a little brook, at the bottom of a field near Hackney Church, plentifully. In the chalk pit close at Cherry-Hinton, where it was mistaken for the former in the Appendix to Cat. Cant. and in many other places by river sides.

THE description, which Cordus, Pena and Lobel have given of this plant, agrees with the former, but Cordus's^a figure agrees with this.

3. MENTHA angustifolia, spicata C. B. Pin. Mentha spicata folio longiore, acuto, glabro, nigriori J. B. Raii Hist. 532. Mentha angustissimis & longissimis foliis, spicata C. B. Pin. 227. *Spear-mint with a rugged leaf, and a stronger scent.*

FOUND by Mr Dale, by Bocking River side, below the Fulling mill, in two or three places; and on the River Medway near Maidstone, by Dr Plukenet. R. Syn. Ed. 3. 233.

4. MENTHA sylvestris, longioribus, nigrioribus, & minus incanis foliis C. B. Pin. 227.

^a Cord. Hist. 157.

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5. *MENTHA rotundifolia, palustris, five aquatica major* C. B. Pin. 227. *Mentha aquatica five Sisymbrium* J. B. 3. Part. 2. 223. *Sisymbrium* Dod. Pempt. 97. *Water-mint. Common in watry places.*

It's leaves are acrid, bitter, aromatick, and make but a slight impression upon the blue paper: it has a very aromatic, volatile oily salt, is very stomachic and diuretic; and may be used as Tea.

6. *MENTHA arvensis, verticillata hirsuta* J. B. 2. Part. 2. 217. *Calamintha arvensis, verticillata* C. B. Pin. 229. *Calamintha arvensis,* 1 Tabern. Icon. 352. *Water-mint with whorled Coronets. Common in moist places.*

MENYANTHES palustre, latifolium & triphyllum Inst. 117. *Trifolium palustre* C. B. Pin. 227. J. B. 2. 389. Dod. Pempt. 580. *Marsh-Trefoil, Buck-bean, or rather perhaps Bog-bean, and corruptly Bug-bane. On boggy and watry places. It flowers in May or June.*

BEING analysed, * beside some acid liquors, it yields some concreted, volatile salt, and a good deal of earth and oil. It contains some *Sal ammoniac* wrapped up in sulphur and terrestrial parts; so that it is good for the Scurvy, Gout, Cachexy and Dropsy. In a fit of the Gout, give the patient every four hours a glass of the decoction of this plant.

1. *MERCURIALIS testiculata, five mas Dioscoridis & Plinii* C. B. Pin. 121. *Mercurialis*

* *Extract of the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

rials mas Dod. Pempt. 658. J. B. 2. 977.
French *Mercury*.

PENA, *Lobel* and *J. Bauhin*, found something nitrous in this plant; it is of a herby taste a little saltish, and gives no tincture of red to the blue paper: I believe the great quantity of sulphur with which it abounds, hinders the *Sal ammoniac* from manifesting itself; for by the * chymical analysis it yields a great deal of volatile concrete salt, oil, and earth. *Hippocrates*, *Dioscorides*, *Pliny*, and *Galen*, agree that the *Mercury* is purgative: the syrup made with it's juice is laxative and aperitive. The water, in which it has been macerated cold for twenty four hours, is given for the Dropsy, Cachexy, Vapours, and Green-Sickness: This plant is used in semicupiums for the suppression of the terms; for it is very emollient also; and they make those persons, who are believed to be barren, take three ounces of it's juice depurated and mixed with two drams of tincture of Steel. The *Mercury* is employed in the *Sirop de longue vie*; this is the manner of making it.

TAKE twelve pounds of *Narbonne* honey, eight pounds of the juice of *Mercury*, and two pounds of that of *Borrage* in a kettle; set it upon the fire, and mix the juice and the honey with a wooden spatula, and strain

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

them without letting them boil: then add three pints of white wine, in which four ounces of *Gentian* root have been infused for twenty four hours: then set the kettle again upon the fire: and mix the juices with the wine and pieces of *Gentian*, strain it all thro' the same bag without letting it boil: after this boil the strained liquor to the consistence of syrup.

TAKE a spoonful of it in the morning fasting, and eat nothing for two hours after: It keeps the belly open, purifies the blood, and keeps away the Gout, Sciatica, and such like diseases. The ordinary honey of *Mercury* is very much used in glysters, especially for the Women; this plant is an ingredient in the electuary which is called lenitive, in the *Catholicum* of the description of Verney, and in the ordinary decoction of the laxative glysters.

2. *MERCURIALIS* spicata, five foemina Dioscoridis & Plinii C. B. Pin.

THESE two differ only in sex.

3. *MERCURIALIS* montana, testiculata C. B. Pin. 122. *Cynocrambe* mas, five *Mercurialis repens* J. B. 2. 979. *Cynocrambe Mercurialis sylvestris* Dod. Pempt. 657. *Dogs Mercury*.

WE must cite here the *Cynocrambe* five *Canina Brassica*, & *Cynocrambe mas* Cam. *

* Cam. Epit. 999.

A HISTORY of PLANTS, &c. 121
and not *Mercurialis mas Cam.* as one sees
in the *Pinax*.

4. *MERCURIALIS montana, spicata* C.
B. Pin. 122. *Cynocrambe foemina*, five *Mer-*
curialis repens J. B. 2. 979. *Cynocrambe*
foemina Cam. Épit. 999.

THESE two last differ only in sex.

1. *MERULIUS esculentus, rugosus, albi-*
cans, quasi fuligine infestus. *Boletus escu-*
lentus, &c. Inst. 561. *Fongo Coralloide* Cast.
178. *Vaill.* 21.

2. *MERULIUS vulgaris esculentus.* *Bo-*
letus esculentus, rugosus, fulvus Inst. 561.
Morell. In pastures in the spring. I have
found it in great plenty, in a little thicket,
called Moor-barns, between Cambridge and
Madingley.

3. *MERULIUS nigricans, pileo fastigiato.*
Boletus nigricans, capitulo fastigiato *Vaill.*
22.

4. *MERULIUS flavicans, pileo foliato.*
Boletus nigricans, capitulo foliato *Vaill.* 22.

1. *MESPILUS Germanica, folio laurino,*
non serrato, five *Mespilus sylvestris* C. B. Pin.
453. *Mespilus vulgaris* J. B. 1. 69. *Mespi-*
lus Dod. Pempt. 801. *The Medlar tree.*

IN all the hedges about *Minehiville*, Mr
Dubois. *Syn. Ed.* 3. 453.

THE Medlars preserved with sugar or
honey are good for a looseness.

2. *MESPILUS Italica, folio laurino, non*
serrato C. B. Pin.

3. *MESPI-*

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3. *MESPILUS* Apii folio, sylvestris, spinosa, five *Oxyacantha* C. B. Pin. 454. *Oxyacantha* vulgaris, five spinus albus J. B. 1. 44. *Oxyacantha* five spina acuta Dod. Pempt. 751. *The white Thorn or Haw-Thorn. Common in hedges.*

By the chymical analysis it yields, beside several acid liquors, an urinous spirit, no con-creted volatile salt; but a good deal of oil and earth. Thus it probably contains a salt like that of Coral, wrapped up in a good deal of sulphur, and mixed with a little *Sal ammoniac*. *Tragus* affirms that the distilled water of the flowers, or the spirit drawn in distilling them with wine, in which they have been macerated for three days, gives great relief in the pleurisy and colic.

4. *MESPILUS* folio rotundiori, fructu nigro subdulci Inst. 642. *Alni* effigie, lanato folio, minor C. B. Pin. 452. *Vitis* Idaea III. Clus. Hist. 62. *Diospyros* J. B. 1. 75.

1. *MILIUM* semine luteo C. B. Pin. 26. *Millet.*

2. *MILIUM* semine albo C. B. Pin.

3. *MILIUM* semine subluteo, locustis phoeniceis *Vaill.* 127.

4. *MILIUM* semine nigro C. B. Pin.

1. *MILLEFOLIUM* vulgare, album C. B. Pin. 140. *Millefolium* stratiotes, pennatum, terrestre J. B. 3. 136. *Millefolium* seu *Achillaea* Dod. Pempt. 100. *Common Tarron or Milfoil. Common in pastures.*

THIS

THIS plant is a little acrid, bitter, aromatic, and gives a considerable tincture of red to the blue paper: it seems to me that the acid part of the natural salt of the earth, disengaging itself of the other principles thro' the texture of this plant, forms, with the terrestrial parts, an aluminous salt, united with a little essential aromatic oil.

By the * chymical analysis, are extracted from the *Yarrow* several acid liquors, a great deal of earth, no volatile concrete salt, and a little urinous spirit.

THUS this plant is vulnerary, resolvent and astringent: It is used in ptisans, and infusions after the manner of Tea; some boil it's leaves in broths to stop all sorts of hemorrhagies, and especially the irregular flux of the Piles and Whites. It's juice is prescribed from three ounces to six; the powder from a dram to half an ounce; 'tis mixt also with paste to make astringent biskets. *Tabernaemontanus* says, the water of *Yarrow* is good for the epilepsy, and that the wine or mead made with this plant, stops all sorts of irregular fluxes.

2. MILLEFOLIUM vulgare, purpureum, minus C. B. Pin. 140. Millefolium purpurei floris Dod. Pempt. 100.

THIS species of *Yarrow* seems to be but a variety of the preceding; so that it is more

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

probable that *Caesalpinus* spake of it under the name of *Millefolium flore purpureo*, than under that of *Millefolium parvum*, which according to our author's description seems to be different from this; we must not cite here *Millefolium rubro colore Clus.* as *C. Bauhin* imagines; but *Millefolium vulgare, medii coloris, inter album & suaverubentem Clus.*

MNIUM perangustis & brevibus foliis *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 214.* Muscus capillaceus, minimus, capitulo minimo, pulverulento *Inst. 552.* *Cluster-headed Goldilocks.* On *Woolwich Common, and many other places, on dry banks.*

MOSCHATELLINA foliis Fumariae bulbosae *J. B. 3. 206.* Ranunculus nemorosus, Muscatellina dictus *C. B. Pin. 178.* Fumaria bulbosa seu tuberosa minima *Tabern. Icon. 39.* *Tuberous Moscatell.* In shady places in the spring; as in *Charlton Wood, and a grove at Chesterton.*

THIS plant is ill described in the *Hist. Lugd.* * under the name of *Denticulata*, but the flowers and root are well enough represented in the figure. *J. Bauhin* took the flower to be pentapetalous; it is monapetalous, cut into four or five segments.

THE fruit is almost spherical, three or four lines thick, greenish, and half inclosed

* *Lugd. 1286.*

in the empalement, with which it makes but one body. It is a berry filled with a mucilage and four or five white, flat, oval seeds, a line and half long, one line broad, each disposed on a *placenta*, which is four or five cornered, according to the number of the seeds. *Vaill.*

1. MUSCARI arvense, latifolium, purpurascens Inst. 347. Hyacinthus comosus, major, purpureus C. B. Pin. 42. Hyacinthus maximus, botryoides, coma caerulea, J. B. 2. 574. Hyacinthus comosus, spurius 3. Dod. Pempt. 218.

2. MUSCARI arvense, juncifolium, caeruleum, minus Inst. 348. Hyacinthus racemosus, caeruleus, minor, juncifolius C. B. Pin. 43. Hyacinthus vernus, botryoides, minor, caeruleus, angustioribus foliis; odoratus J. B. 2. 571. Hyacinthus racemosus Dod. Pempt. 217.

1. MYOSOTIS arvensis, hirsuta flore majore Inst. 245. Caryophyllus arvensis, hirsutus, flore majore C. B. Pin. 210. Auricula muris pulchro flore albo J. B. 3. 361. Holostium caryophyllaeum Tabern. Icon. 233. *Long leaved Mouse-ear-Chickweed with a large flower. On the Hill of Health; and Newmarket Heath; about Trumpington, Hawkston, Foulmire, and many other places near Cambridge. It has been found also near Grantham in Lincolnshire, by Mr Bacon.*

TABERNAEMONTANUS's figure of it is very good. But the leaves of the plant of which we are speaking are sleek and smooth in this country: they are a little hairy about *Aix* in *Provence*: but this difference is too slight to make two different species of it: *J. Bauhin* affirms, that the conserve and water of the flowers of this plant cure the Epilepsy, and that it's leaves applied outwardly are good for the Palsey.

2. MYOSOTIS arvensis, hirsuta, parvo flore Inst. 245. Auricula muris quorundam, flore parvo, vasculo tenui, longo J. B. 3. 359. Auricula muris quibusdam Dod. Gal. 41. *Narrow-leaved Mouse-ear-Chickweed. In fallow fields.*

DODONAEUS's figure of this plant is good enough; *J. Bauhin* has observed that his brother had no reason to call this species *Alfine hirsuta, magno flore Pin.* for the flowers of it are small, if compared even with the other species of this genus. M. *Magnol* has corrected the transposition in the * memoirs of *Lobel*, where they have put the title of *Alfine Myosotis* instead of the *Myosotis hirsuta, reptans*.

3. MYOSOTIS hirsuta, altera, viscosa Inst. 245. *Alfine hirsuta, altera, viscosa C. B. Pin. 251. Broad-leaved Mouse-ear Chick-weed.*

* Adv. 193.

WE have no figure of this plant: *C. Bauhin* believed it to be the *Alfina viscaria* *Cam.* but it's leaves are not blueish as *Camerarius* says, and it's flowers open not only at noon, but all the rest of day. Mr *Ray* has described it better than any other.

4. *MYOSOTIS hirsuta*, minor *Inst.* 245. *Alfina hirsuta*, minor *C.B. Pin.* 251. *Alfina hispida*, *minuta* *Thal.*

WE have neither figure nor description of this species: it's root is very short, hairy and white, it pushes forth one, sometimes two or three stalks, two or three inches high, reddish, hairy, with leaves disposed into pairs, hairy also, oval pointed, and three lines long; it's flowers which grow in a cluster, are each composed of five white petals, yellow at their base, veined, and cut to the very middle, the chives are white, and the summits pale yellow, with an oval pointal and surmounted by three threads. The empalement consists of five leaves very much pointed, two lines long, hairy, white upon the edges; and reddish towards the point. When the flowers are gone the pointal becomes a fruit two lines and a half long, one line thick, membranous and as it were transparent, resembling an ox's horn with the point cut off; it encloses several reddish seeds, very small, and fastened to one common *Placenta*.

MYOSURUS

MYOSURUS J. B. 3. 512. Cauda murina Dod. Pempt. 112. *Mouse-tail. In corn fields and moist grassy places, but not very common.*

ON *Weston Green*, a little on this side *Eltham* abundantly; Mr *J. Sherard*. *Syn. Ed.* 3. 251.

MYRRHIS annua, semine striato, laevi Mor. Umb. 44. Chaerophyllum sylvestre C. B. Pin. 152. Anthriscus Plinii quibusdam, semine longo Cicutariae vel Chaerophylli J. B. 3. Part. 2. 70. Cerefolium sylvestre, Onoselinum Tabern. Icon. 94. *Wild-Chervil. On banks and in hedges.*

TABERNAEMONTANUS's figure is better than that of the *Hist. Lugd.* under the name of *Anthriscus Plinii*, and *J. Bauhin* questions, not without reason, whether that author designed to represent this plant.

1. NAPUS sylvestris C. B. Pin. 95. *Wild Navew.*

2. NAPUS sativa C. B. *Navew.*

NARCISSO-Leucoium. Leucoium bulbosum triphyllon Dod. Pempt. 230. Leucoium bulbosum trifolium minus C. B. Pin. 56. Leucoium bulbosum, minus, triphyllum J. B. 2. l. 19. p. 591. Narcisso-Leucoium trifolium, minus Inst. 387.

NARCISSUS sylvestris, pallidus, calyce luteo C. B. Pin. 52. Narcissus luteus sylvestris Sim. Pauli 8. *Wild English Daffodil. In thickets:*

thickets : as at Whitwell near Cambridge ; and in Charlton Wood in Kent.

I. NASTURTIIUM sylvestre, capsulis cristatis Inst. 214. Ambrosia campestris repens C. B. Pin. 138. Coronopus Ruellii sive Nasturtium verrucosum J. B. 2. 919 Cornu cervi alterum, repens Dod. Pempt, 110. Swines-Cresses. *By way sides.*

THIS is what *Ruellius* has said of it: * *Sed non abs re venit in mentem illius herbulæ, quæ protritit itineribus & semitis passim vi- ret. Quasi pedibus calcari laetetur, humi semper sparsa proserpit, folio in multas partes laciniato, sessilibus coliculis, flore candido, exili, involucris seminum orbicularibus, per ambitum echinatis, in quibus duplices prominulo ventre sinus extuberant, singuli singulorum seminum capaces.* J. Baubin did not know the fruit of this plant so well as *Ruellius* ; for he affirms that each fruit contains but one black seed, like a grape stone ; which made Mr *Ray* † place it among those whose fruit has but one cell fill'd with one single seed. Nevertheless it is certainly a true species of *Cress*. It's flowers are fastened to the bosoms of leaves, and disposed in little clusters, each flower consists of four petals, placed in form of a cross, half a line long, white and blunt. The empalement likewise consists of four leaves hollow, green, whitish a-

* De Nat. Stirp. lib. 2. cap. 62.

† Hist. 84.

bout the edges: the chives are very short, each of them charged with a yellowish summit; when the flower is gone the pointal becomes a flat green fruit, afterwards reddish and hard, almost semicircular; one line and a half long, and two lines broad, indented on the edges; divided into two capsules, each of which encloses a flat reddish seed. The figure of the *Pseudoambrosia* of *Camerarius*, in the abridgment of *Mathiolus*, represents well enough the flowers, fruits, and leaves of this plant apart. The *Bauhins* have observed that it was engraved twice in *Lobel*, and thrice in the *Hist. Lugd.*

2. *NASTURTIIUM* petraeum, foliis *Bursae Pastoris* C. B. Pin. 104. *Nasturtium petraeum* Tabern. Icon. 451. *Bursa pastoris parva*, folio glabro, spisso J. B. 2. 937. *The lesser Shepherd's Purse, or Rock-Cress.* On Putney Common; and between Gamlingay and Potton.

TABERNAEMONTANUS has given a very good figure of this plant; that of *Lobel*, who calls it *Bursa pastoria, minima* is naught.

C. *BAUHIN* has without reason separated it from that of *Tabernaemontanus*, and named it *Bursa pastoris minor, foliis incis.* He affirms that it grows about *Montpelier*, and that they call it there *Thlaspi minus*. He seems to me to have confounded this plant with the *Nasturtium pumilum, vernum,*
foliis

foliis tantum circa radicem Bot. Monsp. for this is often found very plentifully in the wood of *Gramont*, where *C. Baubin* frequently herboriz'd: nevertheless that in the wood of *Boulogne* is very different from the other of the wood of *Gramont*. *M. Magnol's* figure and description of it are very good.

3. NASTURTIUM pumilum vernum C. B. Pin. 105.

4. NASTURTIUM pumilum supinum vernum Bot. Monsp.

NIDUS Avis Lugd. 1073. Orchis abortiva, fusca C. B. Pin. 86. Orobanche affinis, Nidus avis J. B. 2. 782. *Mishapen Orchis or Birds-nest. In woods; but very rarely.*

NEAR *Maidstone* in *Kent*; in *Suffolk*, not far from *Aldborough*; in several woods in *Suffolk*, Dr *Manningham*; in the hedges where the *Calceolus Mariae* grows near *Ingleton*, Dr *Richardson*; in *Offley Park*, the side next the Church-yard under the shady trees, about 150 yards from the stile. *Tho. Knowlton*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 382. On *Roehill* in *Kent* plentifully; *Mer. Pin.*

TRAGUS calls this plant * *Satyrium nonum*. He is mistaken in believing it has neither leaves nor flowers, and is rather produced from putrefaction, than a true plant. I have engraved the flowers and fruits of it with

* Trag. 785.

propriety enough* ; and am fully persuaded that it is produced from seed like other plants.

NIGELLA arvensis cornuta C. B. Pin. 145. *Melanthium sylvestre sive arvense* J. B. 3. 209. *Melanthium sylvestre* Dod. Pempt. 303.

THE seed of this plant is used to dissolve the viscous matters which gathering in the sinus's of the head produce catarrhs. For this purpose infuse a pugil of Marjoram leaves in a glass of white wine ; and add a dram of *Nigella* seeds ; strain the whole thro' a linen cloth, and snuff the wine strongly up the nose. For the Colic a ptisan is made of the tops of Chamomile, Melilot and *Nigella* seeds. The essential oil has the same virtues : it is very incisive and expectorating. The infusion of the same seed in wine is diuretic, and provokes the *Menses*.

NISSOLIA vulgaris Inst. 656. *Crimson Grass-Vetch*. In meadows and amongst bushes, in many places ; but it is not easily seen, on account of it's grassy leaves, unless in May, when it is in flower. I have found it in the meadow going up to the Oak of Honour.

I. *NUMMULARIA major, lutea* C. B. Pin. 309. *Nummularia sive Centimorbia* J. B. 3. 370. *Nummularia* Dod. Pempt. 600. *Lyfimachia humifusa, folio rotundiore, flore*

* Elem. de Bot. Tab. 250.

luteo Inst. 141. *Money-wort, or Herb Twopence. Near ditches.*

FUCHSIUS's figure of this under the name of *Centimorbia*, represents the *Anagallis lutea nemorum* Pin. much better than the *Money-wort*; for *Pena* and *Lobel* observed these two plants differed principally in their leaves, which in the *yellow Anagallis* are a little longer, and more pointed. *J. Bauhin* took the flowers of the *Money-wort* to be pentapetalous, but it is plainly monopetalous.

IT's leaves are sourish, stiptic, and give a deep red colour to the blue paper: the acid abounds in the *Money-wort*, and produces with the earth an aluminous salt, involved in a little oil, so that 'tis very astringent and vulnerary. *Camerarius* affirms that being boiled with milk, it is good for the Scurvy; *Tragus* advises to boil it with wine and honey, and to give the decoction to drink to those that have an ulcer in the lungs: the same author commends it in the dysentery, loss of blood, and the whites. *Fuchsius* prescribes the herb applied as a cataplasm to dry up ulcers: *Matthiolus* says it is very good for Ruptures in Children.

2. NUMMULARIA, quae *Lyfimachia lutea*, folio subrotundo, acuminato, flore luteo Inst. 142. *Vaill.* 144. *Anagallis lutea nemorum* C. B. Pin. 252. *Anagallis lutea Nummulariae similis*, J. B. 3. 370. *Anagallis*

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gallis lutea Lob. Icon. 466. *Yellow Pimpernel.* In moist woods and shady places.

GESNER had more reason to refer this plant to the *Nummularia*, than the other authors had to the *Anagallis*: he distinguishes it very well by it's leaves, which are more pointed.

3. NUMMULARIA flore purpurascente C. B. Prodr. 136. *Nummularia rubra* J. B. 3. 371. *Lyfimachia humifusa*, folio rotundiore, flore purpurascente Inst. 141. *Purple flower'd Money-wort.* On all the Moors about Cambridge plentifully: and on bogs in many other places.

J. BAUHIN had a good deal of reason to compare the leaves of this plant to that of *Chamaesyce*; but they are too much pointed in his figure: there is the same fault in that of *C. Bauhin*; who took the flower to be pentapetalous.

1. NUX *Juglans sive Regia vulgaris* C. B. Pin. *The Wallnut-tree.* It is planted in many places.

2. NUX *Juglans fructu maximo* C. B. Pin.

3. NUX *Juglans fructu perduro.* Inst.

4. NUX *Juglans fructu tenero & fragili putamine* Vaill. 145.

1. NYMPHAEA alba major C. B. Pin. 173. *Nymphaea alba* J. B. 3. 770. Dod. Pempt. 585. *Great-white Water Lilly.* In rivers, and deep ditches.

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THE root is a little glutinous, bitter, and gives a deep red tincture to the blue paper.

By the chymical analysis * is yields a good deal of acid and oil, and very little concreted volatile salt ; so that it is no wonder it should be very sweetning. The flowers are distilled and a syrup and a conserve is made of them. The Roots are frequently used in the cooling ptisan, for the heat of urine, and inflammation of the kidneys and other bowels. The syrup is a little narcotic: it's dose is an ounce.

2. NYMPHAEA lutea major C. B. Pin. 193. Nymphaea lutea J. B. 3. 771. Dod. Pempt. 585. *Great-Yellow water Lilly. In rivers and deep waters.*

3. NYMPHAEA alba minima C. B. Pin. 193. Nymphaea minor, five Morsus ranae J. B. 3. 773. Morsus ranae Lob. Icon. 596. *The least white Water-Lilly, or Frog-bit. Common in deep ditches.*

NYMPHOIDES aquis innatans Inst. 153. Nymphaea lutea, minor, flore fimbriato C. B. Pin. 194. J. B. 3. 772. *The lesser yellow water Lilly with a fringed flower. In rivers, but not very common. I have seen it in the Cam, below Cambridge, in great plenty.*

THE *Hist. Lugd.* observes that this plant grows at *Mante* on the banks of the *Seine* ; *J. Bauhin* notes that there is a fault in it's

* *Extract of the Registers of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

name, and that we must read *Nymphaea minor, lutea* instead of *Nymphae minor, alba*. *J. Baubin* took it's flower to be pentapetalous; it is nevertheless monopetalous. See Tab. 67. of the *Elemens de Botanique*, where it's flower and fruit are well represented.

1. OENANTHE aquatica C. B. Pin. 162. Oenanthe five Filipendula aquatica J. B. 3. Part. 2. 192. Filipendula aquatica Tabern. Icon. 142. *Water Dropwort. In ditches.*

THE history of the *Oenanthe* is very obscure in the modern authors. *Tabernaemontanus's* figure of it represents pretty well the species which grows in the marshy places about *Paris*: it seems to be very different from what *Dodonaeus* has engraved under the name of *Juncus odoratus, aquatilis, altera Sii species*. We must not confound it, with the *Bulbocastanum foemina Dalechampii*¹ *Lugd.* This figure is rather like to a species of *Bulbocastanum* in the *Alps*. *Matthiolus's* figure of this *Oenanthe* seems to be made very negligently: it is rectified in ^m *Camerarius*; but the species which he, as well as *J. Baubin*, has engraved by the side of this ought to be referred to the following plant. The figure of the *Sisyrinchium palustre*, in the ⁿ *Hist. Lugd.* does not agree with our species of *Oenanthe*.

¹ Lugd. 773.

^m Cam. Epit. 611.

ⁿ Lugd. 724.

2. OENANTHE, five Filipendula aquatica, altera J. B. 3. 192. Filipendula palustris, Ruta palustris Tabern. Icon. 142.

J. BAUHIN had better have joined *Tabernaemontanus's* description to this figure, than have set it's figure by the side of the preceding: we must refer hither the *Juncus odoratus, aquatilis, altera Sii species* Dod. Pempt. 590.

3. OENANTHE Apii folio C. B. Pin.

4. OENANTHE Chacrophylli folio H. R. Monsp.

ONOBRYCHIS foliis Viciae, fructu echinato, major C. B. Pin. 350. Polygalon Gesneri J. B. 2. 335. Onobrychis Dod. Pempt. 548. *Medic-Vetchling, Cock's-head, or St Foin, and corruptly Cinquefoil. It is sown in a stony or chalky soil. It grows wild on Gogmagog Hills, Newmarket Heath, and other such like places.*

C. BAUHIN is mistaken in referring to this species, that which *Caesalpinus* has named *Lupinus sylvestris Rusticus*. *Oritur* (says this author) *prope flumina, praecipue in maritimis: caulibus humi repentibus, cubitalibus, circa radicem subrubentem. Folia fert divisa, Lentis modo, foliolis scilicet conjugatim in pediculo dispositis, colore & figura Lupini, inferne candicantibus, supernè viridibus. Flores in racemulis oblongis, colore sanguineo, siliquas vaginâ inclusas, tenues, asperas, interseptas, ac depressas, quasi lentes invicem haerentes.*

haerentes. Ed pinguescunt jumenta, & à morbis curantur. It appears by this that *Caesalpinus* has describ'd some species of *Hedysarum*, or that he has confounded it with the plant of which we are speaking.

OPHIOGLOSSUM vulgatum C. B. Pin. 354. *Ophioglosson* J. B. 3. 708. *Trag.* 323. *Adders-Tongue.* In moist meadows.

VALERIUS CORDUS observed the tongue of this plant only in it's maturity, when it's celluls are burst. *In summo cauliculo* (says he) *insecto, ac vermiculo cuidam aliquid simile est, uncialem habens longitudinem, crebro utrinque à lateribus incisum:* he affirms also that this plant bears neither flower nor seed. As for the flower, he is in the right, but for the seed, I believe he is mistaken, as we shall see presently. *Pediculus* (says * *Caesalpinus*) *simillimus linguae serpentis, bifurcatus, non tamen sectus, sed cohaerentibus particulis in quibus vestigia sunt seminis; at semen nullum conspicuum continet.* † *Matthiolus's* figure represents this plant very well with leaves almost round, as one finds it in the hot countries, but especially about *Aix* in *Provence*. The green fruit is very well engraved there; but the roots do not seem to be copied after nature. *Tragus's* figure is like the *Adders-tongue* which grows about *Paris*, the leaf of which is narrower

* *Caesalp.* 690.

† *Valgr.* 594.

and longer; I do not know but they may be varieties of the same plant. The Tongue is very ill figured in *Lobel* and *Dodonaeus* * I have endeavoured to cause it to be engraved as it appears both before and after it's celluls are burst: this Tongue grows out of the pedicle of the leaf, as it were by a kind of insertion, it is about two inches and a half, or three inches long, two lines broad, flat, smooth shining, channelled lengthways: It's edges are swelled, rounded, a line and half thick, and one may easily discover there the partition which divides them into several cells opening transversly; these cells become a little yellowish, when the seeds they enclose begin to ripen; one may see them burst them, and the seeds scatter themselves about like a very fine dust: observed thro' a microscope they appear pretty round.

ALL authors agree that this plant is vulnerary, whether used internally or externally.

DODONAEUS says that *Baptista Sardus* pretended to cure Ruptures by the use of the powder of this herb, and all sorts of wounds by the oil made by infusion.

I. OPHRIS bifolia C. B. Pin. 87. Bifolium majus, seu Ophris major quibusdam J. B. 3. 533. Pseudo-Orchis bifolium Dod. Pempt. 242. *Common Twayblade.*

* Elem. de Bot. Tab. 325.

J. BAUHIN has observed that this plant is twice engraved in *Lobel, Icon. Pag. 302. & Pag. 262.*

2. OPHRIS trifolia C. B. Pin.

3. OPHRIS bifolia bulbosa C. B. Pin. Ophris bifolia, minor, palustris Pluk. Phytogr. Tab. 247. Fig. 2. Bifolium palustre Park. Th. Ophris palustris, radice repente Inst. Vaill. 146. *Marshy Tway-blade. On the bogs before Sir George Downing's House at Gamlingay in great plenty. It flowers in June.*

THE Root seems to me to be squamous: if so, it may be referred to the Pseudo-Orchis.

OPULUS Ruellii 281. Sambucus aquatica, flore simplici C. B. Pin. 456. Sambucus aquatica J. B. 1. 552. Sambucus palustris Dod. Pempt. 846. *Water-Elder. In moist woods, and hedges.*

IT's flowers are ill represented in *Matthiolum*; Robert Constantin affirms that the distilled water provokes urine, and expels the stone. *Prevotius* says that a fat broth, in which two drams of it's fruit, with a little of the tops of Wormwood have been boiled, causes one to vomit without much pain.

1. ORCHIS fucum referens, colore rubiginoso C. B. Pin. 83. Orchis seu testiculus sphegodes, hirsuto flore J. B. 2. 767. Testiculus vulpinus secundus, sphegodes Lob. Icon. 179. *Humble-Bee-Satyrion, with green wings. In an old Gravel pit, near Great Shelford, where*

where it is now almost lost : in a bushy close, between the two Abingtons, and on Bartlow Hills. It flowers in April.

2. ORCHIS fuciflora, galea & alis purpurascens J. B. 2. 766. *The common Bee Satyrion.* In pastures in several places : as about Cherry Hinton and Fulborne. It flowers in June.

3. ORCHIS myodes, galea & alis herbidis. *Fly-Orchis.* On the banks of the Devil's-Ditch, and in a close nigh Teversham, called Gains.

4. ORCHIS flore nudi hominis effigiem repraesentans foemina C. B. Pin. 82. Orchis Anthropophora, Orcades Col. Part. 1. 320. Orchis Anthropophora, Lusitanica, flore parvo, herbacei coloris, cum limbo purpurascens Inst. 433. *The Woman Orchis.*

FOUND by Mr Dale in an old Gravel-pit, at *Dalington* near *Sudbury* : and in the corners of some corn-fields at *Belchamp St Paul* towards *Ovington* in *Essex*. At *Greenhith* and *Northfleet* in *Kent* ; Mr J. Sherard. *Syn. Ed.* 3. 379.

5. ORCHIS spiralis, alba, odorata J. B. 2. 769. *Triorchis alba*, odorata, minor C. B. Pin. 84. *Testiculus odoratus* sive Orchis spiralis, minor Lob. Icon. 186. *Triple Ladies Traces.* On the skirts of *Teversham Moor* towards *Gogmagog Hills*.

6. ORCHIS spiralis, alba, odorata, longo angustoque folio. Orchis spiralis elatior, ex Terra Mariana Pluk. Mant. 141. *Vaill.* 147.

THIS is sometimes ten inches high: it's spike comes out of the bosoms of the leaves, and not out of the side, like that of the preceding. The leaves are about three inches long, two or three lines broad: those which accompany the stalk grow less and less. The root is composed of three or four little knobs, near two inches long. The flower is longer than that of the preceding. It flowers in *August.* *Vaill.*

7. ORCHIS latifolia, hiante cucullo, major Inst. 432. Cynosorchis latifolia, hiante cucullo, major C. B. Pin. 80. Orchis galea & alis fere cinereis J. B. 2. lib. 19. pag. 755. Raii Hist. 2. 1218. *Vaill.* 148. *The Man Orchis. In a field by the road side between Bedford and Newport-Pagnell, at the corner of a cross road going to Northampton.*

ON *Cawsham Hills* by the *Thames* side, not far from *Reading* in *Berkshire.* *Syn. Ed.* 3. 378.

8. ORCHIS militaris, minor Inst. 432. Cynosorchis militaris, minor C. B. Pin. 81. Orchis Strateumatica, minor J. B. 2. 758. Testiculus strateumaticus minor x. Tabern. Icon. 664.

9. ORCHIS militaris, pratensis, humilior Inst. 432. Cynosorchis militaris, pratensis, humilior C. B. Pin. 81. Orchis parvis floribus,

ribus, multis punctis notatis, an Clusio Orchis Pannonica 4. J. B. 2. lib. 19. pag. 765. Orchis Pannonica IV. Clus. Hist. 268. *Little Purple-flowered Orchis. On dry, chalky hills; as on Gogmagog Hills and the banks of the Devil's-Ditch: also about Gravesend.*

10. ORCHIS barbata, foetida J. B. 2. 755. Tragorchis, testiculus hirci Dod. Pempt. 237. *The Lizard flower, or great Goat-stones.*

J. BAUHIN was in the right to make but one species of the *Orchis barbata, odore hirci, brevior latioreque folio* C. B. Pin. and the *Orchis odore hirci, longior, angustiorque folio* of the same author; for the leaves are found more or less narrow.

11. ORCHIS odore hirci minor C. B. Pin. 82. Tragorchis minor, flore fuliginoso J. B. 2. 764. Tragorchis minor & verior sive Coriosmites, vel Coriophora, flore instar cimum Lob. Icon. 177.

12. ORCHIS morio, foemina C. B. Pin. 82. Orchis minor, purpurea, & aliorum colorum, cum alis virentibus J. B. 2. 761. Testiculus morionis foemina Dod. Pempt. 236. *The Female Fool-stones.*

AUTHORS generally give a very obscure history of the species of *Orchis*, because it is difficult to describe their flowers, and still more so to draw them: even the *Bauhins* themselves do not agree in the *synonymies* of this species, we must have recourse to Mr *Ray's* description.

13. ORCHIS

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13. ORCHIS morio foemina, majori flore
Inst.

THIS is much larger than the preceding.

14. ORCHIS testiculata, angustissimo folio,
serotina *Vaill.* 150.

15. ORCHIS morio, mas, foliis macu-
latis C. B. Pin. 81. & Orchis morio, foliis
sessilibus, maculatis C. B. Pin. 82. *Male*
Fool-stones. Common in pastures, in April
and May.

16. ORCHIS alba, bifolia, minor calcare
oblongo C. B. Pin. 83. Orchis alba, calcari
longo J. B. 2. 771. Orchis serapias, pri-
mus Dod. Pempt. 237. *The lesser Butterfly*
Orchis.

DODONAEUS took the flower of this
plant to be tripetalous; *J. Bauhin* has very
well described the six petals of which it is
composed. It is not very easy to know whe-
ther *Anguillara* intended to speak of this
species under the name of *Satyrion vel testi-*
culus vulpis; for that is all he says of it.
This plant has usually but two leaves, pretty
large and placed at the bottom of the stalk.
Sometimes it has three and then it is the
Orchis trifolia, major of *C. Bauhin*, who al-
lows it to be same plant with that of which
we are speaking. There are four figures of
it in *Tabernaemontanus*: two of which have
three tubercles for the root, but it seems
they are but varieties. The *Hist. Lugd.* has
three

three figures of it. There are two of it in the *Hortus Eystettensis*.

17. ORCHIS militaris, montana, spica rubente, conglomerata Inst. 432. Cynosorchis militaris, montana, spica rubente conglomerata C. B. Pin. 81. Prodr. 28. *Vaill.* 151. *Purple, late-flowering Orchis. In dry and chalky places in June.*

18. ORCHIS palmata, palustris 3. C. B. Pin. 86. Orchis angusto folio, vilissima palustris J. B. 2. 776. Cynosorchis palustris, laevi folio, & angusto, seu leptophylla omnium vilissima C. Gemmae Lob. Icon. 193.

19. ORCHIS palmata, palustris, tertia, flore suaverubente, cum lituris purpureis.

20. ORCHIS palmata, Batrachites C. B. Pin. 86. Serapias Batrachites, vel Myodes Lob. Icon. 193. Palmata & serapias batrachites J. B. 2. 776. *Frog Orchis. In pastures, as at King's-hedges, and some closes about Chesterton. It flowers in May and June.*

21. ORCHIS palmata, palustris maculata C. B. Pin. 86. Palmata palustris nephelodes J. B. 2. 777. Cynosorchis palustris, altera lophodes vel nephelodes C. Gemmae Lob. Icon. 194.

22. ORCHIS palmata, palustris, latifolia C. B. Pin. 86. Palmata sive Serapias palustris latifolia, flore albo subpurpurascente J. B. 2. 775. Satyrium basilicum, foliosum Dod. Pempt. 241.

23. ORCHIS palmata, pratensis, maculata C. B. Pin. 85. Palmata speciosiore thyrsis, folio maculato J. B. 2. 774. Satyrium basilicum foemina Dod. Pempt. 240. *Female-banded Orchis. In woods and pastures.*

24. ORCHIS palmata, montana, maculata C. B. Pin. 86. Palmata alba J. B. 2. 775. Serapias candido flore, montana, maculatis foliis Lob. Icon. 789.

25. ORCHIS palmata, minor, calcaribus oblongis C. B. Pin. 85. Palmata rubella, cum longis calcaribus, rubellis J. B. 2. 778. Palma Christi minor, mas Tabern. Icon. 680. *Red-banded Orchis with long spurs. In moist meadows about Cambridge; it flowers in June.*

26. ORCHIS spiralis, alba, odorata, longo angustoque folio Just. 467.

27. ORCHIS flore nudi hominis effigiem repraesentans, mas C. B. Pin. 82. Orchis anthropophora, Oreades, altera Col. Part. 2.

28. *Man-Orchis with a ferrugineous and sometimes a green flower.*

THIS plant is well described and engraved in *Columna*; *Dodonaeus* seems to have spoken of it under the name of *Cynosorchis altera*, or at least he has drawn the *Orchis flore nudi hominis effigiem repraesentans foemina*, Pin. so that I would not separate the *Cynosorchis latifolia, hians cucullo, minor* C. B. Pin. from the *Orchis anthropophora*; *Lobel* has given a sorry figure of it, and that of *Tabernaemontanus* is still worse.

I. OREOSE-

1. OREOSELINUM Apii folio, majus
Inst. 318. Daucus montanus Apii folio, ma-
jor C. B. Pin. 150. Libanotis altera quo-
rundam, aliis dicta Cervaria nigra J. B. 3.
Part. 2. 165. Daucus secundus, Selinoides
Lob. Icon. 720.

J. BAUHIN had more reason to compare
the seed of this plant to the *Pastinaca lati-
folia*, than *Pena* and *Lobel*, to that of Fen-
nel.

2. OREOSELINUM Apii folio, minus
Inst. 318. Apium montanum Dalechampii
Lugd. 702.

C. BAUHIN was in the right when he
said the *Oreoselinum* varied according to the
place of it's growth; but I wonder he should
separate the *Apium montanum Dalechampii*
Lugd. from the *Oreoselinum Parisiensium*
Lugd. for he ranges them under two spe-
cies which he believes to be different; and
besides this they are but two names which
the *Hist. Lugd.* gives to the same species;
so that we shall refer to our plant the *A-
pium montanum folio ampliore* C. B. Pin. the
Apium montanum, nigrum C. B. Pin. the *A-
pium montanum Dalechampii* J. B. and the
Apium montanum nigrum J. B. *Pena* and
Lobel have not distinguished the *Oreoselinum*
of the *Mont-Valerien* from the common one.
They made use of the same figure with *Do-
donaeus* and *Clusius*, and describe this plant
to grow about *Paris*; for we must read in

their memoirs; * *Rarius istud nisi montosis, Parisiis prope Sequanam, &c.* and not *Lugduni prope Sequanam*. The seed of this *Oreoselinum* is not ill engraved in *Tabernaemontanus's* history, *Dodonaeus* has described it well.

ORIGANUM vulgare, spontaneum J. B. 3. 236. *Origanum sylvestre*, *Cunila bubula* Plinii C. B. Pin. 223. *Origanum sylvestre* Dod. Pempt. 285. *Wild Marjoram*. In hedges.

WE must refer to this species the *Origanum onites* of *Anguillara*, as *J. Bauhin* has done, and not the *Origanum* of the same author, as we find it in the *Pinax*.

THE *Wild Marjoram* is acrid, aromatic, deterfive, and gives a very faint tincture of red to the blue paper; which makes us conjecture that this plant is filled with a volatile, aromatic, and oily salt; not intircly destitute of acid; whereas in the artificial, volatile salt the acid of the *Sal ammoniac* has been detained by the salt of Tartar. Besides the *Wild Marjoram* contains abundance of terrestrial parts. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, good to make one spit and provoke the terms. A Tea of it may be used in an Asthma, violent coughs, indigestion and Pleurisy. It is used in the washings for the feet, and *Semcupiums* for the Vapours, Green Sickness,

* Adv. 313.

and Palsey. Take *Wild Marjoram* dried at the fire, and wrap it warm in a linen cloth, and cover the head well with it for a Rheum and Rheumatism in the neck, commonly called *Torticolis*.

It's flower resembles that of *Serpyllum*: it is about three lines long, divided before into two lips, of which the upper one is rounded and notched, and the under one is cut into three long segments, the middle one of which hangs lower than the rest. The empalement is cut into four equal segments, not expanded, so that the empalement, after the flower is faded, represents an oval capsule, with the mouth shut up by the closing of the four segments: it is still more shut up by hairs disposed in rays, like the capsule of *Serpyllum*. Thus the *Origanum* differs from the *Marjoram*, and *Dictamnus Creticus*, by it's empalement. These flowers grow in a square spike, formed by four rows of scales growing by pairs. *Vaill.*

1. ORNITHOGALUM luteum C. B. Pin. 71. Bulbus sylvestris Fuchsi, flore luteo, sive Ornithogalum luteum J. B. 2. 623. Bulbus sylvestris Dod. Pempt. 222. *Yellow star of Bethlehem*.

IN Yorkshire and Westmorland. *Synops. Ed. 3. 372.*

2. ORNITHOGALUM umbellatum medium, angustifolium C. B. Pin. *Common star of Bethlehem*.

ON the top of a hill, three miles on this side *Bristol*; *Mer. Pin.*

3. ORNITHOGALUM angustifolium, majus, floribus ex albo virescentibus C. B. Pin. 70. Asphodelus bulbosus Dodonaei, sive Ornithogalum spicatum, flore vircente J. B. 2. 627. Ornithogalum majus 1. Clus. Hist. 186. *Spiked-star of Bethlehem with a greenish flower.*

ON the left hand of a farm, half a mile from *Chichester South-Gate*, in a meadow plentifully; *Dr Manningham. Syn. Ed. 3. 372.*

PENA and *Lobel* did not know this plant very well: for they have affirmed it's stalk to be triangular, and it's flower to be milk white. The flowers are hexapetalous, of a dirty white above, greenish underneath, with white edges. *Clusius* has observed them all green without.

4. ORNITHOGALUM autumnale, minus floribus caeruleis Inst. 381. Hyacinthus stellaris, autumnalis, minor C. B. Pin. 467. Hyacinthus autumnalis, minimus J. B. 2. 574. *The lesser Autumnal star Hyacinth. On Blackheath, by the side of the road to Eltham.*

ORNITHOPODIUM radice tuberculis nodosa C. B. Pin. 350. Ornithopodium tuberosum Dalechampii Lugd. 486. J. B. 2. 351. *Birds-foot. On heaths.*

MR *Ray* believes it to be the same plant with the *Ornithopodium majus* C. B. Pin.

I. OROBANCHE

1. OROBANCHE major, Caryophyllum olens C. B. Pin. 87. Orobanche flore majore J. B. 2. 780. Limodorum five Orobanche Dod. Pempt. 552. *Broom-rape. In broom fields.*

2. OROBANCHE major, foetidissima Inst. 176.

I BELIEVE it is but a variety of the preceding.

3. OROBANCHE flore minore J. B. 2. 781.

FOUND by Mr *Rand* in a field of oats two miles beyond *Rocheſter*, on the left hand going towards *Horns-place*. *Synopf.* * 288.

4. OROBANCHE ramosa C. B. Pin. 88. Orobanche minor, purpureis floribus, five ramosa J. B. 2. 781. Orobanche III. πολύκλωνος Clus. Hiſt. 271.

CAMERARIUS's figure represents this ſpecies; but the flowers are ill engraved, and the deſcription does not agree with it.

OROBANCHOIDES noſtras, flore oblongo, flaveſcente Comment. A. R. Scient. Hypopitis Rivini Flor. Jenenſ. 80. Orobanche quae Hypopitys dici poteſt C. B. Prod. 31. N. 3. Pin. 88. N. 5. *Vaill.* 155.

AT the roots of trees in the woods near *Stoken-Church*. It has been found alſo in the Beech woods in *Suffex* by Dr *Manningham*, and near *Tring* in *Hartfordſhire*, by Mr *Doody*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 317.

OROBUS ſylvaticus, foliis oblongis, glabris Inſt. 393. Aſtragalus ſylvaticus, foliis

oblongis, glabris C. B. Pin. 351. Astragaloides five Astragalus sylvaticus, Astragalomagno Fuchsi, vel Chamaebalano leguminosae affinis planta J. B. 2. 334. Astragalus sylvaticus Thal. Icon. 1. *Wood-Pease or Heath-Pease. Common in woods and bushy places. It flowers in April, and ripens the seed in May.*

OSMUNDA regalis five Filix florida Park. 1038. Filix floribus insignis J. B. 3. 736. Filix ramosa, non dentata, florida C. B. Pin. 357. Filicis majoris alterum genus Trag. 543. *Water-fern, Flowering-fern, or Osmund royal. On boggy places; as on a bog on Hampstead Heath, and on Woolwich Common. I have found it also on Darlington Heath near Lyn. It is lost at Gamlingay.*

TRAGUS took the fruit of this plant for the flower; *Dodonaeus* denies that it rises from seed. I have found however several very small young plants under the old ones: the leaves of the young ones were altogether like those of the plant, which Mr * Ray has called *Hemionitis pumila, trifolia vel quinquefolia, maritima* D. Lloyd.

MR Ray was mistaken when he placed the Osmund amongst the Capillaries with branched or twice sub-divided leaves: the same mistake is continued in the last Edition

* Synops. Meth. 26.

A HISTORY of PLANTS, &c. 153
of the Synopsis: the leaves are certainly no more than winged, or once sub-divided.

OXYCOCCUS five Vaccinia palustris J. B. 1. 227. *Cranberries, marsh Whortle-berries, Moss-berries, or Moor-berries. On the boggy places of the heath at Gamlingay: and in the Peak.*

Oxys flore albo Inst. 88. Oxys five Trifolium acidum J. B. 3. 387. Oxys Dod. Pempt. 578. Trifolium acetosum, vulgare C. B. Pin. 330. *Wood-Sorrel. Common in woods and under bushes. It flowers early in the spring.*

It has the same virtues with Sorrel. Nitre crystallized with it's juice is very cooling.

1. PANICUM vulgare, spicâ multiplici, asperiuscula Inst. 510. Gramen Paniceum, spicâ divisa C. B. Pin. 8. Graminis genus, quibusdam Gallis Dens canis 2. five Panicum sylvestre paniculâ divulsa J. B. 2. 457. Panicum sylvestre Tabern. Icon. 279. *Panick-grass with a divided spike. In watry places, but not common.*

J. BAUHIN observed that the spikes of this plant were often bearded, and that it must not be separated from that which C. Bauhin has named Gramen paniceum, spicâ longis aristis armata Pin. 8.

2. PANICUM vulgare, spicâ simplici & molliori Inst. 315. Gramen paniceum, spicâ laevi Raii Hist. 1261. *Panick-grass, with a single*

a single smooth ear. In corn fields, but not common.

3. PANICUM vulgare, spicâ simplici & asperâ Inst. 315. Panicum sylvestre dictum, & Dens canis 1. J. B. 2. 443. Gramen paniceum, spicâ simplici, ἐλυμαγροσίς C. B. Pin. 8. Et Gramen paniceum spicâ aspera ejusdem. Gramen geniculatum Tabern. Icon. 200. *Rough eared Panick-grass.*

BETWEEN Putney and Rough-Hampton; also beyond the Neat-houses by the Thames side, going from the Horse-ferry above Westminster to Chelsey. R. Syn. Ed. 3. 394.

J. BAUHIN's description answers very well to this plant: this author refers to it the same synonymies which C. Bauhin has referred to his *Gramen paniceum spica simplici*: thus we ought to conclude that neither of them had any reason to separate it from the *Gramen geniculatum Tabernaemontani*, tho' the authors, which C. Bauhin has quoted under his third species of *Gramen paniceum*, seem in some measure to have designed to engrave the preceding.

4. PANICUM vulgare spica simplici vestibis non adhaerente. Gramen paniceum, sive Panicum sylvestre spica simplici H. Ox. 3. Sect. 8. Tab. 4. Fig. 10. Vaill. 156.

5. PANICUM spica angusta & interrupta Vaill. 156.

6. PANICUM vulgare, spica multiplici, longis aristis circumvallata Inst. 515. Gramen paniceum,

paniceum, spica aristis longis armata C. B. Pin. 8. Gramen paniceum II. Tabern. Icon. 228.

THIS is but a variety of the first.

7. PANICUM serotinum arvense spica pyramidata Inst. 515. Gramen paniceum, serotinum, spica laxa, pyramidalis 12. Hist. Ox. 3. 189.

AMONGST corn, especially where the water has stood some time. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 394.

1. PAPAVER erraticum, majus, *ῥόις* Dioscoridi, Theophrasto, Plinio C. B. Pin. 171. Papaver erraticum, rubrum, campestre J. B. 3. 395. Papaver erraticum Dod. Pempt. 447. *Red-Poppy or Corn-Rose. Common amongst corn, and in Saffron grounds.*

THE flower of this plant, which is the principal part used in Physick, is glutinous, and gives much such a faint red colour to the blue paper, as the solution of *Opium*, by which it seems the salt of the one is analogous to that of the other; but in *Opium* this salt (which seems pretty near to *Sal ammoniac*) is mixed with a great deal of fetid oil, whereas in the *Red Poppy* the proportion of the oil is much less than that of the viscous phlegm. Thus the flowers of this plant are emollient, and good for expectoration in defluxions of the breast, in Rheums, and in a dry cough. They stanch blood and are gently sudorific. The distilled *Red-Poppy*

Poppy flower water is prescribed from three to six ounces: The tincture is given by glass-fulls, for defluxions of the breast, this tincture is impregnated sometimes with three or four infusions, in each quart of which is dissolved one ounce of sugar-candy. The following ptisan is very good for a dry cough. Boil three ounces of *Bugloss* root, and as much of those of *Dogs grass* in two quarts of water, pour the decoction boiling upon one ounce of *Red-Poppy* flowers, and three heads of *White-Poppy* cut small, and put up in a small bag, so that they may be squeezed: the dried flowers of the *Red-Poppy* are drank after the manner of Tea, there is also a conserve and a syrup prepared of them.

2. *PAPAYER erraticum, majus floribus minoribus, absque maculis Vaill.* 156.

MR *Ray* mentions this in his history, *p.* 855. *l.* 26. it differs from the preceding only in it's flower being paler, and not having black nails. It is found mixt with it, and flowers at the same time. *ibid.*

3. *PAPAYER erraticum, capite longissimo, glabro Inst.* 238. *Argemone capitulo longiore, glabro Mor. Hort. R. Bles. Smooth-headed bastard Poppy. Amongst the corn in Cambridgeshire.*

4. *PAPAYER erraticum, capite oblongo, hispido Inst.* 238. *Argemone capitulo brevior C. B. Pin.* 172. *Argemone capitulo brevior,*

breviore, hispido J. B. 3. 397. Argemone capitulis torulis canulato, five Argemone Lacunae Lob. Icon. 276. *Round rough-headed bastard Poppy. Amongst the corn.*

THE figure, which *Pena* and *Lobel* have given of it is bad.

5. PAPAVER erraticum, capite longiore, hispido Inst. 238. Argemone capitulo longiore C. B. Pin. 172. Lob. Icon. 276. Argemone capitulo longiore, spinoso J. B. 3. 397. *Long rough-headed bastard Poppy. Amongst the corn.*

M. *Magnol* observes that *C. Bauhin* had better have referred the *Anemone Narbonensis, major, corniculata Adv.* to the violet-coloured *Horned-Poppy*, than to this plant. *Lobel* notes that this has been ill named in his memoirs, and that it was not different from the violet coloured *Horned-Poppy*, of which he has given a good figure in his observations; for that in his memoirs is very bad.

I. PARIETARIA officinarum & Dioscoridis C. B. Pin. 121. Parietaria Dod. Pempt. 102. J. B. 2. 976. *Pellitory of the wall. Common on walls.*

DIOSCORIDES had more reason to compare the leaves of the *Pellitory* to those of Mercury, than *Caesalpinus* to those of Ivy.

PENA and *Lobel* found a nitrous taste in the Mercury; Mr *Boyle* affirms that it yields a nitro-sulphureous salt; and Mr *Ray* says that it's deterfive quality is a plain indication that it abounds with nitre.

By

By the * chymical analysis, the *Pellitory* yields a pretty deal of oil, a great deal of fixt salt, and earth, and several liquors, of which some are acrid, and the rest acid: as for the volatile salt, one obtains none that is concrete from this plant; but it yields an urinous spirit.

Dioscorides affirms that it lenifies and resolves, and is good to stop the Tetters and spreading Ulcers; they applied it in his time to the parts affected with the Gout, they gave the juice to drink in an old cough, made a gargarism of it for the diseases of the throat, and injected it into the ears to appease their pain. *Caesalpinus* says it provokes urine, and opens the kidneys; *Tragus* very much commends the decoction, to remove the obstructions of the lower belly. Take, according to him, *Pellitory* of the wall and Water-Cress leaves bruised, add a sufficient quantity of wine, mix and put them in a frying pan, apply them in form of a cataplasm, moderately hot to the lower belly for suppression of urine. *Dodonaeus* only makes a cataplasm of the leaves, and oil of sweet Almonds. *Hildanus* uses oil of Scorpions instead of oil of sweet Almonds. *Tragus* makes another cataplasm for contusions, frying it with bean-meal, mallows, wheat-bran, oil and wine. *Camerarius* prescribes

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

it bruised with vinegar, and applied hot to the cods for violent pains in the case of Ruptures. *Aurelius Victor* says, that *Constantine* gave the name of this plant to the emperor *Trajan*, because his statues and inscriptions were found upon all the walls of *Rome*, like the *Pellitory*. It is used now a-days in all deterfive and lenifying decoctions, glysters and semicupiums: the syrup of *Pellitory* gives great relief to hydropick persons.

2. PARIETARIA minor, Ocimi folio C. B. Pin. 121. *Parietaria exigua* Trag. 193.

MR *Ray* believes this to be but a variety of the preceding. * *Boccone* says that what he calls *Parietaria Sicula*, *Alsines folio*, differs from that of *Tragus*, only by the bigness of it's leaves; for my part, I believe the *Sicilian* one to be annual; for *Boccone's* figure answers very well the *Parietaria Lusitanica*, *annua minima* V. L. which I found in *Portugal* neat *Lamego* upon the *Douro*.

I TAKE this last to be the species of *Pellitory*, which grows on walls, all over England.

PARNASSIA palustris & vulgaris Inst. 246. Gramen Parnassi albo simplici flore C. B. Pin. 309. Gramen Parnassi Dodonaeo, quibusdam hepaticus flos J. B. 3. 537. Gramen parnassium Dod. Pempt. 564. Grass of Par-

* Boc. 47.

nassus. On the moors about Cambridge. It has been found also in Edinburgh Park.

IT's fruit is oval and adorned with four placentas, which are fastened to the inside and opposite to one another, sustaining oblong seeds, as it were, edged with a membranous wing. The flower has five entire, equal petals, and five chives mixt alternately with five greenish bodies, cut, as it were, in form of a swallow's tail, whence arise thirteen other chives with spherical summits, disposed in form of an open fan. The empalement is cut into five segments, and expanded like a star. *Vaill.*

PARONYCHIA serpyllifolia, palustris. Polygonum parvum, flore albo verticillato J. B. Raii Hist. 1. 214. Illecebrum spurium vel Sedoides Flor. Jen. 89. *Verticillate Knot-grass, with Thyme like leaves.*

IN marshy, wet places, and moist pastures about *Pensans*, and elsewhere towards the *Land's-End* in *Cornwall*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 160.

PASTINACA sylvestris, latifolia C. B. Pin. 155. Pastinaca Germanica, sylvestris quibusdam Elaphoboscum J. B. 3. part. 2. 149. Elaphoboscum erraticum, Branca Leonina Tabern. Icon. 77. *Wild Parsnep. On balks and ditch banks.*

C. BAUHIN was in the wrong to refer to this species, the plant which * *Anguillara*

* Ang. 128.

calls *Pastinaca sylvestris*, *Pastrichiane*; it is certain that this Author speaks of the *Daucus vulgaris* Clus. which *Caesalpinus* calls *Staphylinus sylvestris*, quod vulgo *Pistriccianum*. *J. Bauhin* rightly affirms, that our plant is the *Elaphoboscum* of * *Anguillara*; but he confounds it with that species of *wild Cummin*, which *Anguillara* compares to the *Pastinaca sylvestris*. *J. Bauhin* suspects also, but without reason, that the *Been* of *Actuarius*, or the manured or wild *Daucus* of *Galen*, of which *Anguillara*, speaks at the end of his fifth letter, are the same plant with the *Elaphoboscum* of this author.

1. PEDICULARIS pratensis, lutea, vel Crista galli C. B. Pin. 163. Crista galli foemina J. B. 3. 436. Crista galli Dod. Pempt. 556. *Yellow Rattle, or Cock's-comb. In meadows.*

IT's stalks are much shorter than those of the following; the leaves smaller; and the empalements of it's flowers are smooth.

2. PEDICULARIS pratensis, lutea, erectior calyce floris hirsuto Inst. 172. Crista galli mas J. B. 3. 436. Pedicularia lutea Tabern. Icon. 791.

3. PEDICULARIS serotina, purpurascente flore Inst. 176. Euphrasia pratensis rubra C. B. Pin. 234. Euphrasia parva, purpurea. J. B. 3. 432. Euphrasia altera Dod.

* Ang. 131.

Pempt. 55. *Eye-bright Cow-wheat. Amongst the corn.*

THIS plant is well engraved and described in * *Columna*, under the name of *Euphrasia sylvestris, major, purpurea & latifolia pratensis*, and not under that of *Euphrasia altera*, as C. *Bauhin* would have it: There are two figures of this plant in the *Hist. Lugd.* but the figure which is call'd *Sideritis pratensis, rubra* is very bad.

4. PEDICULARIS pratensis, purpurea C. B. Pin. 163. Pedicularis quibusdam, Crista galli flore rubro J. B. 3. 337. Fistularia Dod. Pempt. 556. *Red Rattle. In moist meadows.*

WE must cite here, *Alectorolophi* III. genus alterum *Clus.* and not *Alectorolophi* 3. genus *Clus.* as is done in the *Pinax*. The *Hist. Lugd.* gives a sorry figure of it, under the name of *Crista galli altera, sive Phthirion*.

5. PEDICULARIS palustris, rubra, elatior Raii. Hist. 770. *Great Marsh Red Rattle, or Lousewort. In watry places.*

IT is likely *Dodonaeus* means this species, when he, speaks of the preceding, he says, † *In palustribus Hollandiae procerior subinde quam alibi reperitur: || Tabernaemontanus's* figure of the *Ruta pedicularia, Pedicularis*,

* Col. part. 1. 202.
icon. 790.

† Dod. Pempt. 556.

|| Tabern.

represents

represents it better than the preceding, tho' its leaves are not well drawn.

1. PENTAPHYLLOIDES argenteum alatum, seu Patentilla Inst. 298. Potentilla seu Argentina J. B. 2. 398. Argentina Dod. Pompt. 600. *Wild Tansey, Silverweed. On ditch banks.*

THIS plant is of a herby taste, a little saltish, but stiptic: it gives a very deep tincture of red to the blue paper, which makes us conjecture that the acid part of the natural salt of the earth, filtrating it self thro' the texture of this plant, produces there with the earth a kind of salt, very aluminous, united with a little sulphur.

ALL Authors agree that the *wild Tansey* is astringent, vulnerary, and deterfive. They infuse it a whole night in Wine. They drink it after the manner of Tea. They prescribe it in Ptisans and Broths, for the Looseness, Bloody-flux, and Hemorrhagies. I have seen it have wonderful effects upon the whites, especially if seven or eight crayfish are added to each decoction of *wild Tansey*. It abates the inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and tempers the heat of urine. Its distilled water is good for the blearedness, and ulcers of the eyes; for tanning, and redness of the face.

2. PENTAPHYLLOIDES supinum J. B. 2. 398. Quinquefolio fragifero affinis, C. B.
L 2 Pin.

Pin. 326. Pentaphyllon supinum quorundam, Potentillae facie Clus. Hist. cvii.

3. Pentaphylloides palustre, rubrum Inst. 297. Quinquefolium palustre, rubrum C. B. Pin. 326. Pentaphyllon vel potius Heptaphyllon flore rubro J. B. 2. 398. Quinquefolium palustre, sive aquaticum Tabern. Icon. 122. *Purple Marsh Cinquefoil. On bogs in many places; as in the park, and on the heath at Gamlingay: near the ebbing and flowing well in the Peak, in great abundance: but nowhere near London.*

PENTAPTEROPHYLLON aquaticum flosculis ad foliorum nodos Cat. Giff. 112. Potamogeton flosculis, ad foliorum nodos Inst. 232. Millefolium aquaticum flosculis, ad foliorum nodos, C. B. Pin. 141. Myriophyllum aquaticum minus Clus. *Small Water-Milfoil. In the deep ditches about Queye.*

I. PERSICARIA mitis maculosa C. B. Pin. 101. Persicaria mitis J. B. 3. 779. Persicaria II. Tabern. Icon. 857. *Dead, or spotted Arsmart. About ditches and waste places.*

FUCHSIUS has affirmed, that it is of a very astringent taste; *Caesalpinus* found it acerb; *Tragus* and *Lobel* sourish; for my part I have found nothing but a little astringency. This plant gives a pretty deep red colour to the blue paper, which makes us conjecture that it's salt resembles the *Sal ammoniac*, loaded with a great deal of earth,
and

and joined with a little sulphur; thus this plant is astringent, deterfive, and vulnerary. It yields a little volatile concrete salt by the analysis: the decoction of the whole plant is good for a looseness, and for the diseases of the skin.

2. PERSICARIA folio subtus incano
Inst. 510. *Common in waste places.*

3. PERSICARIA angustifolia C. B.
Prodr. 43.

It is very surprising that *C. Bauhin*, who affirms that this species has its leaves three or four times narrower than the common Arsmart, should refer to it that which * *Lobel* calls *Persicaria major, foliis hirsutis, gustu acerbis, floribus albis aut purpureis*; and that which *Thalius* calls *Persicaria major, caule sesquicubitali, striato, tereti, geniculato, foliis plurimis dodrantalibus, asperis, acuminatis, floribus in paulo oblongiore spica rubris.*

4. PERSICARIA minor C. B. Pin. Persicaria, pusilla repens 3 Raii Hist. 1. 183. *Small creeping Arsmart. In moist places.*

5. PERSICARIA major, Lapathi foliis, calyce floris purpureo Inst. 510.

It has fibrous whitish roots; the stalks are two foot high; two or three lines thick,

* Lob, obs. 171.

firm, purplish, branched, set at each joint with one leaf, like that of a Dock, six or seven inches long, two inches broad, pointed at both ends, sustained by a tail one inch long, the base of which is a sheath raised with purplish lines, adorned with two membranous wings, veined also; the leaves towards the top, are no larger than those of the common Arsmart. Out of the bosoms of these grow the branches, usually loaded with two or three bunches of flowers, very thick set; each flower hath four or five chives, each laden with a summit. The empalement is purplish, one line long, divided commonly into four segments. The pointal is a flat oval, and afterwards becomes a flat, black seed, almost round, pointed at the end, a line long, wrapped up by the empalement which becomes greenish, or of a dirty purplish colour. The figure of the *Persicaria altera* * *Trag.* in some degree represents our plant. One might have suspected that *Thalius* spake of it under the name of *Persicaria major*, *caule sesquicubitali*, *tereti*, *geniculato*, *foliis pluribus*, *dodrantalibus*, if he had not added *asperis*.

M. VAILLANT suspects this to be the *Persicaria mitis major*, *foliis pallidioribus* D. Bobarti R. Synopf. 58. (*Ed.* 3. 145.) which Mr Bobart first took notice of in the lands

* *Trag.* 93.

and furrows of *Hedington* field, above St *Bartholomew's* Hospital, half a mile from *Oxford*. I find it also pretty common about *London*; and have seen it by the water side between *March* and *Wisbech*, and on dung-hills in many other places in *Cambridge-shire*.

6. *PERSICARIA* *Salicis folio*, *Potamogeton angustifolium* dicta *Raii Hist.* 184. *Persicaria Salicis folio*, perennis *H. L. Bat.* *Perennial Willow-leaved Arsmart*, commonly called, *narrow-leaved Pond weed*. In deep ditches.

Mr *RAY* very well observes, that this is only a variety of the *Potamogeton salicis folio* *C. B. Pin.* which when it grows out of the water, changes it's form, and puzzles the most able *Botanists*; but it is easy to see that it is but a disguise of the same plant, since one often finds upon the same plant, some leaves smooth and shining, and others like those of the *Willow*, but more long, rough and hairy: we must refer to this species the † *Persicaria major, foliis hirsutis, gustu acerbis, floribus albis aut purpureis* *Lob.* and the *Persicaria major, caule sesquicubitali, striato, tereti, geniculato* *Thal.*

7. *PERSICARIA* *urens* sive *Hydropiper* *C. B. Pin.* 101. *Persicaria acris* sive *Hydropiper*

† *Lob. Obs.* 17.

J. B. 3. 780. *Hydropiperi* Dod. Pempt. 607.
*Water Pepper, Lakeweed, or Arsmart. In
 ditches.*

ANGUILLARA, according to *C. Baubin*, seems to have spoken of this plant as of two species; nevertheless, *Anguillara* allows that the *Hydropiper* and the *Crateogonon* are the same thing, and that the chapter concerning the *Crateogonon* in *Dioscorides*, ought to be cut off as superfluous or supposititious.

THE *Arsmart* is of a very acrid and burning taste, and gives a lively tincture of red to the blue paper: It is full of acid, sulphur and earth; it's salt resembles that which results from the mixture of the salt of coral, and the *Sal ammoniac*, loaded with a great deal more acid than ordinary.

FOR this plant, by the * chymical analysis yields a great deal of acid, oil, and earth, and a little volatile concrete salt. The *Arsmart* is very deterfive and vulnerary; and it is used in glysters for the Dysentery and Tenesmus: They give at the same time a dram of this powder in a bolus, or mixed with Wine thickened into a syrup with Sugar: Some people carry this plant in the shoes, but it were better to boil a handful of it in lean broth, and strain it thro' a linnen cloth,

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

adding half a dram of chalybeated Tartar for the Jaundice and Green-sickness.

8. PERSICARIA latifolia, floris calyce candido.

THIS seems to be that *Arsmart* which † *Lobel* observed at *Antwerp*: *Floribus albis* (says he) *Antwerpiae ad portam rubram & lutosam provenit*: Nevertheless, our plant being cultivated in Gardens, does not change; I do not believe that it is a variety of the common one, as *Lobel* believed of that of *Antwerp*.

1. PERVINCA vulgaris, angustifolia Inst. 120. Clematis daphnoides, minor C. B. Pin. 301. Clematis daphnoides, minor, flore caeruleo, simplici J. B. 2. 130. Clematis daphnoides Dod. Pempt, 406. *Periwinckle*. In shady places.

THIS plant multiplies it self by the roots; it flowers a long time; but hardly ever bears any fruit: I never saw any in this country, nor even in *Provence*, nor *Languedoc*, where this plant is very common; as also about *Lisbon*, the capital City of *Portugal*. Of all the Botanic Authors none has observed, nor described this fruit but * *Caesalpinus*: *Fructus*, (says this author) *oblongus veluti siliquas bifurcatas gerit, in quibus semina oblonga & depressa*. To have fruit of the *Periwinckle*, it must be planted in a pot

† Lob. Obs. 171. * Caesalp. 336.

where there is but little earth, for then the sap, which cannot dissipate it self in the roots, is obliged to pass through the stalks and swell the Pointal which becomes the fruit: it is by this means that we obtain fruit from the *Fig-tree*, and most other plants, the roots of which creep very much in the cold countries: I obtained that which I have engraved in the *Elemens de Botanique* * this way.

THIS Plant is bitter, and gives a considerable tincture of red to the blue paper; it is very likely that the oil and earth predominate in the *Periwinckle*. It's salt resembles alum; but it partakes a little of the urinous salt, and is like the alum, with which they mix some urine to make it crystallise the better. For,

By the † chymical analysis we obtain from this plant, besides several acid liquors, a great deal of earth and oil, and very little volatile salt. The *Periwinckle* is vulnerary, astringent, and febrifugous. For spitting blood, the immoderate flux of the piles, the terms, or the whites, pour two quarts of boiling water upon three handfuls of the leaves of *Periwinckle*, cover the pot, remove it from the fire, and give the infusion to drink by glassfuls. It's conserve and extract have the same virtues. For bleeding at

* Tab. 45. † Extract of the Registers, &c.

the nose, stop it with these leaves bruised: milk curdled with the decoction of *Periwinckle* is very good for the Tiflick; this milk is prescribed for the dysentery, and a gargarism is made of it for the diseases of the throat. For the dropsy they distil the milk, after having macerated in it a whole day the leaves of *Periwinckle*, *Tansy*, and *Agri-mony*; this distilled milk is a much easier medicine than the curdled milk.

2. *PERVINCA* vulgaris Inst. 119. *The greater Periwinkle. At Madingley in the way to Drayton; in the ditch on the outside of the fellow's garden of St John's college; and in many other places in Cambridgeshire.*

PETASITES major & vulgaris C. B. Pin. Petasites I Raii Hist. 1. 260. Petasites Fuchf. Gall. ch. ccxlix. *Vaill. 159. Butter-bur, Pestilent-wort. In watry places, on the banks of rivers and great ditches.*

PEUCEDANUM Gallicum, rarioribus & brevioribus foliis H. R. Par.

THIS Peucedanum has narrower and shorter leaves than the common one. Its flowers are white or purplish.

1. *PEZICA* calyciformis, lentifera, laevis *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 195. Fungi calyciformes, seminiferi, March. Brand. Mentz. Pug. Tab. Corn-bells. Found on rotten wood in a garden at Cambridge, in February, by Mr. Halfhyde, an eminent Apothecary there.*

2. *PEZICA*

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2. PEZICA calyciformis, lentifera, hirsuta *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 196. Fungoides infundibuli forma semine foetum, interne striatum, externe hirsutum *Vaill.* 57. Mr Ray mentions it's being found in the Botanic Garden at Chelsey.

3. PEZICA tubae fallopianae aemula *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 194. Fungoides nigricans, majus, cornucopiae forma *Vaill.* 57.

FOUND by Mr Vernon, in Mr Wingate's Wood in Hertfordshire. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 20.

4. PEZICA major, fusca, externe ramificata, caule brevi donata. Fungoides fuscum, Acetabuli forma, externe ramificatum, sive Fungoides maximum, pyxidatum, *Vaill.* 57.

5. PEZICA miniata, major, *Dillen Cat. Giff.* 194. Fungoides maximum & multiplex, aurantii coloris, ad basin rugosum *Vaill.* 57.

IN Sir Francis Willoughby's Park, at Middleton in Warwickshire, *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 17.

6. PEZICA ex sordide albo rufescens, glandis cupulam referens, margine dentato, caule donata, Fungoides glandis cupulam referens, margine dentato *Vaill.* 57.

7. PEZICA parva, coccinea. Fungoides coloris minii, forte Fungus membranaceus, seu coriaceus, acetabuli modo concavus, colore intus coccineo, seu cremesino, saturo D. Dale *Raii. Syn. p.* 19. (*Ed.* 3. 18.) *Vaill.* 57. I have found it on rotten sticks, just by the

the cold bath at Moor-barns, in January and February.

8. PEZICA *miniata*, minor *Dillen Cat.* Giff. 194. Fungoides *scurellatus*, *aurantii coloris* Inst. 561. *On old cow-dung in many places.*

9. PEZICA *auriculam referens*, *interne rufescens*, *externe candicans*, & *quasi farina conspersum*. Fungoides *Auriculam*, *Judae referens*, *intus rufescens*, *extus candicans* & *quasi farinosum* Vaill. 57.

10. PEZICA *flavesceus*, *clavata* & *fistulosa*. Fungoides, qui *Crepitus lupi flavesceus*, *clavatus* & *fistulosus* Cimel Reg.

11. PHALANGIUM *parvo flore*, *non ramosum* C. B. Pin. 29. *Phalangium pulchrius*, *non ramosum* J. B. 2. 635. *Phalangium non ramosum* Dod. Pempt. 106.

LOBEL and C. *Bauhin* had no reason to refer to this species that which *Cordus* calls *Liliago*; the plant to which *Cordus* gives this name, is branched, and must be referred to the following, as *J. Bauhin* has observed.

2. PHALANGIUM *parvo flore*, *ramosum* C. B. Pin. 29. *Phalangium quibusdam, parvo flore*, *ramosius* J. B. 2. 635. *Phalangium ramosum* Dod. Pempt. 106.

PHALARIS *major*, *semine albo* C. B. Pin. 28. *Canary-Grass*. *It is often found on dunghills, arising probably from seeds scattered out of cages.*

PHALLUS

PHALLUS Hollandicus. *Park.* 1322.
Boletus phalloides *Inst.* 561. *Stinkhorn.* It
has been found in many parts of England,
about Michaelmas.

PHASEOLUS vulgaris *Lob. Ic.* 59. *Kid-
ney-Bean, or French-Bean.* Sown in the
fields.

PHASEOLUS hortensis minor *Inst.* 413.

PELLANDRIUM *Dod. Pempt.* 591.
Cicutaria palustris, tenuifolia *C. B. Pin.* 161.
Phellandrium vel Cicutaria aquatica quorun-
dam *J. B. 3. Part. 2.* 183. *Water-Hemlock.*
In deep ditches, and watry places.

PILOSELLA major, repens, hirsuta *C. B. Pin.* 262. *Pilosella majori flore, five vul-
garis, repens J. B. 2.* 1039. *Pilosella major*
Dod. Pempt. 67. *Creeping Mouse ear. Com-
mon in meadows.*

THIS plant is very bitter, and reddens the
blue paper a little. By the * chymical
analysis, beside several acid liquors, it yields
a good deal of oil and earth, a little urinous
spirit, and no concreted volatile salt; which
shews it to contain a salt approaching to that
of alum, wrapped up in a good deal of
sulphur, and mixt with a little *Sal ammo-
niac.* Thus the *Mouse-ear* is vulnerary and
deterfive. *Tragus* affirms that the infusion
of it in wine or water, with a little sugar,

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

is good for the jaundice, and to prevent the dropſy. *Tabernaemontanus* ſays the *Pi-loſella* is a ſpecifick for ruptures; the extract of it is uſed for internal ulcers and a *phthiſis*. *Pena* and *Lobel* thought it to be admirable for the ſtone: they affirmed, that blades of knives quenched in the juice, or decoction of *Mouse-ear*, would cut iron and ſtone without blunting.

PILULARIA paluſtris, juncifolia. Graminifolia paluſtris, repens, vaſculis granorum piperis aemulis Raii Syn. 281. (*Ed.* 3. 136.) *Vaill.* *Pepper-Grass*.

IN holes, where the water has ſtood all winter, near *Stretham-Wells*; and on *Hounſlow-Heath*, towards *Hampton*. *Synopſ.*

1. PIMPINELLA ſanguisorba major C. B. Pin. 160. *Pimpinella ſylveſtris* 2 Raii Hiſt. 1. 402. *Great Burnet*. In moiſt meadows, in many parts of England; but not near London.

2. PIMPINELLA ſanguisorba, minor, hirsuta C. B. Pin. 160. *Sanguisorba minor* J. B. 3 part. 2. 113. *Pimpinella ſanguisorba* Dod. Pempt. 105. *The leſſer Burnet*. In meadows and paſtures, chiefly in a chalky ſoil.

COLUMNA's figure of this plant under the name of *Sideritis ſecunda Dioſcoridis*, is excellent; but it repreſents better that ſpecies which *M. Magnol* has called *Pimpinella ſanguisorba, minor, ſemine majore & craſſiore*.

fiore. *Caesalpinus* knew the structure of the fruit of this plant better than the other authors, for he has observed that it incloses the seeds.

THE *Burnet* has a saltish, herby taste, and gives a strong red tincture to the blue paper: being * analysed, it yields, beside several acid liquors, a good deal of con-creted volatile salt, oil and earth: So that it is no wonder it should be deterfive, vulnerary, diaphoretic, diuretic, and good to cleanse the blood and re-establish the elasticity of the parts. It is frequently eat as a sallad. It is used in aperitive and diuretic infusions and decoctions. It stops both internal and external hemorrhagies.

PINGUICULA Gesneri, J. B. 3. 546. *Sanicula montana*, flore calcari donato C. B. Pin. 243. *Pinguicula Clus. Hist.* 310. *Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle. On all the Moors about Cambridge.*

THE fruit is well represented in the *Hist. Lugd.* where it is called *Cucullata*.

1. PINUS sylvestris, vulgaris, Genevensis J. B.

2. PINUS maritima, altera Matthioli C. B. Pin. 492. J. B. 1. 246. *Pinus Idea Theophrasti* Lob. Icon. 229.

PLANTAGINELLA palustris C. B. Pin. 290. *Alfine palustris exigua, flosculis albis,*

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

foliis lanceolatis, Plantaginellae aquaticae instar Mentz. pug. tab. 7. *By way sides, in places where the water has stood all winter: as at Milton, in a cart rut, as soon as you are out of the town, in the way to Ely. It is said to be found on Hounslow-Heath.*

IT's flower is monopetalous, regular and hermaphrodite: the back-part of it is a tube, and the fore-part is expanded into five equal, entire segments. It has five chives. The ovary is oval, and when ripe, opens at top into two parts. *Vaill. 126.*

I. PLANTAGO latifolia, sinuata C. B. Pin. 189. Plantago major, folio glabro non laciniato ut plurimum J. B. 3. 502. Plantago major Dod Pempt. 107: *Great Plantain, or Waybread. By way sides.*

IT's leaves are bitter, astringent, and give a faint red colour to the blue paper: the roots give it a deeper, and are only astringent; which shews that in the leaves the *Sal ammoniac*, and the terrestrial parts of this plant, are clogged with a great deal of sulphur: thus the *Plantain* is vulnerary, resolving and febrifugous. *Tragus* commends it very much for the Tisick. In the country they drink the juice, from two ounces to four, at the first access of the paroxysm of intermitting fevers: two drams of the extract of this plant, or a dram of it's seed reduced to powder, cure a looseness, and all sorts of

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hemorrhages. The ptisan and the water of *Plantain* have the same virtues. They are prescribed in the Dysentery, spitting of blood, in the immoderate flux of the Piles, or Terms, for the Whites, and losses of blood. In fine, the *Plantain* is used in all vulnerary and deterfive potions. In the inflammation of the eyes, *Camerarius* made a *Collyrium* with the juice and leaves of this plant, mixed with rose-water and sugar. *Simon Paulli* used the extract of *Plantain*, and the decoction of *Sarsaparilla*, to cure a young Man that made bloody urine, after a *Gonorrhoea*. The gargarism of *Plantain* is excellent for the diseases of the throat: this plant is an ingredient in the powder which *Julian Paulmier* has described to cure madness.

2. *PLANTAGO latifolia, incana* C. B. Pin. 189. *Plantago major, hirsuta media à nonnullis cognominata* J. B. 3. 504. *Plantago media* Dod Pempt. 107. *Plantain; Hoary Plantain, or Lamb's Tongue.*

We must read in *C. Bauhin*, *Plantago media Camerarii*, and not *Plantago major*, as is put thro' inadvertency in the *Pinax*.

3. *PLANTAGO angustifolia, major* C. B. Pin. 189. *Plantago lanceolata* J. B. 3. 505. *Plantago minor* Dod. Pempt. 107. *Ribwort, or Ribwort-Plantain.*

THESE

THESE two species are used in the room of the first of which we just now mentioned.

4. PLANTAGO palustris, lanceolata trinervia *Vaill.* 160.

5. PLANTAGO palustris, gramineo folio, monanthos, Parisiensis *Inst.* 128. *Holosteum aquaticum*, *Alfinanthemum* H. R. Par. App. *Holosteum minimum*, palustre, capsulis longissimis filamentis donatis. *Raii Cat. Angl.* 163. *At Hosely-Lough in Northumberland; Dr Richardson. Synops. Ed. 3. 316.*

POLIUM Lavandulae folio C. B. Pin. 220. *Polium recentiorum foemina*, Lavandulae folio *Lob. Icon.* 488.

1. POLYGALA vulgaris C. B. Pin. 215. *Polygalon multis* J. B. 3. 386. *Polygala caerulea* *Tabern. Icon.* 831. *Milk wort. In pastures.*

GESNER, who in his letters calls this plant *Amarella*, affirms that a handful of it infus'd in a glass of wine, purges very well, and without any ill consequence.

2. POLYGALA purpurea *Tabern. Icon.* 831.

3. POLYGALA alba *Tabern. Icon.* 831.

4. POLYGALA flore carneo H. R. Par.

5. POLYGALA acutioribus foliis, *Monspeliaca* C. B. Pin. 215.

6. POLYGALA minor vulgaris. *Vaill.* 161.

7. POLYGALA Buxi minoris folio. *Polygala vulgaris*, foliolis circa radicem rotundioribus,

dioribus, flore caeruleo, sapore admodum amaro C. B. Pin. 215.

1. *POLYGONATUM* latifolium, vulgare C. B. Pin. 303. *Polygonatum* vulgo *Sigillum Salomonis* J. B. 3. 529. *Polygonatum* Math. 954. *Solomon's Seal*. In woods in the west of England.

IT's fruit is black, and cover'd with a meal like fresh plumbs, which perhaps deceiv'd *Caesalpinus*, who affirms it to be whitish.

FUCHSIUS to accommodate himself to *Dioscorides's* description of the *Polygonatum*, fancied he found something like the taste of *Pomegranates* in this species: it might be so perhaps in *Greece*; but *Galen* found nothing in it, save an unpleasant bitterness.

THE leaves of our *Solomon's Seal* are insipid: they have something glutinous in them which gives slight nauseas: the roots are sweet, a little acrid and glutinous; they give a faint red colour to the blue paper, and the leaves more faint. This plant seems to contain a viscous flegm, mixed with a great deal of oil.

FOR by the chymical analysis it yields but little besides some acid liquor and oil; a little earth, and fixt, but no volatile salt.

SCHRODER affirms, that fourteen or fifteen berries of *Solomon's Seal* provoke vomiting: and they say that one dram of it's
root

root has the same effect. Some macerate half an ounce of it all night in a glass of white wine, and give the infusion of it to drink for several months together to those that have Ruptures; the patients never vomit, and find great relief, especially if the roots are apply'd to the part at the same time. They are very good also for all sorts of contusions. The distilled water clears the face, and beautifies the complexion. The decoction of the whole plant cures the Itch, and such like cutaneous diseases.

2. *POLYGONATUM latifolium*, flore majore odoro C. B. Pin. 303. *Sweet smelling Solomon's Seal.*

NEAR *Wharf and Settle* in *Yorkshire*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 262.

THE leaves of this species are usually rounder than those of the common *Solomon's Seal*. Its flowers are bigger; and smell like those of the *Lilly of the Valley*.

3. *POLYGONATUM latifolium maximum* C. B. Pin. 303. *Polygonatum majus*, vulgari simile J. B. 3. 529. *Polygonatum latifolium* 1 *Clus. Hist.* 275.

4. *POLYGONATUM Hellebori albi folio*, caule purpurascente Raii *Synops.* 148. (*Ed.* 3. 263.) & *Hist.* 3. 350. *Vaill.* 162.

IN the woods on the north-side of *Mendip Hills*; *Mr Bobart. Synops.*

1. *POLYGONUM latifolium* C. B. Pin. 281. *Polygonum* sive *Centinodia* J. B. 3. 374.

Polygonum mas Dod. Pempt. 113. *Common Knot-grass. On banks and dry pastures.*

THIS plant has a herby, glutinous taste, and a little acid: it gives a deep tincture of red to the blue paper; it is likely that the salt of the *Knot-grass* resembles Alum, but is mixed in this plant with a little *Sal ammoniac*, and a great deal of Sulphur: for

By the * chymical analysis it yields a great deal of acid, earth and oil, a little volatile concrete, and very lixivial fixt salt.

THE *Knot-grass* is very vulnerary and astringent; the juice, ptisan or infusion of it in wine, is given to drink for the Dysentery, Piles, spitting of blood, and all sorts of hemorrhagies; the extract has the same virtues; the leaves bruised cure wounds.

2. *POLYGONUM oblongo, angusto folio* C. B. Pin. 281. *Polygonum III.* Tabern. Icon. 833. *Knot-grass with a long narrow leaf.*

TABERNAEMONTANUS's figure of it is very good, tho' it appears a little too bushy.

3. *POLYGONUM brevi angustoque folio* C. B. Pin. *Polygonum II.* Tabern. Icon. 833. *Vaill.* 163. *In gravelly places.*

POLYPODIUM vulgare C. B. Pin. 359. *Polypodium majus* Dod. Pempt. 464. *Polypodium J. B.* 3. 746. *Polypody. On walls, and at the roots of trees.*

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

THE root being analysed *, yields several acid liquors, a little urinous spirit, no con-
creted volatile salt, a good deal of oil, and
a moderate quantity of earth. The anci-
ents believed this root was purgative. *Ma-
nardus* is the first among the moderns, who
knew that it loosened the body but very
gently. And *Dodonaeus* confesses it does
not purge at all, unless it is boiled in cock
broth with *Mallows* and *Leeks*. It sweetens
the blood, and removes obstructions of the
bowels. It must be used in a dry cough,
when the expectorated matter is saltish, in the
asthma, scurvy, and hypocondriac affection.
It is an ingredient in several compositions.

1. POLYTRICHUM capsulis subrotundis,
pediculis brevissimis insidentibus, calyptra
striata, arboreum, ramosum, majus *Dillen.*
Cat. Giff. 222. Muscus apocarpos arboreus
ramosus, 8. Raii Hist. 3. 40. *Vaill.* 129.

FOUND first in *Ireland*, and afterwards at
Badmington, by Dr *Sherard*. *R. Syn. Ed.*
3. 91.

2. POLYTRICHUM capsulis subrotun-
dis, pediculis brevissimis insidentibus, ca-
lyptra striata, arboreum & terrestre, minus
ramosum & breve *Dillen. Cat. Giff.*
222. Muscus capillaceus, minimus, acau-
los, calyptra striata *Inst.* 552. *On trees and
Walls.*

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

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3. POLYTRICHUM capsulis oblongo-rotundis, calyptris pilosissimis *Dillen Syn.* 91. Muscus capillaceus, minimus, calyptra villosa, *Vaill.* 130.

OBSERVED in *Ireland* by Dr *Sherard*: on *Hawthorn* in *England*, by Mr *Glover*: and in a wood a little beyond *Westerham* in *Kent*, by Dr *Doering*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 91.

4. POLYTRICHUM minus, capsulis subrotundis, calyptra quasi lacera coronatis *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 221. Muscus capillaceus minor, calyptra tomentosa *Inst.* 552. *On Heaths, in February and March.*

5. POLYTRICHUM montanum & minus, capsula quadrangulari *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 221. Adiantum aureum medium, in ericetis proveniens *Mus. Petiv. No.* 23. Muscus, qui Adiantum pileolo villosa medium *Raii. Syn.* 28. 2. (*Ed.* 3. 90.) *Vaill.* 131. *On heaths in Winter.*

6. POLYTRICHUM vulgare & majus, capsula quadrangulari *Dillen. Cat. Giff.* 221. Muscus. Juniperi-folius, capitulo quadrangulo *Vaill.* 131. *On boggy places in May and June.*

7. POLYTRICHUM majus, erectum, ramosum, pediculis ex alis foliorum provenientibus. Muscus erectus, Juniperi folio, ramosus *Vaill.* 131.

1. POPULAGO flore majore *Inst.* 273. *Populago major Tabern. Icon.* 750. *Caltha palustris*

palustris flore simplici C. B. Pin. 276. Cal.
tha palustris J. B. 3. 470. *Marsh-marigold.*
In moist meadows.

THALIUS's description of the *Epimedium Dodonaei*, does not answer this plant. C. Bauhin should have been content with citing only *Amellus Virgilii Thalio*, since *Thalius* allows it to be the *Caltha palustris Gesneri*; and at the same time, what he says of this last, seems to be opposite to what he said of the other plant; for, according to him, the *Amellus* is found in the watry places of the forest of *Bohemia*, which the Ancients called *Sylva Hercynia*; and as for the *Epimedium Dodonaei*, he thought he had found it only along one river, which he could not remember; and had but one plant of it pasted in his collection of plants. Cordus, speaking of the *Populago*, under the name of *Chelidonia palustris*, says very improperly, *Capitulum seminum est echinatum*.

2. POPULAGO flore minore Inst. 273.
Populago minor Tabern. Icon. 750.

1. POPULUS alba, majoribus foliis C. B. Pin. 429. Populus alba λεύκη J. B. 1. 160. Populus alba Dod. Pempt. 835. *The white Poplar, or Abele Tree. In watry places.*

MATTHIOLUS has a good figure of it. *Caesalpinus* observes it to be male and female, viz. those which flower bear no seed; and that those which bear seed do not flower.

2. POPULUS

2. *POPULUS nigra* C. B. Pin. 429. *Populus nigra* five αἴγλειος J. B. 1. 155. *Populus nigra* Dod. Pempt. 836. *The black Poplar. With the former.*

THE buds of this tree are used in the ointment of *Poplar*; to which *Tragus* adds, the root of *Bryonia*, and the tops of the *Bramble*: It is very lenifying; it is used with success in the inflammation of the Piles; but a good quantity of *Opium* must be added to it. The tincture of the buds with spirit of wine, is excellent for old loosenesses, and internal ulcers: the dose, half a dram, or a dram, taken morning and evening in a spoonful of warm broth.

3. *POPULUS tremula* C. B. Pin. 429. *Populus Lybica* Κεραϊς Theophrasti J. B. 163. *Populus Lybica* Dod. Pempt. 836. *The Asp, or trembling Poplar. In moist woods.*

4. *POPULUS alba*, minoribus foliis Lob. Icon. 193.

PORTULACA angustifolia five *sylvestris* C. B. Pin. 288.

1. *POTAMOGEITON rotundifolium* C. B. Pin. 193. *Potamogeton spicata* Tabern. Icon. 739. *Potamogeton rotundiori folio* J. B. 3. 776. *Broad-leaved Pondweed. Common in standing waters.*

THE figure of this plant is transposed in *J. Baubin's* history. *Caesalpinus* affirms, that the fruit of this plant incloses two seeds; but it is certain that the pointal
of

of each flower becomes a fruit composed of four seeds thrust close together. *Tragus* rightly compared the leaves of this species to those which the Druggists sell under the name of *Folium Indum*; but he has confounded the flowers of this *Potamogeton* with those of the *Potamogeton Salicis folio* C. B. Pin. for he says they are of a Rose-colour, like those of *Bistort*, *Plantain*, or *Madder*: what he says of the fruit is false; for it is not enclosed in any seed-case, * *Dodonaeus* has been guilty of the same faults. *J. Bauhin* was better acquainted with the seeds of this plant; but he compares their flowers also to those of *Arsmart*, or *Bistort*. Mr *Ray* has described this very well.

2. POTAMOGETON foliis latis, splendentibus C. B. Pin. 193. *Potamogeton altera* Dodonaei J. B. 3. 778: *Potamogeton tertia* Dod. Pempt. 582. *Perfoliate Pond-weed. In Rivers.*

THE *Bauhins* have cited *Potamogeton altera*, for *Potamogeton tertia*; which makes a great alteration: for the *Potamogeton altera* Dod. is a plant very different from this, and ought to be referred to the following. Mr *Ray* blames *Gerard*, for having taken this plant for the *Potamogeton tertia* *Dodonaei*; *Gerard* seems nevertheless to have been in the right, for in

* Dod. Gall. 79.

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Dodonaeus's History of Plants published in 1616, it is very well engraved under that name, and the description agrees with Mr *Ray's*, who calls it *Potamogeton perfoliatum*.

3. POTAMOGEITON Alpinum Plantaginis folio *Hist.* Potamogeton aquis immersum, folio pellucido, lato, oblongo, acuto 2 *Raii Hist.* 188. *Vaill.* 163. Long-leaved great Pond-weed with pellucid leaves. In rivers.

4. POTAMOGEITON longo serrato folio *C. B. Pin.* 193. *Oxylapathum aquaticum* *Lugd.* 603.

THOSE who examine the figure and description of this plant in the *Hist. Lugd.* will allow it to be the same with the *Potamogeton altera* *Dod. Pempt.* 582. I have observed it at *Lyons* in the *Saone*, where *Dalechampius* describes it, and I have found it entirely to resemble that growing in *Holland*, where *Dodonaeus* described it. This plant has not serrated leaves, as it seems to be described in the *Hist. Lugd.* It's leaves are a little curled upon the edges, which might have imposed upon the author of this History; so that we must retain *Dodonaeus's* figure which is very good. It is thought to be the plant of which *Gesner* spake, under the name *aliud Lapathi genus sylvestre, quod circa lacus nostri ripas nascitur, in ipsa etiam aqua*; but this is all he has said of it: it is for them that are at *Zurich* to verifie it.

5. POTAMO-

5. POTAMOGETON ramosum, angustifolium C. B. Pin. 193. J. B. 3. 778.

J. BAUHIN describes this plant better than his Brother; for it's fruit is disposed rather in a spike than a bunch; so that it seems to have been J. Bauhin's observation, which made C. Bauhin put *ramosum* in the *Pinax*, and not *racemosum* as he had done in the *Prodromus*.

6. POTAMOGETON foliis angustis & undulatis Inst. 233 Tribulus aquaticus, minor, Muscatellae floribus Ger. emac. 824. *The lesser water Caltrops, or Frog's Lettuce. In Rivers.*

THE figure of the *Tribulus aquaticus, minor* Clus. Hist. cclii. does not represent this plant amiss. Mr Ray believes it to be the *Fontalis media lucens* J. B. and has added to J. Bauhin's description that it's leaves are waved and curled.

7. POTAMOGETON caule compresso, folio Graminis canini Raii Hist. 189. *Small branched Pondweed with a flat Stalk.*

8. POTAMOGETON millefolium seu foliis gramineis ramosum Raii Syn. (Ed. 3. 150.) *Fine-leaved Pondweed. In Rivers.*

9. POTAMOGETON pusillum, gramineo, folio, caule rotundo Raii Hist. 1. 190. Potamogeton gramineum, tenuifolium Flor. Pruss. 206. fig. *In rivers and fen ditches.*

10. POTAMOGETON foliis pennatis Inst. 233. Millefolium aquaticum, pennatum, spicatum,

catum C. B. Prodr. 73. *Millefolium pennatum spicatum* J. B. 3. 783. *Feathered Water-Milfoil. In ditches. It flowers in May.*

II. POTAMOGETON foliis crispis, sive *Lactuca ranarum* C. B. Pin. 193. *Tribulus aquaticus, minor, quercus floribus* Ger. emac. 824. *Fontinalis crispa* J. B. 3. 778. *The greater Water-Caltrops. In rivers.*

I. PRIMULA veris odorata, flore luteo, simplici J. B. 3. 495. *Verbasculum pratense, odoratum* C. B. Pin. 241. *Primula veris flavo flore, elatior* Clus. Hist. 301. *Common Paigles or Cowslips. In pastures in April.*

THE flowers of this plant being analysed, * yield a good deal of acid, a little urinous spirit, no concreted volatile salt, and a pretty deal of oil and earth: these flowers have a volatile, aromatic, oily salt, pretty much tempered: they are very aperitive, and good to restore the course of the spirits. In the Apoplexy and Palsey, *Tragus* prescribed the conserve or distilled water of these flowers: to draw the spirit from them, they must be sprinkled with common salt, left to ferment some days, and then distilled; this spirit has the same virtues. The leaves and roots are very aperitive.

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

2. PRIMULA veris pallido flore, humilis Clus. Hist. 302. Verbasculum sylvestre, majus, singulari flore C. B. Pin. 241. Primula veris caulifera, pallido flore, inodoro, aut vix odoro J. B. 3. 496. *Common Primrose. In woods and hedges in the spring.*

3. PRIMULA veris pallido flore, elatior Clus. Hist. Primula veris caulifera, pallido flore, inodoro aut vix odoro J. B. 3. 496. Verbasculum pratense vel sylvaticum inodorum C. B. Pin. 241. Vaill. 164. *Great Cowslips or Oxlips. In woods and hedges.*

1. PRUNUS sylvestris C. B. Pin. 444. Lob. Icon. 156. J. B. 1. 193. *The Black-Thorn, or Sloe-tree. In hedges.*

THEY have forgotten to represent the prickles of this plant in *Tabernaemontus's* figure.

SLOE-TREE leaves are bitter, a little stiptic, glutinous, and give a faint tincture of red to the blue paper; but the fruits give it as deep a red as Alum: they are a little sour, and extremely stiptic; thus it is likely that the natural salt of the earth predominates in the leaves, where it is mixed with a little fetid oil; but that it's acid part being disengaged in the fruits, is united with the earth, and forms a salt resembling Alum. *Tragus* found by several experiments that the distilled water of the *Sloe-tree*, is an excellent remedy for the Pleurisy, and for the oppressions of the stomach: when this author

thor had not the distilled water of these flowers, he gave them wine to drink in which they had been macerated, or else made use of the same wine distilled in *Balneo Mariae*: he affirms that those fruits preserved with honey, are very good for the Dysentery, and all sorts of loosenesses. The wine made of *Sloes* has the same effects. *J. Bauhin* says, that in *Alsacia* they dry the *Sloes* in an oven and put them into their Must, and that renders them agreeable and astringent. *Matthiolus* made use of the decoction of the fruits and roots for Ulcers of the mouth and throat: the juice of the fruits asswages the inflammation of the eyes, the same juice thicken'd is call'd *Acacia recentiorum*, or *Germanorum*, because it is substituted in the room of the *Acacia* of the Ancients, to cool and bind. *Wittichius* prescribes as a good purgative, the syrup made with several infusions of the flowers of this tree. *Schroder* mentions it also; *Etmuller* relates that a very strong vinegar is obtain'd from the juice of the green fruits by distilling them in *Balneo Mariae*.

PSYLLIUM majus erectum C. B. Pin. 191. J. B. 3. 513. Psyllium Dod. Pempt. 115.

It's salt resembles that of coral; but is mixed with a little *Sal ammoniac*, a great deal of sulphur and terrestrial parts.

By the * chymical analysis it yields a great deal of oil and earth, no volatile concrete salt, a little urinous spirit, and several acid liquors.

PSYLLIUM seed is used in the electuary *de Psyllio*; but it's purgative virtue ought to be attributed to the *Scammony*, and the other cathartics. The mucilage of *Psyllium* is very lenifying, and good to assuage the inflammation of the eyes; it is given in a glyster for the dysentery and inflammation of the kidneys.

1. *PTARMICA* vulgaris, folio longo, serrato, flore albo J. B. 3. 147. *Dracunculus pratensis*, serrato folio C. B. Pin. 98. • *Draco sylvestris* five *Ptarmice* Dod. Pempt. 710. *Sneezwort*, *Bastard-Pellitory*. In Meadows.

PULEGIUM latifolium C. B. Pin. 222. *Pulegium* J. B. 3. Part. 2. 256. Dod. Pempt. 282. *Penny-royal*, or *Pudding-grass*. In moist places.

THIS plant, which is very bitter, acrid, and of a very penetrating smell, gives a deep tincture of red to the blue paper; so that it is probable, it has a volatile, aromatic and oily salt, loaded with acid; whereas in the artificial volatile oily salt, this acid is detain'd by the salt of Tartar.

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

THUS this plant is aperitive, hyfteric, good for the diseases of the stomach and breast, where it evacuates those glutinous matters which occupy part of the *Bronchiae* and vesicles of the lungs; especially if it is boiled with honey and Aloes; for then (as *Dioscorides* observes) it purges and makes one spit. *Tragus* very much commends the decoction of *Penny-royal* in white wine for the suppression of the Terms and Whites: the juice of this plant, according to the same author, clears the sight, and dissipates the blearedness of the eyes. *Montanus* prescribed the powder of *Penny-royal* mixed with equal quantities of vinegar, honey and water, for the diseases of the eyes. The conserve of it's flowers and leaves, is good for the Dropsy and Jaundice. Mr *Ray* affirms from Mr *Boyle*, that a spoonful of the juice of *Penny-royal* is a good remedy for the Chin-cough of children. *Chesneau* prescribes a glass of it's decoction for hoarseness, and advises to take it before going to bed.

1. PULMONARIA folio non maculoso
Clus. Hist. CLXIX.

2. PULMONARIA rubro flore, foliis Echii J. B. 3. 597. Pulmonaria angustifolia, rubente caeruleo flore C. B. Pin. 260. Pulmonaria foliis Echii Lob. Icon. 586. *Bugloss-Cowslips, or long-leaved Sage of Jerusalem.*

IN a wood by *Holbury-House*, in the *New Forest* in *Hampshire*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 226.

CORDUS's figure of the *Symphytum sylvestre*, *Pulmonaria Plinii*, does not agree with our *Pulmonaria*. The figures of *Lobel* and *Tabernaemontanus* are good. The *Pulmonaria* has a saltish, herby, glutinous taste, and reddens the blue paper pretty much; it is very sweetening. It is used in ptisans and broths made of Calves lungs for the diseases of the breast, when the spittle is salt or purulent.

3. *PULMONARIA* flore albo, foliis Echii *Inst.* 136.

4. *PULMONARIA* angustifolia, caeruleo flore *J. B.* 3. 595. *Symphytum maculosum*, sive *Pulmonaria angustifolia*, caerulea *C. B. Pin.* 260. *Pulmonaria* III. *Austriaca* *Clus. Hist.* CLXIX.

PULSATILLA folio crassiore, & majore flore *C. B. Pin.* 177. *Pulsatilla purpurea*, caerulea *J. B.* 3. 409. *Pulsatilla* *Dod. Pempt.* 433. *Pasque-flower*. On *Gogmagog-Hills*, and *Bartlow-Hills*, plentifully.

C. BAUHIN cites *Anemone* 10. vel *Lep- tophyllon* * *Cordi*, instead of *Ranunculus*. This plant is so acrid, that the meer vapour of it's leaves, rubb'd between the fingers, seems to burn the nose, and penetrate to the very brain: it might be made use of in the

* *Cord. Hist.* 121.

Lethargy ; the leaves bruised are apply'd to Ulcers, but especially to the wounds of horses.

By the † chymical analysis this plant yields some marks of acidity, a great deal of sulphur and earth, and a little fixt, and no volatile concrete salt.

2. *PULSATILLA folio crassiore, majore flore laciniato.*

PYROLA rotundifolia, major C. B. Pin. 191. *Common Evergreen.*

In the north of *England* in many places: it is found also in *Stokenchurch* woods, on the right-hand, going towards *London*, 'as I am informed by Mr *Bobart*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 363.

1. *PYRUS sylvestris* C. B. Pin. 439. *The wild Pear-tree. In woods and hedges.*

2. *PYRUS sativa* C. B. Pin. *The Pear-tree.*

3. *PYRUS sativa, foliis tomentosis & incanis.* Poirier de Cirole. *Vaill.* 166.

1. *PYXIDULA major, cinerea, vulgaris,* Lichen pyxidatus, major *Inst.* 549. *Muscus pyxioides, terrestris* C. B. Pin. 361. *Muscus pyxidatus* J. B. 3. 767. *Muscus terrestris, pyxidatos alabastriculos imitatus* Lob. *Icon.* 267. *Cup, or Chalice Moss. On dry banks.*

It's powder taken in some convenient liquor, is said to cure the Chin-cough.

† *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

2. *PYXIDULA minor, saxatilis.* Lichen pyxidatus, minor Inst. 549. Muscus pyxioides, saxatilis C. B. Pin. 361. Prodr. 152. J. B. 3. 767.

3. *PYXIDULA prolifera, oris coccineis.* Lichen pyxidatus, acetabulorum oris coccineis & tumentibus. Muscus multiformiter pyxidatus, apicibus coccineis D. Plot. *On heaths.*

4. *PYXIDULA major, incurva.* Lichen pyxidatus, corniculis aduncis Inst. 549.

5. *PYXIDULA teres, cinerea, minor, oris repandis.* Lichen pyxidatus, teres, acetabulis minoribus, repandis Inst. 549.

6. *PYXIDULA ramosa, gracilis, oris fimbriatis.* Lichen pyxidatus, ramosus, acetabulis fimbriatis Inst. 549.

Found in *Yorkshire* by Dr *Richardson.* *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 69.

7. *PYXIDULA non ramosa, gracilis, oris fimbriatis.* Lichen pyxidatus, non ramosus, acetabulis fimbriatis Inst. 549.

8. *PYXIDULA prolifera, oris fuscis.* Lichen pyxidatus, acetabulorum oris fuscis & tumentibus Inst. 549.

This differs from the third only in the colour of it's bucklers.

9. *PYXIDULA major cinerea, prolifera.* Lichen pyxidatus, prolifer Inst. 549. *On heaths.* It seems to be only a variety of the first.

10. PYXIDULA *minor, fuscovirens*. Lichen pyxidatus Endiviae crispae folio, prolifer, acetabulorum oris crispis Inst. 549. On Gogmagog Hills and Newmarket-Heath, plentifully.

11. QUERCUS latifolia mas, quae brevi pediculo est C. B. Pin. 419. Quercus vulgaris, brevibus pediculis J. B. 1. 70. Platyphyllos mas Lugd. 2. *Oak with the Acorns on short foot-stalks.*

It is difficult to come to any certainty, whether the different species of this genus are varieties produced from the same seed: to decide this, one must pick out some of the *Acorns*, and sow them asunder in different countries, and observe after several years, whether they produce constantly the same, or different species; so I do not see that we can look upon as varieties the four first species of which C. Bauhin speaks, especially the *Quercus latifolia, perpetuo virens*, and the *Quercus cum longo pediculo*: the first species is so beautiful during the whole winter, in the forests between Cadiz and Gibraltar, that no body distinguishes it from the common Oak; which is also very common all over Spain. J. Bauhin took the reddish threads, which are the young Acorns, for the flower of the Oak; I believe it is better to give the name of flower to the Catkin of this tree: the sweet and honeyish moisture with which it's leaves are often

often cover'd, and which the Bees gather with a great deal of care, does not come from the air, as people imagine; it is an extravasated juice which is pour'd out upon these parts, not only of the *Oak*, but also of the *Maple*; where it makes a kind of sugar; of the *Ash* and of the *Larch-Tree*, where it produces the Manna: in some seasons the leaves of the *Lime-Trees* in the great alley of the King's garden are cover'd with it, in such a manner, that they look as if they were varnish'd: the washings of these leaves are sweetish and loosen the belly.

2. *QUERCUS latifolia, foemina* C. B. Pin.

3. *QUERCUS cum longo pediculo* C. B. Pin. 420. *Quercus vulgaris, longis pediculis* J. B. I. 70. *Quercus* Tabern. Icon. 962. *The common Oak-Tree. In woods and hedges.*

THE leaves of these two sorts of *Oak* are very stiptic, a little bitter, glutinous, and give a deep tincture of red to the blue paper: the Acorn gives it a very deep red colour, and is of an austere taste; there is in the *Oak* an aluminous salt, mixed with a little *Sal ammoniac*, and a great deal of sulphur; but the acid predominates over these two salts, as it does in the *Oxysal diaphoreticum Angeli Salae*.

By the * chymical analysis we obtain from the *Oak*, besides several acid liquors, a little urinous spirit and volatile concrete salt, and a great deal of oil and earth; the wood distilled by the retort, yields a very acid spirit, after the fetid oil is pass'd into the receiver. As for the virtues of the *Oak*, *Dioscorides* and *Galen* observed it to be astringent, especially the parenchymous part of the trunk, between the bark and the wood. They observed the same quality also to be in the skin, which is under the bark of the *Acorn*. They prescribed the decoction for the Dysentery, spitting of blood, and the Whites; they boiled the bark of the *Acorn* in Cow's milk, and gave it to drink to those who had taken poison, and gave the fruit to eat to those who had been stung by any venomous creature, or were subject to the Stone: they made use also of the *Acorn* bruised to resolve stubborn humours, and dry away Ulcers. *Galen* having no other remedy at hand, cured a wound made by an axe, with Oak-leaves: he used also the *Acorn* bruised to dissipate inflamed swellings. *Tragus* proposes the distill'd water of the young shoots of the *Oak*, and the green *Acorns*, as a good remedy to stop all sorts of Fluxes. He affirms also, that he has seen the *Acorns* bruised and given successfully to those who made

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

bloody urine upon taking the Cantharides. They make use in *Languedoc* and *Provence* of the *Acorns*, or their cup, roasted, for the Looseness and Dysentery. *Tragus* also recommends a gargarism of the decoction of the young shoots of the *Oak*, made with wine, for diseases of the throat. Those great squamous buttons (or *Oak Apples*) which *J. Bauhin* calls *Quercuum capitula squamata* 1. 86 & 87. are often found upon this, and the preceding species of *Oak*.

4. QUERCUS foliis molli lanugine pubescentibus C. B. Pin. 420. Robur 1. Clus. Hist. 18,

5. QUERCUS calyce echinato, glande majore C. B. Pin. 410. Cerrus Lugd. 1. 6. Vaill. 167.

THIS is used by the *Dyers*, under the name of *Valliania*.

1. QUINQUEFOLIUM majus, repens C. B. Pin. 325. Pentaphyllum sive Quinquefolium vulgare repens J. B. 2. 397. Quinquefolium majus Dod. Pempt. 116. Common Cinquefoil, or five-leaved Grass. By path sides.

MR *Ray* * has described the fruit of this plant very well; but it is not easy to understand what *Morison* † meant by these words; *Capsulae superveniunt exiguae, minutis se-*

* Hist. 611.

† Hist. 189.

minibus repletae, quae cum pericarpio spoliantur, acetabulo florem tegente proteguntur.

THE taste of the leaves of this plant is something glutinous; they give a faint tincture of red to the blue paper, but the roots give it a deeper; they have a little acidity, and are stiptic; which may give us reason to believe that amidst a great deal of earth and sulphur, they contain an aluminous salt, temper'd with a little *Sal ammoniac*, which in the leaves is very much entangled by a viscous phlegm.

THIS plant is vulnerary and astringent; it yields by the analysis, a little volatile concrete salt: besides the extract which is drawn from the roots, they use it also in astringent ptisans and broths, for spitting of blood, the Piles, heat of urine, and all sorts of Hemorrhagies. The gargarism made with the decoction of this plant, cures the ulcers of the mouth, and the diseases of the throat. They affirm that a dram of the same root taken before the fit in a glass of water, takes away intermitting fevers. This remedy is very ancient; and tho' perhaps our *Cinquefoil* may not be the same which *Hippocrates* made use of, nevertheless in all appearance we owe this remedy to that great Man.

2. *QUINQUEFOLIUM* folio argenteo C. B. Pin. 325. *Pentaphyllum rectum*, foliis profundè sectis, subtus argenteis, flore luteo J. B. 2. 398. *Quinquefolium petraeum*,
um,

um, majus Tabern. Icon. 122. *Tormentil-Cinquefoil*. On sandy places.

TABERNAEMONTANUS's figure of this plant is not bad, nor that of *J. Bauhin*, who observes that those of *Tragus* and *Fuchsius* do not well answer their descriptions.

3. *QUINQUEFOLIUM minus, repens, luteum* C. B. Pin. 325. *Pentaphyllum parvum, hirsutum* J. B. 598. *Small rough Cinquefoil*.

ABOUT Kippax near Pontefract in Yorkshire; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 255.

THE *Cinquefoil* of which we are speaking, is the same with that which *J. Bauhin* observed to grow about *Montbelyard, Bedford, and Geneva*. He refers to this species the *minimum Quinquefolii* genus of * *Tragus*, and the *Quinquefolii quarti flore flavo* *Il. species* † *Clus.* which *C. Bauhin* has (without reason perhaps) separated from it: thus the *Quinquefolium minus, repens, luteum* C. B. Pin. is the same with the *Quinquefolium minus repens, aureum* C. B. Pin. but we must distinguish it from the *Pentaphyllum minus, luteum* || *Adv.* The leaves of which are white underneath, and which in all appearance is the same with the *Pentaphyllum minus folio subtus albicante* *J. B.* *J. Bauhin* has confounded the *Pentaphyllum luteum, minus* ** *Dod.* with his *Pentaphyllum parvum, hirsutum*:

* *Trag.* 505.

|| *Adv.* 307.

† *Clus. Hist.* cvi.

** *Dod. Gal.* 62.

C. Bauhin seems to have done better in referring the plant of *Dodonaeus* to the preceding species, tho' this author's figure is none of the best.

4. *QUINQUEFOLIUM* rectum, luteum
C. B. Pin 325. *Pentaphyllum* rectum, majus
J. B. 2. 398. *Quinquefolium* alterum, vulgare
Dod. Pempt. 116.

IN *Lobel's* book of figures, they have put the name of * *Quinquefolium Pentaphyllum vulgare*, to the figure which represents the plant of which we are speaking, instead of the *Pentaphyllum majus, flore subluteo, interdum albo*, which we find upon the figure of the common *Cinquefoil*. *J. Bauhin* knew this transposition, and one may rectify it by || *Lobel's* observations. This plant hath yellow flowers; but sometimes so pale, that they are almost white; *Pena* and *Lobel* affirm that it is found with red also. This species is ill described in † *Dodonaeus*: *Camerarius*, says that it grows in *Sclavonia*, and *Tuscany*, where it is called *Pentaphyllum argentinum*; but this he has taken out of *Anguillara*, whose description does not so well answer to our *Cinquefoil*: for which reason, *C Bauhin* should rather have cited *Anguillara* than *Camerarius*, or else, have mentioned them both.

* Lob. Icon. 689. || Lob. obs. 398. † Dod. Pempt. 176.

1. RANUNCULUS montanus, folio gramineo C. B. Pin. 180. Ranunculus pumilus, gramineis foliis J. B. 3. App. 866. Ranunculus gramineus Tabern. Icon. 51.

THE author of the *Hist. Lugd.* had no reason to say that the stalk of this is square.

2. RANUNCULUS longifolius, palustris, major C. B. Pin. 180. Ranunculus longifolius, maximus, Lingua Plinii J. B. 3 App. 865. Ranunculus lanceatus, major Tabern. Icon. 48. *Great Spearwort. In the fen ditches in the Isle of Ely, in great plenty: also, in the deep ditches between Deptford and Rotherhith.*

3. RANUNCULUS longifolius, palustris, minor, C. B. Pin. 180. Ranunculus longifolius, aliis Flammula J. B. 3. App. 864. Flammula Ranunculus Dod. Pempt. 432. *The lesser Spearwort. In boggy places.*

C. BAUHIN refers to this species, that which Cordus calls, *Ranunculi species duodecima*: but J. Bauhin had reason to believe that Cordus's plant is rather the *Ranunculus longifolius, palustris, major C. B. Pin.* for Cordus compares it's leaves to those of the *Laurel*, neither do I believe that ours is the *Ranunculus aquaticus, ἀρνογλοσσόφυλλος major Thal.* as C. Bauhin would have it. For *Thalius* says, that this species has larger flowers than the others. If one examines it's description well, this species does not appear different from that which this author describes under the

the name of *Ranunculus* πλατυφύλλος: perhaps he has described the same plant twice: howsoever it be, the *lesser Spearwort* answers much better to the description of the *Ranunculus* ἀρνογαστροφύλλος *minor Thal.* We must not distinguish this species from that which C. *Bauhin* calls *Ranunculus palustris, serratus*: for besides that *J. Bauhin* has observed upon the same plant some leaves indented like a saw, and others without any incisures: I never saw any plant of it that had not some of it's leaves notched. *J. Bauhin* believed that the *lesser Spearwort* was repeated thrice in the *Hist. Lugd.* 1. Under the name of *Ranunculus flammeus, aquaticus, angustifolius Lob.* 2. Under that of *Flammula aquatica.* 3. Under the *Hydropiper lanceolatum*; but one may easily justify the author of this History. The two first figures represent the same plant without and with some incisures, as one finds them in most other authors. As for the *Hydropiper lanceolatum*, there is nothing but the name of *Hydropiper* that favours the opinion of *J. Bauhin*, for it is insinuated in the description that it is the *Ranunculus pumilus, gramineis foliis Adv.* and the figure does not differ from it; but the author of this History is mistaken in affirming that this species has square stalks, *Schwenckfeltius* was not well acquainted with this plant: *J. Bauhin* justly accuses him
of

of committing two great faults. 1. He took the *Lingua Plinii Lugd.* for the *Ranunculus flammeus, minor*, and it is the *Ranunculus longifolius, palustris, major C. B. Pin.* 2. He took the *Lingua major Lugd.* for the *Ranunculus flammeus, angustifolius, serratus*; and the plant of which the author of the *Hist. Lugd.* speaks, is a species of *Ragwort* which *C. Bauhin* calls *Conyza palustris, serratifolia*.

THE *lesser Spearwort*, according to *Pena, Lobel, Dodonaeus*, and *Schwenckfeltius*, causes inflammations in the entrails of the sheep that eat it, and kills them: for which reason the shepherds that feed them in the meadows carefully avoid the places where it grows.

4. RANUNCULUS Plantaginis folio, floculis cauliculis adhaerentibus *Vaill.* 168.

IT's flower is of a golden yellow colour, and not above a line in diameter: it has five petals, a little hollowed like a spoon, and sustained by an empalement, consisting of as many leaves, pale green, a little larger than the petals. The pointal, which is encompassed by chives, becomes a fruit, consisting of several seeds gathered into a Head. The root is a bunch of white fibres, about an inch long. The leaves are of a lively green, shining above, and brownish underneath. The plant has a feeble taste of *Cresses*. It flowers in *May* and *June*.

5. *RANUNCULUS pratensis*, erectus acris C. B. Pin. 178. *Ranunculus rectus*, non repens flore simplici luteo J. B. 3. 416. *Ranunculus pratensis surrectis cauliculis* Lob. Icon. 665. *Upright meadow Crowfoot. In meadows.*

WE must not refer to this species the *Ranunculus* Sylv. * *Tabern.* as the *Baubins* have done: that of *Tabernaemontanus* is the same with the *Ranunculus polyanthemos* of *Lobel*†, the leaves of which are cut a great deal smaller, and which differ not from the *Ranunculus hortensis, erectus flore pleno* C. B. than by it's flowers which are single. Thus Mr *Ray* is mistaken in affirming that the double one is a variety of the *Ranunculus pratensis erectus, acris*, of *C. Bauhin*, who has justly separated it from the *Polyanthemos* of *Lobel*. *Caesalpinus* has spoken so confusedly of the *Ranunculi* that it is almost impossible to determine under what Name he has spoken of ours. *C. Bauhin* believ'd that it was under that of *Ranunculus laevi, ac molli folio*, tho' this name does by no means agree with it.

6. *RANUNCULUS arvensis*, parvus, folio trifido C. B. Pin. *Ranunculus minimus* Apulus Col. 1. 314. fig. 316.

7. *RANUNCULUS oleraceus* major *Tabern.* Icon. 52. *Upright pale leav'd Crow-foot. In moist and muddy places.*

* *Tabern.* Icon. 72.

† *Lob.* Icon. 666.

8. RANUNCULUS pratensis, repens, hirsutus C. B. Pin. 179. Ranunculus repens, flore luteo simplici J. B. 3. 419. Ranunculus hortensis 1 Dod. Pempt. 425. *Common creeping Crowfoot, or Butter-cups. In moist meadows and pastures.*

J. BAUHIN very well observ'd that it was the *Ranunculus dulcis*, *Batrachium salutiferum* * *Tabern.* And the *Ranunculus vinealis*, *Batrachium vineale ejusd.* but he is mistaken in believing that it is the *Ranunculus* † *hederaceus major*, of this author: This last species is very different from the *Ranunculus pratensis, repens, hirsutus* C. B. Pin.

9. RANUNCULUS pratensis, radice verticilli modo rotundâ C. B. Pin. 179. Ranunculus tuberosus major J. B. 3. 418. Ranunculus bulbosus Lob. Icon. 667. *Round-rooted Crowfoot. In pastures every where.*

I DO not see that the leaves of this plant, turned upon the back, represent a frog, as *Tragus* pretends. The root of this plant is so acrid, that it may be used for causticks, and blisters, but principally upon the joints of those parts which are infested with the Gout. They bruise this *Ranunculus* and apply it to the corns of the feet after they have been well softned in warm water, and cut to the quick.

* Tabern. Icon. 51 & 54.
VOL. II. O

† Tabern. Icon. 52.
10. RANUN-

10. RANUNCULUS chaerophyllos, Asphodeli radice C. B. Pin. 181. Ranunculus montanus leptophyllos, Asphodeli radice Col. 1. 312. Ranunculus Orientalis, Nappelli folio, flore luteo, magno Cor. Inst. 20. Vaill. 169.

11. RANUNCULUS arvensis, echinatus C. B. Pin. 179. J. B. 3. 859. Ranunculus arvorum Lob. Icon. 665. *Corn Crowfoot. Common amongst the Corn, in May.*

DODONAEUS * has called this plant, *Ranunculus albus sive echinatus*: but this name does not very well agree with it.

12. RANUNCULUS palustris, Apii folio, laevis C. B. Pin 180. Ranunculus palustris flore minimo J. B. 3. App. 858. Ranunculus sylvestris 1. Dod. Pempt. 426. *Round-leaved Water-Crowfoot. In ditches.*

DODONAEUS's figure is good, *J. Bauhin* has described the seeds of this species very well; which are smooth and without prickles: † *Pena* and *Lobel* call it *Ranunculus rotundiore folio semine echinato: estne Apium risus?* but they seem to have confounded it with the *Ranunculus palustris, echinatus* C. B. Pin. *Tragus*, who has describ'd it under the name of *Apium aquaticum*, affirms also that it's seeds are armed with prickles. *C. Bauhin* refers to this species, the *Ranunculus alter, hirsuto semine, foliis Apii Caesalp.* But this Author, as we said above, has spoken so confusedly of

* Dod. Gall. 284.

† Adv. 299.

the *Ranunculi* that he ought not to be quoted on this subject.

13. RANUNCULUS palustris, Apii folio, lanuginosus C. B. Pin. 180. Ranunculus 2. Matth. 611.

14. RANUNCULUS nemorosus, vel sylvaticus folio rotundo C. B. Pin. 178. Ranunculus rotundifolius, vernus, sylvaticus J. B. 3. App. 857. Ranunculus auricomus, Ranunculus dulcis Tragi Lob. Icon. 669. *Sweet Wood-Crowfoot, or Goldilocks. In woods. It flowers in April.*

15. RANUNCULUS magnus, valde hirsutus, flore luteo J. B. 3. 417. Ranunculus montanus lanuginosus, foliis Ranunculi pratensis, repentis C. B. Pin 182. Prodr. desc. 96.

16. RANUNCULUS praecox, rotundifolius, granulata radice Mor. Hist. 446. Chelidonia rotundifolia minor C. B. Pin. 303. Scrophularia minor, sive Chelidonium minus, vulgo dictum J. B. 3. 468. *The smaller Celandine or Pilewort. In moist meadows every where. It flowers in April.*

THE author of the *Hist. Lugd.* is the first who had rang'd this plant among the *Ranunculi*; He calls it *Ranunculus latifolius* *: but he seems to have engraved the species with double flowers, which *Cameraarius* † calls *Chelidonium minus, flore pleno*. This plant is of a herby taste, and one cannot discover any acrimony in it. It does not

* Lugd. 1035. † Hort.

grow by water-sides, nor about ponds: so that * *Fuchsius* had no reason to say, that one could not deny without imprudence, that it was the *little Celandine* of which *Dioscorides* † speaks: *Dodonaeus's* || figure is preferable to that of ** *Tabernaemontanus*, the stalks of which are too branchy.

THE roots of this plant are thought to be good for the Piles. *Sylvaticus* advised to eat them. *Dodonaeus* bath'd the afflicted parts with the juice mingled with wine, or with the urine of the patient. *Tragus* set a great value upon the powder, the juice, and the distilled water of the whole plant: he praised it mightily for the ulcers upon the fundament, and for the Piles. *Caesalpinus* and several others affirm, that it is good for the King's-Evil, for which reason it is called *Ficaria*, and *Scrophularia minor*.

17. RANUNCULUS arvensis, foliis Chamaemeli, flore phoeniceo Inst. 291. Ranunculus foliis Anthemidis, floribus rubicundis & splendentibus Caesalp. 546. Adonis Matth. 906. Adonis sylvestris, flore phoeniceo, ejusque foliis longioribus C. B. Pin. 178. *Crimson Adonis-flower.*

18. RANUNCULUS arvensis, foliis Chamaemeli, flore citrino Inst. 291. *Yellow Adonis-flower.*

* Hist. 866. † Dios. lib. cap. 174. || Pempt. 49.
** Icon. 753.

19. RANUNCULUS arvensis, foliis Cha-maemeli, flore minore, attrorubente Inst. 291. Adonis hortensis, flore minore, attrorubente C. B. Pin. 178. Adonis vulgo, aliis Eranthemum J. B. 3. 125. Eranthemum Dod. Pempt. 260. *Red Adonis-flower or Pheasant's-eye. Amongst the corn about Chat-ham plentifully: It was found growing wild also near Downham bridge in Norfolk, by Edmond Purkis; who brought me some of it to Cambridge.*

20. RANUNCULUS hederaceus, rivulo-rum, se extendens, atra macula notatus J. B. 3. 782. Ranunculus, hederaceus, Dale-champii Lugd. 1031. Ranunculus hederaceus, aquaticus luteus C. B. Pin. 180. *Ivy-leaved water Crowfoot. Common in watry places.*

21. RANUNCULUS aquaticus, folio rotundo & capillaceo C. B. Pin. 180. Ranunculus aquatilis, albus, tenuifolius J. B. 3. 781. Hepatique d'eau Dod. Gal. 80. *Water Crowfoot with various leaves. In ponds.*

DODONAEUS's figure is better than that of *Tabernaemontanus*, who has called it *Ranunculus fluviatilis*, *Hepatica fluviatilis*, *Polyanthemum aquatile* *.

* Tabern. Icon. 94.

22. RANUNCULUS aquaticus, capilla-
ceus C. B. Pin. 180. Millefolium aquati-
cum, foliis Abrotani, Ranunculi flore &
capitulo ejusd. 141. Ranunculus aquaticus
omnino J. B. 3. 781. Ranunculus alter,
aquaticus, foeniculaceus *Σεικνυλλον* Col.
part. 1. 316. *Fine-leaved Water-Crowfoot,*
or Water-Milfoil. In the same places with
the preceding.

23. RANUNCULUS aquatilis, albus, flu-
itans, Peucedani foliis H. L. Bat. Millefolium
aquaticum, foliis Foeniculi, Ranunculi flore
& capitulo C. B. Pin. 141. Ranunculo five
Polyanthemo aquatili albo affine. Millefo-
lium maratriphyllon fluitans J. B. 3. 782.
Millefolium maratriphyllon tertium flore &
semine Ranunculi aquatici, Hepaticae facie
Lob. Icon. 791. *Fennel-leaved Water-Crow-*
foot.. In slow rivers, as the Cam and the
Lee.

24. RANUNCULUS aquaticus, albus,
foliis circinatis, tenuissime divis, floribus
ex alis longis pediculis innixis Pluk. Phyt.
Vaill. 171. Millefolium aquaticum, cor-
nutum C. B. Prodr 73. Millefolium a-
quaticum, cornutum, majus C. B. Pin. 141.
Millefolium aquaticum, cornutum J. B. 3.
784. *In ponds and deep ditches.*

25. RANUNCULUS phragmites, purpu-
reus, vernus J. B. 3. 412. Anemone nemo-
rosa, flore majore, ex purpurâ rubente C. B.
Pin. 176. Ranunculus nemorosus, purpu-
reus

reus Tabern. Icon. 45. Et Ranunculus nemorosus, ex rubro purpureus ejusd. 46. *Wood Anemony. In woods.*

26. RANUNCULUS phragmites, albus, vernus J. B. 3. 412. Anemone nemorosa, flore majore candido C. B. Pin. 176. Ranunculus sylvarum Clus. Hist. 247.

C. BAUHIN cites *Ranunculus parvus* *Dod. for *Ranunculi quartum genus*.

THIS differs from the preceding, only in the colour of it's flowers.

THE *Wood Anemony* has it's leaves frequently cover'd with the eggs of an Insect. Bobart took one of these leaves for a capillary: Dr Dillenius † has carried this error still farther, by describing it under the name of *Filix lobata*, globulis pulverulentis undique aspersa, and engraving a figure of it.

27. RANUNCULUS nemorosus,, luteus C. B. Pin. 178. Ranunculus phragmites luteus, nemorosus J. B. 3. 413. Nemorosus Ranunculus luteus Lob. Icon. 674.

1. RAPHANISTRUM filiquâ articulâtâ, glabrâ, majore & minore Mor. Hist. 265. Rapistrum, alterum arborum Park. Theat 863. *Lampfana Apula* Plinii & Dioscoridis Col. part 1. 261. Rapistrum flore albo, lineis nigris depicto C. B. Pin. 95. *White-flowered Charlock with a jointed Cod. In corn fields.*

* Dod. Gall. 285. † Synops. Ed. 3. 124. Tab. 3. fig. 1.
O 4 The

THE flower of this plant is yellow, or whitish streak'd with black veins: thus we must refer to this the *Rapistrum flore albo, striato, Sinapi agreste album* Trago J. B. 2. 850.

2. RAPHANISTRUM arvense flore albo Inst. 230. Lampsana Caesalp 355. Rapistrum flore albo, Erucae foliis Lob. Icon. 199.

THE flowers of this species are white.

3. RAPHANISTRUM segetum flore luteo vel pallido Inst. 230. Rapistrum flore luteo, filiqua, glabra, articulata Raii Hist. 805. *Yellow-flowered Charlock with a jointed cod.*

1. RAPISTRUM arvense folio auriculato acuto Inst. 211. Myagro similis, filiqua rotunda C. B. Prodr. 52. Myagro affinis herba, capitulis rotundis J. B. 2. 895.

It is well engraved in *Camerarius*, under the name of *Pseudo-myagrum alterum, num. 2.* which *C. Bauhin* calls *Myagrum sylvestre* Pin. and has without reason separated from this Plant.

2. RAPISTRUM folio glauco, sinuato, flore albo. Myagrum monospermum, minus C. B. Pin. Myagro similis flore albo J. B. 2. lib. 21. p. 895. C. B. Prodr. 52. *Vaill.* 171.

1. RAPUNCULUS spicatus flore flavescente Inst. 113.

THIS differs from the *Rapunculus spicatus* C. B. Pin. only in the colour of it's flower,

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flower, which is a pale yellow or dirty white.

2. RAPUNCULUS folio oblongo, spica orbiculari C. B. Pin. 92. Rapunculus flore globofo, purpurco J. B. 2. 812. Rapuntium corniculatum, montanum Col. part. 1. 224. *Horned Rampions with a round head.*

ON the downs of *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, in many places. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 278.

THERE is a transposition of the figure of this plant in *J. Bauhin's* history. *Columna* has described it much better than *Clusius*, who took notice only of the chives.

3. RAPUNCULUS Scabiosae capitulo, caeruleo C. B. Pin. 92. Scabiosa globularis, quam ovinam vocant J. B. 3. 12. Rapuntium montanum, capitatum, leptophyllon Col. 227. *Rampion with Scabious heads. On heathy grounds.*

COLUMNNA's figure and description of this plant is excellent: that which *Lobel* and *Dodonaeus* made use of is bad; for it represents the leaves very much notch'd, whereas they are only wav'd about the edges; that of * *Dodonaeus* in his history written in *Flemish*, and translated into *French* by *Clusius*, is much better: these two figures are found twice in the *Hist. Lugd.*

* Dod. Gall. 82.

4. *RAPUNCULUS Scabiosae capitulo albo* C. B. Pin. 92.

RAPUNTUM urens Soloniense H. R. Blef.

1. *RESEDA vulgaris* C. B. Pin. 100. *Reseda lutea* J. B. 3. 467. *Reseda Plinii neotericorum*, Belgis *Eruca peregrina Italica*, vel *Cantabrica* Lob. Icon. 222. *Base Rocket*.

THE description of the *Sesamoides primum* of *Caesalpinus* seems to agree less with this, than with the species of *Reseda*, which *Morison* has named *Reseda foliis Calcitrapae, flore albo*; for *Caesalpinus* says, that his *Sesamoides primum* has whitish flowers, that it's leaves are longer than those of the *Rocket*, and that it is a foreign plant. The figure of the *Reseda latifolia* * *Tabern.* answers pretty well to that of which we are speaking.

THIS plant is very bitter, and gives a faint red colour to the blue paper.

2. *RESEDA minor vulgaris* Inst. 428.

RHAMNUS catharticus C. B. Pin. 478. J. B. 1. 55. *Rhamnus solutivus* Dod. Pempt. 756. *Buckthorn, or common purging thorn. In hedges.*

CAESALPINUS calls it *Spina cervalis*, and says it grows in marshes, and that it's fruit is of the bigness of that of *Myrtle*. The fruit of the *Buckthorn* is much smaller in this country, and does not grow in the marshes.

* Icon. 111.

By the * chymical analysis the berries yield a great deal of acid flegm and oil, a little fixt salt and earth: they are purgative, and very good to remove serous humours in chronical diseases, by which it relieves those who have the Gout, Palsy, Cachexy, Sciatica, and Rheumatism. Take a dram, or a dram and a half of it's berries powdered, and mixed with a little conserve of *Orange-flowers*. They boil fifteen or twenty berries in common broth, adding half a dram of cream of Tartar, strain it thro' a cloth and give it the patient to drink: some mix with it two drams of tincture of steel, or boil half an ounce of iron rust in a rag tied up in a knot for the Green-sickness. The most common use of these berries is to make a syrup of them: the dose is from one ounce to two, and even to three, when necessary; but it is proper to eat some pottage after taking it.

1. *ROSA sylvestris, vulgaris, flore odorato, incarnato* C. B. Pin. 483. *Rosa sylvestris, alba, cum rubore, folio glabro* J. B. 2. 43. *Rosa sylvestris* Tabern. Icon. 1088. *Common Briar, Dog's-rose or Hep-tree. In hedges every where.*

THE conserve of *Heps* is cooling, sweetening, and diuretic.

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

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2. ROSA sylvestris, foliis odoratis C. B. Pin. 483. Rosa foliis odoratis, Eglantina dicta J. B. 2. 42. Rosa Eglenteria Tabern. Icon. 1087. *The Sweet-Briar, or Eglantine. In hedges.*

3. ROSA sylvestris alba, cum aliquo rubore, folio hirsuto J. B. 2. 42.

J. BAUHIN *says this species varies with strait and crooked thorns: I have found both these varieties about Newington and Tottenham-Common. I take it to be the same with the Rosa sylvestris, fructu majore, hispido Raii Syn. 454.*

4. ROSA sylvestris, foliis carinatis, subtus scabris Vaill. 172.

5. ROSA sylvestris, altera, minor, flore albo nostras Raii Hist. 1471. *White-flower'd Dog-rose. In the hedges.*

THE fruits are round, and grow many together in a bunch, as it were in an umbel.

6. ROSA pumila, spinosissima, foliis Pimpinellae glabris, flore albo J. B. 2. 40. *The Burnet Rose. On Putney-Heath, about Nottingham, and in many other places, in a sandy soil.*

7. ROSA lutea simplex C. B. Pin.

8. ROSA alba vulgaris major C. B. Pin.

9. ROSA sylvestris, fructu rubro, hispido Vaill. 173.

THIS perhaps is not different from the third.

I. Ros

1. ROS solis folio rotundo C. B. Pin. 357. *Rorida* five ROS solis major Lob. Icon. 811. *Round-leaved Rosa solis, or Sun-dew. On bogs in many places, as on Hampstead-Heath, and about Gamlingay.*

2. ROS solis folio oblongo C. B. Pin. 357. *Long-leaved Rosa solis, or Sun-dew. On Hinton-Moor plentifully: it is much more common about Cambridge than the first.*

RUBEOLA vulgaris, quadrifolia, laevis floribus purpurascentibus Inst. 130. Rubra Cynanchica C. B. Pin. 333. J. B. 3. 721. Gallium tetraphyllum, montanum, cruciatum Col. part. 1. 297. *Quinsey-wort. On Gogmagog-Hills and Newmarket-Heath.*

It is almost impossible to know whether it is *Caesalpinus's Saxifraga altera*; for this author describes it only by the root, which is not red, but white; and by the flowers, which are white too. The figure of this plant in the *Hist. Lugd.* is naught. *J. Bauhin* has a sorry copy of it, taking it's flower to be tetrapetalous, whereas it is monopetalous; he suspects it to be the *Gallium album, minus Tabern. Icon.* 151.

THIS plant cures the Quinsey, according to the author of the *Hist. Lugd.*

1. RUBIA tinctorum sativa C. B. Pin. 333. *Madder. It is cultivated in the fields for the use of the Dyers.*

2. RUBIA sylvestris, Monspeffulana, major J. B. 3. 715. *Wild Madder.*

ON St *Vincent's* Rock near *Bristol*. *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 223.

1. RUBUS sylvestris, five Rubus fructu nigro C. B. Pin. 479. Rubus major, fructu nigro J. B. 2. 57. Rubus Dod. Pempt. 742. *The common Bramble, or Blackberry bush. In hedges.*

THE sprigs of this plant are angular, but not square as *Pena* and *Lobel* describe them.

THE leaves are stiptic, and of an earthy taste; they stain the blue paper with a deep red: the fruit gives it a much deeper, and almost as deep as Alum: this fruit is winy, and of a very good smell upon some brambles, and insipid and disagreeable upon others: it is very probable that the acid part of the natural salt of the earth, which in the leaves is very little disengag'd from the other principles, is almost entirely freed from them in the fruits, and produces therewith the terrestrial parts a salt which resembles Alum; so that the Antients had a great deal of reason to use the fruit of this plant to bind. The *Bramble* is astringent, deterfive, and absorbent; the decoction of it's branches, as *Dioscorides* affirms, stops a Looseness and the Whites. It's leaves chew'd, clear the Ulcers of the gums and mouth; bruised and apply'd to the Tetters they kill them, and cure the Piles. The juice of the young shoots thickened in the sun, acts more powerfully. *Galen* was of the same opinion; he made use of the leaves for wounds; of the flower and fruit

fruit for spitting blood, and of the root for the Stone. *Pliny* has stolen out of *Dioscorides* what he says of the *Bramble*; but he adds to the virtues of this plant, that of being diuretic. This plant is now used to cleanse and bind, taken either outwardly or inwardly. The decoction of it is used for the wounds of the legs. *Tabernaemontanus* says, that a bolster dipped in the juice of the *Bramble*, and put into the fundament, will stop the flux of the Piles. Mr *Ray* relates that Dr *Needham* set a great value upon the syrup of *Blackberries* for the heat of urine. A simple Diamoron may be prepared of it for the diseases of the throat. The juice of the *Bramble* is an ingredient in the *Diamoron Nicolai usitatum*. The Gunpowder made with the coals of this plant is quicker and stronger than the common sort.

2. RUBUS repens, fructu caesio C. B. Pin. 479. Rubus, minor, fructu caeruleo J. B. 2. 59. Rubus minor Dod. Pempt. 742. *Dewberry. Amongst corn, and in fallow fields.*

3. RUBUS Idaeus spinosus C. B. Pin. 479. Rubus Idaeus, fructu rubro J. B. 2. 59. Rubus Idaeus Dod. Pempt. 743. *Raspberry bush. Common in hedges in the Northern countries.*

THEY make a wine, a syrup, a ratifia, and a vinegar, of the fruits of this plant. A spirituous water is drawn also from them: these preparations

preparations are strengthning. They are good in malignant Fevers, and the Small-pox. Nitre dissolved and crySTALLIZED with the juice of *Rasberries*, is very agreeable.

RUSCUS myrtifolius, aculeatus Inst. 79. Ruscum Dod. Pempt. 744. Ruscus J. B. 2. 579. Bruscus Officinarum. *Butcher's-broom.* On heaths, and in woods.

WHAT *Dioscorides* has said of the *Ruscus*, does not disagree with the plant now called by that name: the seeds in the berries are very hard; so I believe we must read in *Caesalpinus*, *quasi cornea substantia* for *carnea*. The root is one of the five opening roots, good to remove the obstructions of the bowels, and to evacuate by urine. For the Dropsy, Cachexy, Jaundice, Stone, and retention of urine, it is prescribed in broths, ptisans, and apozems. For scrophulous tumours, they give to drink for several days, a pint of white-wine, in which a dram of the powder of the roots of *Butcher's-broom*, with the same quantity of those of *Figwort* and *Dropwort* have been infused. The conserve of the berries is good for the heat of urine: the seeds are used in the *Benedicta laxativa*.

THE flower is monopetalous, three lines in diameter, greenish, divided into three larger and three smaller segments. It has a violet-colour'd sheath, instead of chives, which sustains six summits, and is raised with

with six rounded ribs, running lengthwise.
Vaill.

1. RUTA hortensis, latifolia C. B. Pin.
336.

2. RUTA sylvestris, major C. B. Pin.

1. SAGITTA aquatica, minor, latifolia
C. B. Pin. 194. Sagitta J. B. 3. 789. Sa-
gitta minor Dod. Pempt. 260. Ranunculus
palustris, folio sagittato, minori Inst. *Com-
mon Arrowhead. In deep ditches. It flowers
in May and June.*

2. SAGITTA aquatica, minor, angustifolia C. B. Pin. Ranunculus palustris, folio sagittato, angustiori Inst. *Vaill.* 175.

1. SALICARIA vulgaris, purpurea, foliis oblongis Inst. 253. Lysimachia, spicata, purpurea forte Plinii C. B. Pin. 246. Lysimachia purpurea, quibusdam spicata J. B. 2. 902. Pseudo-Lysimachium purpureum, alterum Dod. Pempt. 86. *Purple spiked Willow-herb, or Loose-strife.*

CAESALPINUS took this flower to be divided into five parts; *J. Bauhin* knew the structure of it better, for he has described it to be hexapetalous: it is ill represented in *Matthioli*'s figure; we must cite *Lysimachii majoris, purpurei secunda species Thal.* and not *Lysimachium purpureum*, as *C. Bauhin* has done.

TRAGUS affirms, that the *Solidaginis Sarracenicae altera species* is very vulnerary: but *J. Bauhin* questions whether he designed

to speak of ours under that name. *Parkinson*, according to Mr *Ray*'s relation, set a great value upon the distilled water of the *Salicaria* for the inflammation, and other diseases of the eyes.

2. *SALICARIA* Hyssopi folio, latiore Inst. Hyssopifolia major, latioribus foliis C. B. Pin. 218. Hyssopifolia aquatica J. B. 3. 792. *Grass Poly. Small Hedge-Hyssop.* In places where the waters have stood during winter, in many places about Cambridge; but I have not found it any where about London.

3. *SALICARIA* Hyssopi folio, angustiore Inst. 253. Hyssopifolia minoribus foliis C. B. Pin. 218.

It is a variety of the second.

1. *SALIX* vulgaris, alba arborescens C. B. Pin. 473. *Salix* maxima, fragilis, alba, hirsuta J. B. 1. 212. *Salix* Dioscoridis Lob. Icon. 136. *The most common white Willow. By water sides.*

DODONAEUS and *J. Bauhin* believed that the flowers of this tree became papous seeds, but * *Caesalpinus* has very well observed that the *Willow* is male and female in different plants, viz. that which has the flowers is distinct from what bears the seed.

* *Caesalp.* 115.

THE decoction of *Willow* leaves is good for spitting of blood; it is given in glysters for the Dysentery.

2. *SALIX vulgaris rubens* C. B. Pin. 473.

3. *SALIX folio amygdalino, utrinque virente, aurito* C. B. Pin. 473. *Salix spontanea, fragilis, amygdalino folio, auriculata, & non auriculata* J. B. I. 214. *Salix purpurea, nigra, viminalis* Lugd. 276. *The Crack-Willow. In Osier holtts, and by water sides.*

THE *Hist. Lugd.* has a pretty good figure of this plant.

4. *SALIX fativa, lutea, folio crenato* C. B. Pin. 473. *Salix lutea, tenuior, fativa, viminea* J. B. I. 214. *Salix angustifolia, sylvestris* Tabern. Icon. 1037.

5. *SALIX folio longissimo, angustissimo, utrinque albido* C. B. Pin. 474. *Elaeagnus Dalechampii, & Salicis* 6 genus Lugd. 278. *The Osier. In Holtts.*

6. *SALIX Nerii folio, utrinque virente. Salix rubra minime fragilis, folio longo angusto* J. B. I. 215.

PLUKENET refers to it the *Salix vulgaris rubens* C. B. and suspects it also to be the *Salix minime fragilis foliis longissimis, utrinque viridibus non serratis* D. Sherard. *Raii Synops.* 293. (Ed. 3. 449.) *Vaill.* 175.

THE twigs are most sought after by Basket-makers, Gardeners, &c. of a greenish colour tending to redness. The buds reddish. The

Juli first red, afterwards of a greenish yellow colour. The leaves like those of the preceding, but wholly green. In the *Osier Holt* between *Maidenhead* and *Windsor*. Found afterwards by the river near *Salisbury* by Mr *J. Sherard*, in company with Mr *Rand.* *Syn.*

7. *SALIX* platyphyllos, *Leucophlaeos* *Lugd.* 276.

IT's figure in the *Hist. Lugd.* is no ill representation of a plant which grows in the Isles of the *Marne*: it's leaves are of the same texture and colour with those of the two preceding species; but much longer: so that I take it to be that called by *Lobel* *Salix aquatica* *Icon.* 137.

8. *SALIX* latifolia, infernè hirsuta *J. B.* 2. 215. *Salix latifolia, rotunda* *C. B. Pin.* 474. *Round-leaved Sallow. In moist places.*

THIS plant varies, as *J. Bauhin* has observed. These varieties are represented in *Tabernaemontanus* under the name of *Salix caprea, rotundifolia*, and *Salix caprea, latifolia*; but we must not make two different species of them: so that we shall refer to this the *Salix folio ex rotunditate acuminato* *C. B. Pin.* There are two figures of it in the * *Hist. Lugd.* and this author affirms that the coals of this plant are excellent to make gun-powder, because they readily catch

* *Lugd.* 276.

fire. He says also that the Painters burn it to make pencils. The || *Salix aquatica* Lob. seems to be a variety of this plant; but it's leaves are so long that it is a wonder C. Bauhin should range it under the species which he calls *Salix folio ex rotunditate, acuminato* C. B. Pin. he ought at least to have distinguished it as a considerable variety.

9. SALIX alpina, pumila, rotundifolia, repens, inferne subcinerea C. B. Pin. 474. *Salix pumila latifolia* 1. Clus. Hist. 85. J. B. 1. lib. 8. p. 216. *Salix pumila* prior Dod. Pempt. 843. Vaill. 448.

ON Putney-Heath, and in a wood by West Wickham and Addington near Croydon; Dr Dillenius. Syn. Ed. 3. 448.

M. Vaillant takes it to be only a variety of the preceding.

10. SALIX subrotundo, argenteo folio C. B. Pin.

11. SALIX pumila, angustifolia, inferne lanuginosa J. B. 1. 2. 214. *Narrow-leaved Dwarf-Willow*.

NEAR Sandwich. R. Syn. Ed. 3. 447.

12. SALIX pumila, angustifolia, prona parte cinerea J. B. 1. lib. 8. 213. *Common creeping Dwarf-Willow*. On heaths in moist places.

13. SALIX humilior, foliis angustis, subcaeruleis, ex adverso binis Raii Hist. 1421.

|| Lob. Icon. 237.

& Dillen. Cat. Giff. p. 42. *Salix tenuior*, folio minore, utrinque glabro, fragilis J. B. 1. lib. 8. p. 213. *Vaill.* 176. *Dutch Willow.* *About brooks.*

1. *SAMBUCUS* fructu in umbella nigro C. B. Pin. 456. *Sambucus vulgaris* J. B. 1. 544. *Sambucus* Dod. Pempt. 845. *Common Elder.*

IT's leaves have a taste at first herby and saltish, afterwards bitter: the fruit is sweetish, and gives a deeper red to the blue than to the white paper.

IT's leaves yield by the * chymical analysis, beside some acid and alkaline liquors, some volatile concrete salt, a great deal of oil and earth; thus it may probably operate by a *Sal ammoniac*, loaded with more acid than ordinary, and joined with a great deal of oil and earth: the salt of the *Elder-berries* resembles Alum rather than *Sal ammoniac*; it affords only a little urinous spirit from these parrs, but a great deal of acid, oil and earth.

J. Bauhin and Mr *Ray* took it's flower to be pentapetalous; but it is monopetalous.

HIPPOCRATES says it purges both by urine and stool. *Dioscorides* also says that an infusion of the roots and leaves in wine evacuates serosities, and affords relief in

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

hydropic cases. He also commends *Elder* wine, especially that of the berries, for the bitings of vipers and hyfteric cases; and adds that it assuages inflammations and the Gout: cures burns, Ulcers, and the bitings of mad dogs. *Tragus* and *Dodonaeus* prescribe either the juice of the middle and green bark, or an infusion of them in wine or milk to evacuate biles and serosities. *J. Bauhin* gives an ounce and a half of *Elder-bark* water to be drank thrice a day, viz. in the morning, noon and at night, in hydropical cases. Fresh (not dry'd) *Elder* flowers fry'd with eggs are said to purge well enough.

INFUSE dry'd *Elder* flowers in whey and take a glass of it morning and evening for the Small-pox and St *Anthony's* fire, bathing the face in the mean time with two parts *Elder* infus'd in one part of spirit of wine.

A CONSERVE and a syrup is made with these flowers; they boil them gently in vinegar and honey for glysters. *Camerarius* prescribes the decoction of the young shoots of *Elder*, with a little Saffron, to provoke the Terms. They are also used in a conserve, and syrup, or powder, to keep the belly open, and purify the blood. A rob, extract, spirit, wine, vinegar, syrup, and oil, is made of the berries of *Elder*. To make the rob, take one pound of the juice, half a pound of sugar, thicken them over the

fire. *Quercetan's* receipt of the extract is, make a tincture of dry'd *Elder* berries, with a sufficient quantity of spirit of wine, add a little spirit of sulphur; let them digest in a close stopp'd bottle five or six days; filtrate the tincture, drink half a spoonful or a spoonful of it, which is very good in the hysteric passion; or draw off the spirit of wine by distillation, and the extract will remain in the bottom of the cucurbite; the dose from a scruple to a dram, in the same disease and the looseness. The burning spirit of *Elder* berries is very sudorific, as also the juice of the berries, which are easily preserved, either with oil or by mixing a third part of good spirit of wine. That which they call *Elder* wine, is this juice kept a year: some boil it with sugar to the consistence of a syrup. The stones of the berries by expression yield an oil, which eases the pain of the Gout: an oil is also made for this distemper by dissolution of it's leaves; they bruise the ribs, put them in a stone pot, and bury it pretty deep, after having luted it well with plaister, at the end of the year a sort of oil subsides to the bottom of the pot, which is very lenifying. The stones given from three drams to half an ounce in powder are purgative; or else an emulsion of about an ounce may be drawn from them: being macerated in white wine they are scarcely purgative. The leaves
boiled

boiled in thick wine are very resolvent; they abate the swelling of the legs of hydropic persons, by placing them so as to receive the vapours or steam from a bath of it, or by frequent fomenting and applying the faeces as a cataplasm to them: the leaves and flowers of *Tansy* may be mixed with it.

MATTHIOLUS prescribes an excellent ointment for burnings; take oil of Olive, two pound; middle bark of *Elder* contus'd, one pound; boil them together (adding now and then *Elder* water) till the bark be hard and black; strain and boil it up to an ointment with four ounces of new wax and as much of the juice of young *Elder* shoots to keep it from burning; before it is removed from the fire, add turpentine four ounces, male frankincence four ounces, two hard yolks of eggs, keep it in a stone pot for use. Or boil the middle bark of *Elder* branches contus'd in oil of olive or nuts, bring it up to the consistence of an ointment with bees-wax and yolks of eggs, keep it in a basin with fresh water: this is very good for the Gout, inflammation of the Piles, and burnings. Apply some honey, add afterwards some nut-oil boil'd with *Elder*; this gives great relief to burnings by gunpowder: wash Ulcers by burnings with a decoction of *Elder* and *Ash* bark. *Zwelfer* prescribes an ointment for burnings thus;
take

take of fresh butter two pounds, *Elder* oil and green *Juniper* berries bruised, of each one pound; fresh *Elder* flowers, six ounces; four ounces of white *Roses*; macerate all these together some days, then boil them a little and work them up with five yolks of hard eggs; apply this ointment to the burning with a feather, and cover it with brown paper.

2. *SAMBUCUS humilis*, five *Ebulus* C. B. Pin. 456. *Ebulus* five *Sambucus herba-cea* J. B. 1. 549. *Ebulus* Dod. Pempt. 381. *Dwarf-Elder* or *Danewort*. By way sides, and in church-yards.

THE leaves are a little bitter; the fruit is more so: it is stiptic, and does not redden the blue paper. By the * chymical analysis the leaves and tops yield a little acid, and urinous spirit, no concreted volatile salt, and a good deal of oil and earth. The leaves are emollient and resolving. They are heated under the fire, and used as a cataplasm for the Gout, and all kinds of tumours. The young shoots and bark are purgative. They often infuse half an ounce of it's seeds in a glass of white wine; then squeeze them a little, and give the wine to hydropical persons to drink; but it purges very gently; it is better to make an emulsion with six drams, or an ounce of them. To discuss

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

the dropfical swellings of the legs: Or to cure the Rheumatism, make a *Balneum vaporis* with the leaves of *Dwarf Elder*, *Tansy*, *Sage*, and fuch like plants; or else boil these leaves in thick wine, to bath the parts, and apply the faeces to them. The oil expressed from the seed, is sweetening and resolving. This herb is a *succedaneum* to Elder.

SAMOLUS Valerandi J. B. 3. 792. Anagallis aquatica, folio rotundo, non crenato C. B. Pin. 252. Anagallis aquatica, tertia Lob. Icon. 467. *Round leaved Water Pimpernel.* In fenny places, as in the Isle of Dogs, in the marshes about Greenwich, and in the Isle of Ely.

SANICULA Officinarum C. B. Pin. 319. Sanicula mas Fuchsi, five Diapensia J. B. 3. 639. Sanicula Dod. Pempt. 140. *Sanicle.* In woods and hedges in most parts of England. I have not found it near London, except in the Oak of Honour-Wood.

THE flowers and fruits have not been carefully described in the authors of *Botany*, see the *Elemens de Botanique* *. By the chymical analysis, † beside several acid liquors, the *Sanicle* yields an urinous spirit, and some concreted volatile salt, and a good deal of oil and earth; it contains some *Sal ammoniac*, Sulphur and terrestrial

* Tab. 173.

† Extract of the Registers, &c.

parts:

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parts: it is deterfive, vulnerary, aperitive, it is used with the other vulneraries in broths, ptisans, and potions for losses of blood, and to open and strengthen the bowels; it is used after the manner of *Tea*: it is an ingredient in vulnerary and deterfive lotions, in plasters and balsams for wounds.

I. SAXIFRAGA rotundifolia, alba C. B. Pin. 309. Saxifraga alba, radice granulosa J. B. 3. 706. Saxifraga alba Dod. Pempt. 316. *White Saxifrage. In moist meadows.*

THIS plant goes for a great diuretic. It's roots may be either used in white wine, or a decoction may be made of them in common water. *Fuchsius* affirms, that it provokes the terms, and attenuates the dense, gross lymph, which hinders the ordinary motions of the lungs.

2. SAXIFRAGA verna, annua, humilior Inst. 252. Tridactylites tectorum, flore albo J. B. 3. 762. Sedum Tridactylites tectorum C. B. Pin. 285. Paronychia altera Dod. Pempt 112. *Rue-Whitlow-Grass. On Walls.*

THALIUS knew this plant to be of the same genus with the *Saxifrage*: We must cite *Hendelkraut flore albo Tragi*, and not *Hendelkraut* alone, as 'tis in the *Pinax*.

MR *RAT* affirms, that the infusion of this plant in beer, is very good to cure the King's evil.

I. SCABIOSA

1. SCABIOSA pratensis, hirsuta, quae Officinarum C. B. Pin. 269. Scabiosa major, communior, hirsuta, folio laciniato J. B. 3. 2. Scabiosa arvensis, sive segetalis Tabern. 159. *Common Field Scabious. Amongst Corn.*

TABERNAEMONTANUS's figure of this plant is very good: that of *Dodonaeus* who calls it *Scabiosa vulgaris major*, does not well answer to the plant of which we are speaking. It is true, it's leaves differ extremely in their incisures: And *C. Bauhin* has made no difficulty to refer to it the *Scabiosa altera, campestris, sive segetum & satorum* * *Lob. f. Bauhin* seems to have taken the *Succisa hirsuta* C. B. Pin. for a variety of our *Scabious*, as we shall see by and by.

THE *Scabious* is bitter, and gives a faint tincture of red to the blue paper; which gives us reason to believe that it contains a salt resembling the *Sal ammoniac*, and joined with a great quantity of fetid oil and earth. For,

By the † chymical analysis, beside several acid liquors, a great deal of sulphur and earth, and a little urinous spirit, and volatile concrete salt are obtain'd from it. The *Scabious* is alexipharmic, sudorific, aperitive, deterfive, vulnerary, and good to pro-

* *Lob. Icon. 537. Extract of the Registers, &c.*

more expectoration when the *Bronchia* and Vesicles of the Lungs are stuffed with a glutinous and condensed flegm. The juice of this plant, from three to six ounces, in which one dram of *Treacle*, and ten grains of *Camphire* are dissolved, may be given for a sudorifick. This is a good remedy in malignant Fevers, Small-Pox, Measles, and in the Pleurisy, after the use of antimonial medicines. *Scabious* and *Carduus Benedictus* water are mixed in expectorating and diaphoretic juleps. A syrup of the juice of this plant, is very good for cutaneous diseases; but the outward parts must be bathed at the same time with the decoction of *Scabious*: take a pint of this decoction, three spoonfuls of well camphorated Brandy, separate what of the Camphire remains upon the surface of the Decoction, by passing it through a linen cloth, and give it by spoonfuls for the Vapours. Bath for the Tetters for about the space of a month, and continue the use of the syrup for the whole time: The same decoction may be given to those who make purulent urine, and those that have ulcers in their inward parts. It is used also to wash wounds. *Tabernaemontanus* says, that the juice of *Scabious* mixed with a little *Borax* and *Camphire* takes away the white spots that are often seen upon the horn of the eye.

2. SCABIOSA capitulo globoso, minor, C. B. Pin. 270. Scabiosa minor iv. Tabern. Icon. 161. *The lesser Field-Scabious. On dry banks, but not common about London.*

TABERNAEMONTANUS is the only author that has given a good figure of this species of *Scabious*. J. Bauhin had no reason to confound it with the *Scabiosa minor, vulgaris*; or *Scabiosa capitulo globoso, major Pin.* which is commonly used in *Provence* and *Languedoc* instead of the great *Scabious*; it is well enough engraved in *Matthiolus* under the name of *Scabiosa minor*. That of *Tabernaemontanus* is altogether different from it. It is much lower, it's under leaves are only notched like those of the *Bellis*: sometimes also they are cut pretty deep: but those which accompany the stalks have their incisures narrow, long, and as it were disposed by pairs. J. Bauhin seems to be mistaken again, in believing that the fourth species of *Scabious* of *Tabernaemontanus*, is the same with the first, second, and third of the same author; for the difference of the under leaves appear too considerable.

3. SCABIOSA folio integro, hirsuto Inst. 466. Succisa hirsuta C. B. Pin. 269.

J. BAUHIN seems to have had this plant in view, when he spake of the *Scabiosa major, communior, hirsuta, folio non laciniato*:

laciniato: All the Woods about *Paris* are full of it, the Herbarists commonly sell it for the *Morsus diaboli*: the species which has it's leaves softer, and less hairy is seldom found, and is in all appearance but a variety of it. It is strange, also, that *C. Bauhin* should lay so much stress upon so small a difference: for *Tragus*, *Pena*, *Lobel*, and *Columna*, whose synonimies he refers to the *Succisa glabra*, agree that it's leaves are hairy, with a little roughness, as the *Latin* word *hirsutus* imports. *Fuchsius*, *Matthiolus*, and *Dodonaeus* say, that they are smoother than those of *Plantain*. This last author's figure resembles the species of which we are speaking, more than it does the *Succisa angustifolia*, *palustris* * *Triumfetti*. † *Fabius Columna*, to accommodate the description of the common *Succisa* to that of the *Pycnocomon* of *Dioscorides*, describes it's leaves much more cut than they really are; but with all his knowledge, he could not well apply it to the seeds of *Leeks*, which *Dioscorides* attributes to the *Pycnocomon*. The leaves of the *Succisa* which they call (in *English*, *Devil's-bit*) are bitter, and stains the blue paper with a deep red colour: the root, which is bitter and stiptic, stains it with a deeper: the same virtues are at-

* *Triumf.* 76.† *Col. Phytob.* 37.

tributed to this plant that are to the *Scabious*.

CAESALPINUS was better acquainted with it than any body, for it is very likely that it is the species of *Scabious*, which he has named * *Scabiosa folio integro*.

SCANDIX femine rostrato, vulgaris C. B. Pin. 152. *Pecten Veneris* J. B. 3. Part alt. 71. *Scandix*, *Pecten Veneris* Dod. Pempt. 701. *Shepherd's-Needle*, or *Venus-Comb*. *Amongst Corn*.

THIS plant is certainly very different from the *Pecten Veneris* of † *Anguillara*, tho' *C. Bauhin* does not separate them: That of which *Anguillara* speaks, has yellow flowers, and leaves like the *Filipendula*, and grows by the Sea-side, and along the Rivers.

1. *SCIRPOIDES palustre, elatius, spicis quasi in paniculas diffusis*. Gramen Cyperoides palustre, elatius, spica longiore laxa Raii H. Ox. 3. Sect. viii. Tab. 12. Fig. 23. *Cyperus Alpinus*, longus, inodorus, panicula feruginea, minus sparsa Agrostogr. Helvet. 27. Tab. 8. *Carex*, vide Flor. Jenens. 306. *Vaill.* 178. *Marsh Cyperus-Grass with loose spikes. In boggy places; as about Gamlingay: in June*.

2. *SCIRPOIDES palustre, elatius, spica divulsa, molli*. Gramen Cyperoides, spica e pluribus spicis, brevibus, mollibus com-

* *Caesalp.* 541.

Ang. 203.

paſta Raii Syn. *Ed.* 3. 422. *Cyperus-Grass, with a head compounded of soft spikes. In moist pastures.*

3. SCIRPOIDES *spica ex pluribus spicis composita* Mont. *Prod.* 18. *Gramen Cyperoides ex monte Ballon, spica divisa* J. B. *Cyperus-Grass of Mount Ballon with a divided head. In the meadows, near the Hithe at Colchester in Essex, and elsewhere observed by Mr Newton: By Hithe in Kent; Mr J. Sherard. R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 423.

4. SCIRPOIDES *palustre, majus, spica compacta* Mont. *Prod.* 17. *Gramen Cyperoides, palustre, majus, spica compacta* C. B. *The greater spiked Cyperus-Grass. Common in ditches.*

5. SCIRPOIDES *gracilius, spicis minoribus longius distantibus.* *Gramen Cyperoides, spicatum minus, spica longa, divulsa seu interrupta* Raii Syn. *Ed.* 3. 424. *In moist places, as about Gamlingay.*

6. SCIRPOIDES *angustifolium, spicis aculeatis, longius distantibus.* *Gramen Cyperoides spicatum minus, spica divulsa, aculeata* Raii Syn. 269. *Ed.* 3. 424. *The least prickly-headed Cyperus-Grass. In boggy places.*

7. SCIRPOIDES, quod *Gramen Cyperoides elegans, spica composita, molli* Pluk. *Vaill.* 178.

8. SCIRPOIDES *minimum, seminibus deorsum reflexis puliciformibus.* *Gramen Cyperoides minimum, seminibus deorsum reflexis,*

flexis, puliciformibus Raii Syn. 269. (*Ed.* 3. 424. Gramen Cyperoides pulicare Hist. Ox. 3. Sect. 8. Tab. 12. Fig. 21. *Vaill.* 178. *Flea-Grass.* In boggy places.

9. SCIRPOIDES *angustifolium*, spicis sessilibus, in foliorum alis. Cyperoides angustifolium, spicis sessilibus, in foliorum alis. Inst. 530. *Narrow-leaved Cyperus Grass*, with small spikes. On the banks of many ditches about Cambridge.

1. SCIRPUS altissimus Inst. 528. Juncus maximus, five Scirpus major C. B. Pin. 12. Juncus maximus, Holoschoenos J. B. 2. 522. Juncus palustris, major Tabern. Icon. 249. *Bull Rush.* In deep waters.

2. SCIRPUS Equiseti capitulo majore Inst. 528. Juncus capitulis Equiseti major C. B. Pin. 12. Juncus capitulis, longis, five clavatus J. B. 2. 524. Juncus aquaticus, minor, capitulis Equiseti, Lob. Icon. 86. *Club-Rush or aglet-headed-Rush.* In moist places.

3. SCIRPUS Equiseti capitulo, minori Inst. 528. Juncellus capitulis Equiseti, minor & fluitans C. B. Pin. 12. Juncellus capitulis Equiseti fluitans C. B. Prodr. 23. *Floting Club-Rush.*

At Madern near Haverford West, in Pembroke-shire. Mr Doody gathered it in the Ponds of Wandsworth Common, next the new Church-Yard in Surrey, and in the same place with the *Pepper-Grass* R. Syn. *Ed.* 3. 431.

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4. *SCIRPUS* omnium minimus, capitulo breviori Inst. 528. *The least Rush of all. In the Park at Gamlingay.*

5. *SCIRPUS* supinus, minimus, capitulis conglobatis, foliis rotundo-teretibus Inst. 528.

6. *SCIRPUS* montanus, capitulo breviori Inst. 528. *Dwarf Marsh-Rush with aglet-heads.*

IN moist places about *Middleton* in *Warwickshire*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 430.

1. *SCLAREA* Tabern. Icon. 373. *Garden Clary.*

2. *SCLAREA* foliis profunde incisiss quae *Orvala sylvestris* species quarta Dod. 293. *Vaill.* 180.

3. *SCLAREA* pratensis, foliis serratis, flore caeruleo Inst. 179. *Horminum pratense*, foliis serratis C. B. Pin. 238. *Gallitricum sylvestre* vulgo, sive *sylvestris Sclarea* flore caeruleo, magno J. B. 3. 311. *Orvala sylvestris*, species 4. Dod. Pempt. 293.

DODONAEUS has given a good figure of this plant. *Camerarius* seems to have confounded it with the *Horminum pratense*, foliis serratis, floribus dilute caeruleis, omnium minimis H. L. Bat. for he relates that his *Horminum sylvestre* has a small flower all the Winter, which is not observ'd in that of which we are speaking; and which nevertheless is the same with that which *Camerarius* describes with a blue, white, and red flower. *J. Baubin* observes that *Lobel* has given

given for this the figure of the *Hormini sylvestris* IV. species * *Clus.* instead of the *Hormini sylvestris* IV. prima species ; but the figures of these two species are none of the best.

CAESALPINUS had not well observ'd the smell of this plant, for instead of none at all, as he affirms, it has a bad one. It seems to contain a volatile oily salt, wherein the urinous spirit predominates, so that it gives no tincture of red to the blue paper.

4. *SCLAREA pratensis*, foliis ferratis, flore albo Inst. 179. *Horminum pratense*, flore albo, foliis ferratis H. R. Par. *Sclarea sylvestris*, flore albo Tabern. Icon. 375.

5. *SCLAREA pratensis*, foliis ferratis, flore suaverubente Inst. 179. *Gallitricum sylvestre* vulgo, sive *sylvestris Sclarea*, flore purpureo, magno J. B. 3. 11. *Horminum pratense*, foliis ferratis, flore rubicundo C. B. Pin. 238. *Horminum pratense*, foliis ferratis, flore suaverubente H. R. Par.

1. *SCORZONERA palustris*, pulveriflora H. R. Par. *Scorzonera nostras pulveriflora* Mor. H. R. Bles.

The buds of it's first flowers are filled from the later end of *April* to the middle of *May*, with a very fine dust, like that of

* *Clus. Hist.* xxxi.

wine lees ; but the buds of it's flowers, which appear afterwards throughout the whole month of *June*, become flowers consisting of yellow semiflorets, like those of the common *Scorzonera*.

2. SCORZONERA angustifolia, prima C. B. Pin. 275. Tragopogonis species, five Scorzonera humilis, angustifolia J. B. 2. 1061. Scorzonera humilis, angustifolia, Pannonica III. Clus. Hist. CXXXVIII.

3. SCORZONERA laciniatis foliis Inst. 477. Tragopogon laciniatum, luteum C. B. Pin. 274. Tragopogon folio laciniato, flore pallido J. B. 2. 1060. Tragopogon laciniatis foliis Col. Phytob. 21.

COLUMNA's figure is very good : it seems not to differ from what *C. Bauhin* describes in the *Prodromus*, under the name of *Tragopogon tenuissimè laciniatum*, he observ'd it about *Montpelier*, and I found none of it in that country different from what grows about *Paris* ; so that it is probable the same plant may be thrice repeated in the *Pinax* ; for the *Chondrilla τραγοπογοναειδος* *Thal.* differs from it only in bigness. It is ill engraved and drawn in *J. Bauhin* under the name of *Tragopogon folio laciniato, flore pallido, & Monspeliense flore luteo* J. B. 2. 1059. When this plant comes from seed, it varies in the incisures of the leaves. Mr *Ray* believes this to be different from that in *C. Bauhin*.

THE seeds of *Scorzonera* are not separated by chaff. *Vaill.*

1. *SCROPHULARIA* nodosa, foetida
C. B. Pin. 235. *Scrophularia vulgaris* & major J. B. 3. 421. *Scrophularia* Dod. Pempt. 50. *Common knobby-rooted Figwort.* In woods and hedges.

C. BAUHIN took the *Scrophularia major* *Caesalp.* for this; but it ought to be referred to the *Scrophularia aquatica*, major *Pin.* for *Caesalpinus* remarks, that two little leaves appear at the base of those of the species which he describes; which is found only in the *Water Figwort*: * *foliis* (says he) *longioribus serratis, quibus binae appendices, juxta pediculum.*

It's leaves are very bitter and stinking, even more than those of *Elder*, and give but a very faint tincture of red to the blue paper: the root gives it a deeper, which makes us conjecture that the *Sal ammoniac*, which is naturally in the salt of the earth, predominates in this plant, where it is united with a great deal of fetid oil.

By the † chymical analysis we obtain from this plant a great deal of volatile concrete salt and oil: thus it is no wonder that it should be so resolvent, emollient, and sweetening. These qualities are essential to me-

* *Caesalp.* 349.

† *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

dicines which are to dissolve the most obstinate tumours accompanied with inflammations, and those also which are call'd cold. The fetid oil softens the fibres, diminishes their tension, and lenifies, whilst the *Sal ammoniac* attenuates, divides and evaporates the matter that is lodg'd in the pores of the flesh. The greatest part of plants that smell like *Elder*, or the *Stramonium*, have almost the same virtues with reference to inflammations and tumours; and none are more proper for wounds in the tendinous parts. The juice of this plant is used to cleanse the most putrid ulcers, and even those that are carcinomatous. The ointment made with the roots of this plant is used to resolve scrophulous tumours, and assuage the inflammation of the piles. The parts also must be a little strewed with the powder of the same roots.

FIGWORT ointment, according to *Tragus's* method, is made thus; draw the juice of the whole plant in *May*, and keep it a whole year in a bottle well stopp'd; then mix it with an equal quantity of oil and new wax. The same author affirms, that he has seen it cure all sorts of scabs and itching humours, even such as are but a little different from the Leprosy: he recommends the distilled water of it very much for pimples and redness of the face. The author of the *Hist. Lugd.* advises to make the ointment

ment of *Figwort* after this manner; take up the roots in Autumn, bruise them with fresh butter, and put them a fortnight in a vault in a stone pot well stopped, then dissolve them over the fire, and keep this ointment after having strained it thro' a cloth: if you follow *Tragus's* method, you must put some oil upon the *Figwort* juice to keep it from growing mouldy, or else mix it with a sixth part of spirit of wine: if you make this ointment according to the *Hist. Lugd.* instead of bruising the roots with fresh butter and putting them in a vault, they must be put in digestion in *Balneo Mariae* for three days, in a glass cucurbite with it's chapter. These ointments are excellent for the Gout, Piles and Tetters; but at the same time that they are used, a dram of the powder of the root of *Figwort* mixed with some convenient conserve, should be taken in the morning, or else the patient should drink a glass of wine, in which the root has been infused a whole night.

2. SCROPHULARIA aquatica, major C. B. Pin. 235. *Scrophularia maxima*, radice fibrosa J. B. 3. 421. *Betonica aquatilis* Dod. Pempt. 50. *Water-Betony*, or rather *Water-Figwort*. By water-sides.

WE must refer the *Scrophularia major* of * *Caesalpinus* to this plant. There is a trans-

* *Caesalp.* 349.

position of it's figure in *J. Bauhin's* history. The figures of *Dodonaeus* and *Lobel* are much better than that of *Tabernaemontanus*.

THIS plant stinks, is bitter, deterfive, and gives hardly any tincture of red to the blue paper; so that it is probable it may contain some *Sal ammoniac*, mixt with fetid oil and earth; thus it is no wonder that it should be deterfive and vulnerary: it has the same virtues with the *Scrophularia major*.

SECALE hybernium vel majus C. B. Pin. *Rye. Sown in the fields.*

I. SEDUM minus, teretifolium, album C. B. Pin. 283. Sedum minus, folio longiusculo, tereti, flore candido J. B. 3. 690. Vermicularis Crassula minor officinarum, & Illecebra major Lob. Icon. 377. *White-flower'd Stonecrop with round pointed leaves. On old walls and roofs of houses.*

CAESALPINUS affirms, that the flower of the species which he calls *Sempervivum minus*, is yellow; so that it is not the plant of which we are speaking, as *C. Bauhin* would have it. *Matthiolus*, to accommodate himself to *Dioscorides's* description of the *Sedum minus*, says that the flowers of the *Sedum minus teretifolium*, are of a grassy or whitish colour. There are three figures of this plant in the *Hist. Lugd.* but the author himself informs us that one of them is double. *J. Bauhin* is not of that opinion; he refers the *Aizoon minus Matthioli* *Lugd.*

Lugd. to the *Sedum minus, teretifolium alterum*. The species of which we are speaking has stalks eight or nine inches high, it's leaves are seven or eight lines long, almost cylindrical, obtuse, full of a juice a little sourish; these leaves are pretty much sparsed; the flowers grow in clusters, the sprigs of which are crooked (if I may so say) like the tail of a scorpion. These flowers are roseaceous, pentapetalous, white, narrow, pointed, and about three lines long; their chives are white, each of them garnish'd with a purple Summit. The pointal is form'd by three little horns, terminated by a very slender thred; they become afterwards whitish membranous capsules, about three lines long, and dispos'd in form of a star; each capsule opens lengthways, and contains very small seeds, of a reddish colour. I have describ'd this species that it may the more easily be distinguished from the following.

2. *SEDUM minus, teretifolium, alterum* C. B. Pin. 283. J. B. 3. 691. *Sedum minus* II. Clus. Hist. LIX.

THE stalks of this species are but five or six inches high, and grow closer together than those of the preceding, they are half an inch long, almost cylindrical, obtuse, full of a juice a little sourish. It's flowers are not so much cluster'd; but their pedicles are crooked also like the tail of a Scorpion. Each flower consists of five petals, white above, greenish

greenish and purplish underneath: the fruits are like those of the preceding, but they are a little deeper colour'd.

3. *SEDUM parvum*, acre, flore luteo J. B. 3. 694. *Sempervivum minus*, vermiculatum, acre C. B. Pin. 283. *Sedum minus viii causticum* Clus. Hist. LXI. *Wall-pepper, or Stonecrop. Common on walls and roofs of houses.*

TRAGUS's figure of the *Vermicularis* represents this plant, but the description does not answer it. *Dodonaeus* and *Lobel*'s figure is deficient in that it's flowers are tetrapetalous instead of pentapetalous. *Dioscorides*'s description of the third species of *Aizoon* agrees pretty well with this plant, if we do not go to the rigour of the comparison which he makes of it's leaves to the wild *Purslane*: besides the word *δαρὸν*, as * *Lobel* and *Pena* have observed, ought not to be taken for hairy and rough, as *Fuchsius* has interpreted it, but for thick; and this species has it's leaves very thick clustered together.

THE acid part of the natural salt of the earth seems to have let a corrosive salt resembling the spirit of nitre, involved and softened by some sulphur, escape into the texture of this plant.

* Adv. 162.

4. *SEDUM* minimum, luteum non acre
J. B. 3. 695. *Sempervivum minus*, vermiculatum, insipidum C. B. Pin. 284.

THIS species is distinguished from the preceding not only by it's taste, but by it's leaves, which are longer and slenderer.

5. *SEDUM* minimum, annuum, flore roseo, tetrapetalo *Vaill.* 182.

6. *SEDUM* Cepaea dictum H. L. Bat. *Cepaea Matthioli* Clus. Hist. LXVIII. *Cepaea* J. B. 3. 679.

IT's flowers are composed of whitish petals, divided underneath by a purplish streak; the chives are white, charged with summits of the same colour. *Caesalpinus* affirms the flowers of this plant, which he calls *Cepaea*, are reddish or yellow: and *J. Bauhin* suspects (not without reason) it's being the *Cepaea* of the other Botanic authors.

7. *SEDUM* minus, luteum, folio acuto C. B. Pin. 283. *Sedum minus*, flore luteo J. B. 3. 692. *Aizoon haematoïdes* Lob. Icon. 378. In *French*, *Tripemadame*, or *Triquemadame*; whence is corrupted (I suppose) our *English* name, *Prickmadam*. On walls.

THIS plant has an herby, stiptic, saltish taste, and gives a pretty deep tincture of red to the blue paper, which seems to shew that it's salt resembles Alum; but is mixed with a little *Sal ammoniac*, a pretty deal of sulphur, and a great deal of flegm; thus the *Stonecrop* is astringent.

8. *SEDUM*

8. *SEDUM minus, luteum, ramulis, inflexis* C. B. Pin. 283. *Sedum minus, luteum, flore se circumflectente* J. B. 3. 693. *Aizoon scorpioides* Lob. Icon. 377. *Yellow Stonecrop with reflected flowers. On Walls.*

9. *SEDUM minus, lato & crasso caule, Portlandicum Belgarum* H. R. Par.

It is a variety of the *Tripemadame*, with the stalks flatted by some accident.

10. *SEDUM majus, vulgare* C. B. Pin. 283. J. B. 3. 687. *Sempervivum majus, alterum, five Barba Jovis* Dod. Pempt. 127. *Houseleek. On roofs of houses.*

THIS plant being analysed * yields a good deal of acid and earth, and a very little concreted volatile salt. It probably contains a salt resembling Alum, mixt with a little *Sal ammoniac*; for the juice of this plant evaporated to one half, emits an urinous smell. The *Houseleek* is deterfive and astringent; it is used sometimes to resolve, but it is repellent. For the Quinsy, gargarise the patient with the distill'd water, and apply some *Cray-fish* to the throat, bruised with it's leaves. The juice also of *Cray-fish* and *Houseleek* is used with success as a gargarism. These juices are used also in injections in the *procidentia uteri*, and sinuous ulcers. The leaves are applied to corns, and the knots of the

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

Gout. For foundred Horses, nothing is better than to make them drink a pint of the juice of this plant.

11. *SEDUM arvense flore rubente* C. B. Pin. 283. Prodr. 132.

12. *SEDUM, quod Polygonum minimum muscosum* Bocc. *Vaill.* 183.

1. *SENECIO minor, vulgaris* C. B. Pin. 131. *Senecio vulgaris, five Erigeron* J. B. 2. 1041. *Senecio five Erigeron* Lob. Icon. 225. *Common Groundsel, or Simson, On walls and in waste places.*

It has an herby taste, a little inclining to acid; it gives a pretty deep red colour to the blue paper.

By the * chymical analysis, it yields, beside several acid liquors, a great deal of oil and earth, no volatile concrete salt, but a little urinous spirit; so that it is probable it's salt may resemble that of Coral, being involved with a great deal of sulphur, and mixed with a little *Sal ammoniac*.

THE *Groundsel* is emollient, lenifying and resolving; two ounces of it's juice kills worms, and eases the Colic. The whole plant is used in the ordinary decoction of Glysters, and in the cataplasms for assisting suppurations. A cataplasm of it boiled in milk, or fry'd with fresh butter, is good for

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

the Gout, Piles, and dissipates curdled milk in the breasts.

1. SERPYLLUM latifolium, hirsutum C. B. Pin. 220. Prodr. 108. Serpylli genus hirsutum majus J. B. descript. 3. 269.

2. SERPYLLUM vulgare, majus, flore purpureo C. B. Pin. 220. Serpyllum vulgare, floribus purpurascens, majoribus J. B. 3. 269.

3. SERPYLLUM vulgare, majus, flore albo C. B. Pin. 220. Serpyllum album Tabern. Icon. 361. Serpyllum, vulgare, floribus candidis, majoribus J. B. 3. descript. 269.

4. SERPYLLUM vulgare, minus C. B. Pin. 220. Serpyllum vulgare Dod. Pempt. 277. Serpyllum vulgare, flore minore J. B. 3. descript. 269. *Common Mother of Thyme. On heaths.*

5. SERPYLLUM vulgare, minus capitulis lanuginosis C. B. Pin. 220. Serpyllum vulgare, capitulis tomentaceis, candicantibus J. B. 3. descript. 269.

THIS plant is a variety of the preceding; for some insect pricking the head of the *Mother of Thyme*, causes the nutritious juice to extravasate, which forms this kind of white wool, with which it is sometimes covered, as it happens to the *Hep*, and some other plants. All the species of *Mother of Thyme* of which we have spoken, except the

the first, by being cultivated become like one another.

THE *Mother of Thyme* is a little bitter, acrid, stiptic, odoriferous, and stains the blue paper with a pretty deep red : it is likely that it abounds with an aromatic and oily volatile salt ; but this salt retains still a part of the acid of the *Sal ammoniac* of the earth, whereas in the aromatic, oily, artificial, volatile salt, the acid part of the *Sal ammoniac* has been stopped by the salt of Tartar, or by the ashes ; thus the *Mother of Thyme* is cephalic, stomachic, and good for the Vapours : it destroys the explosive matter which causes convulsive motions ; it restores the spirituous parts to the blood, and re-establishes the functions of the *primae viae*. Infuse all night a handful of *Mother of Thyme* in red wine, strain the infusion thro' a cloth, and give it to drink fasting to those that have the Green-sickness for seven or eight days together, adding to each dose four or five drops of essential oil of Sassafras : the spirit of *Mother of Thyme*, and it's distilled water, are very good for soporific disorders and the Vapours. The essential oil is commended for the Epilepsy, or the water drawn from it's flowers, macerated in *aqua vitae*, and distilled afterwards. For a Rheum, or an old Cough, throw two great handfuls of *Mother of Thyme* into one quart of water, let it give but one boil ; then take the pot

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off the fire, cover it, and add two spoonfuls of white honey to the infusion; or else pour a quarter of a pint of the same infusion boiling upon an equal quantity of Cow's milk, and make the patient drink it hot at nine o'clock at night. A dram of the powder of the *Mother of Thyme* is diuretic. The conserve of the flowers and leaves of this plant relieves those that are troubled with the Falling-sickness.

6. SERPYLLUM saxatile, hirsutum, Thymifolium, nanum, flore purpureo. An Serpyllum villosum, fruticosius, floribus dilute rubentibus Raii Synops. Serpyllum angustolanuginosoque folio J. B. 2. 270. An & Serpyllum vulgare, minus, foliis acutioribus, & angustioribus C. B. Pin. An Serpyllum alterum Matth. 725. Ital. 764. *Vaill.* 183. *The more shrubby, hairy Mother of Thyme, with pale red flowers.*

IN pastures at the top of the mountain *y Wydhva*, near *Llan Perys* in *Caernarvan-shire*; Mr *Lhwyd*. At *Snowdon*; Mr *J. Sherard*. *Syn. Ed.* 3. 231.

7. SERPYLLUM foliis Citri odore C. B. Pin. 220. Serpyllum Citri odore J. B. 3. part. 2. 270. Serpyllum citratum Tabern. Icon. 360. *Lemon Thyme. In Kent.*

1. SIDERITIS hirsuta, procumbens C. B. Pin. 233. Tetrahit Herbariorum Lob. Icon. 523.

DODONAEUS's figure of the *Herba Judaica* does not agree with this plant. *Clusius* also has made use of it to express that which he has called *Sideritis* VI. *Pannonica*. *C. Bauhin* ought to refer the *Herba Judaica* *Dod. Icon.* to that which he has called *Sideritis hirsuta, pallido flore*. As for *Lobel's* figure, which we just now cited, it does not differ much from our plant; tho' it represents also the *Sideritis foliis hirsutis, profunde crenatis* *C. B. Pin.*

I. SINAPI Rapi folio *C. B. Pin.* 99. Sinapi filiquâ latiuscula, glabra, semine rufo, sive vulgare *J. B.* 2. 855. Sinapi sativum, prius *Dod. Pempt.* 706. *Common Mustard.* Sown in the fields.

THO' *J. Bauhin* be surprized that there are no good figures of this plant; yet he has failed in his judgment, by confounding it with what his brother calls *Sinapi Apii folio*; for this is the same with the following.

MUSTARD seed, by the * chymical analysis, gives a much greater indication of an acrid, than an acid salt; but it affords a considerable quantity of oil, very little fixt salt simply saline, a great deal of earth, a little urinous spirit, and no volatile concrete salt.

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

THIS seed is stomachic, diaphoretic, and antiscorbutic; it is good for the Hypochondria, Green-sickness, Cachexy, and sleepy distempers: it is proper for such as are threatened with an Apoplexy to chew *Mustard-seed* in a morning fasting. The following cataplasm gives great relief in Rheumatisms of the breast: fry some Leeks, cut small, with a little vinegar, when they are enough, strew them with a little bruised *Mustard seed*; apply this cataplasm to the part affected, it is very resolvent, and will raise blisters if you put in a good deal of *Mustard*. Some make a cataplasm with turpentine, Pidgeon's dung, and *Mustard*, and apply it to the parts affected with the Gout, and even to the jaw in a violent Tooth-ach.

2. SINAPI album, filiquâ hirsutâ, semine albo & rufo J. B. 2. 856. Sinapi Apii folia C. B. Pin. 99. *White Mustard. Sown in the fields.*

WE have no figure which represents this plant well, tho' it is very common in the fields about *Paris*: the greatest part of the Apothecaries use the seeds of it in their compositions, instead of those of the *Bunnias*. The figure which * *Lobel* gives of the *Sinapi alterum, sativum*, represents the cods of it better than any I have seen. This author

* Lob. Icon. 203 & 277.

has spoken again of this plant in the same work, under the name of *Sinapi agreste*, *Apii aut potius Laveris folio*; but the figure is no better than the name. J. Bauhin is mistaken in taking for this plant the *Sinapi folio Rapae*, & *Sinapi tertium folio Erucae* of * *Caesalpinus*. It might be the second species, as C. Bauhin believed. J. Bauhin is still more to blame for referring to his *Sinapi siliquâ hirsutâ*, the *Sinapa* VII. of the *Phytopinax* instead of the VIII. The VII. species of the *Phytopinax*, is the common *Mustard*, as we shall shew afterwards, and the VIII. is that of which we are speaking, as far as we can perceive by the synonymies of *Tragus* and *Lobel*. C. Bauhin was mistaken, when he took the *Eruca palustris major Tabern.* † for our *Mustard*: Mr *Ray* has described it better than any body. I never found it about *Paris*, but with brown seeds.

3. SINAPI arvense, praecox, semine nigro Mor. Hist. 216. Rapistrum flore luteo, foliis incisiss & sinuatis C. B. Pin. 95. Rapistrum flore luteo J. B. 2. 844. Rapistrum arvorum Lob. Icon. 198. *Charlock, or wild Mustard. In corn-fields.*

* *Caesalp.* 359.

† *Icon.* 447.

THIS plant is mentioned twice in * *Matthiolus*, under the names of *Lampsana* and of *Irio*. The same author was mistaken, when he took our *Wild Mustard* for the *Hedge Mustard*, which is the *Erysimum vulgare* C. B. Pin 100.

4. SINAPI arvense, praecox, semine nigro foliis integris Inst. 227. Rapistrum flore luteo, foliis non incisus C. B. Pin. 95. *Lampsana vera*, falso Theophrasti, *Erysimum Dodonaei* Lugd. 542. *Irio*, sive *Erysimum Cam. Epit.* 343.

THIS last author's description agrees with the preceding. I have been of opinion that the *Wild Mustard*, which has it's leaves cut, ought to be separated from that which has them not so. They are found together in the fields; so that it is likely that they come from the same seed.

I. SISYMBRIUM aquaticum, Raphani folio, siliquâ breviori Inst. 225. *Raphanus aquaticus alter* C. B. Pin. Edit. 1. Prodr. 38. *Raphanus aquaticus*, *Rapistri folio* C. B. Pin. Edit. 2. 97. *Rapistrum aquaticum* Tabern. Icon. 408. *Water Radish. In wet places.*

C. BAUHIN's figure of this plant in the *Prodromus* is better than that in *Tabernaemontanus*. It is likely that *Caesalpinus*

* Matth. 497. 572.

has drawn it under the name of * *Sisymbrium sylvestre*, prius.

2. *SISYMBRIUM* aquaticum, foliis in profundas lacinias divisis, filiquâ breviorē Inst. 225. *Raphanus* aquaticus, foliis in profundas lacinias divisis C. B. Pin. 97. Prodr. 38. An *Radicula sylvestris* sive palustris J. B. 2. 866. *With the former.*

It's probable *J. Bauhin* intended to speak of this species; but he ought not to have referred it to the *Rapistrum aquaticum* of *Tabernaemontanus*; for this figure of it is well enough marked, and does not resemble that of *J. Bauhin*, whatsoever variety we may attribute to the *Rapistrum aquaticum* *Tabern.* As for the figure of the *Raphanus aquaticus* *Tabern.* I take it to be monstrous, as well as that which *Lobel* has given of the † *Raphanus sylvestris officinarum, aquaticus*: wherefore to know this plant well, we must retain the figure in *C. Bauhin's Prodomus*. *Caesalpinus* seems to have spoken of the same species under the name of *Sisymbrium sylvestre, alterum*: *C. Bauhin* quotes only ‖ *Sisymbrium sylvestre* *Caesalp.* but *Caesalpinus* has described both species.

3. *SISYMBRIUM* aquaticum Matth. 487. *Nasturtium aquaticum, supinum* C. B. Pin.

* *Caesalp.* 362.

‖ *Caesalp.* 362.

† *Lob. Icon.* 319.

104. *Sisymbrium Cardamine*, five *Nasturtium aquaticum* J. B. 2. 884. *Water-Cresses*.
In ditches.

THIS plant is acrid, and gives no tincture of red to the blue paper; it contains a salt pretty much resembling the *Oxysal diaphoreticum Angeli Salae*, which is an alkaline salt over saturated with acid: besides this salt, there is in the *Water Cresses* a little *Sal ammoniac* and sulphur, and a great deal of earth; for

By the * chymical analysis we obtain from this plant a great deal of acid and alkali, a little urinous spirit and sulphur, and a pretty deal of earth. It is aperitive, diuretic and scorbutic; they boil a handful of it in a lean broth of *Cray-fish* soup; these broths purify the blood, and very much relieve those that are dropical, scorbutic, or hypochondriac: the juice, extract and urinous spirit of this plant have the same virtues. They affirm that this juice takes away the Polypus of the nose, and makes it fall off if it be often washed with it.

4. *SISYMBRIUM* annum, *Absinthii folio* Inst. 226. *Nasturtium sylvestre*, tenuissimè divisum C. B. Pin. 105. *Seriphium Germanicum*, five *Sophia quibusdam* J. B. 2. 886.

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

Sophia Chirurgorum Lob. Icon. 738. *Flix-Weed.* In waste places.

It has a taste a little astringent, but acrid, and something like that of *Mustard*: it gives a faint red colour to the blue paper. The *Sal ammoniac* predominates in this plant, being mixed with a great deal of sulphur, and terrestrial parts; so that it is vulnerary, deterfive and febrifugous.

CAESALPINUS says that it's seed kills worms: *Tragus* allows that it stops the Dysentery, and all sorts of Fluxes. They give a dram of it in pottage or wine for a Looseness; the water in which the plant has been macerated cold has the same virtues. The juice, conserve, or extract of the leaves and flowers, are good for spitting blood, the Whites, and immoderate flux of the Piles and Terms. Externally applied it cures Wounds, and cleanses Ulcers. They sell the seed at *Paris* under the name of *Talitron*, which comes from *Thalictrum*; for * *Dodonaeus* has given it that name,

5. *SISYMBRIUM* *Erucae folio*, glabro flore luteo Inst. 226. *Eruca lutea*, latifolia five *Barbarea* C. B. Pin. 98. *Barbarea* J. B. 2. 868. *Barbarea* Dod. Pempt. 712. *Winter-Cresses*, or *Rocket*. On banks.

* Dod. Gall. 89.

THIS plant is good for the Scurvy and Dropsy; is used in broths, ptisans and apozems. It is taken also after the manner of Tea.

6. *SISYMBRIUM* palustre, repens, *Nasturtii folio* Inst. 226. *Eruca palustris* & *Nasturtii folio*, siliquâ oblonga C. B. Pin. 98. *Eruca palustris*, minor Tabern. Icon. 447. *Eruca quibusdam sylvestris*, repens, flosculo purpureo luteo J. B. 2. 866. *Water-Rocket*. In wet places.

THE flower of this plant is yellow, and has nothing of purple. Perhaps there is a typographical mistake in the name of *J. Bauhin*. The figure of the **Eruca sylvestris* Fuchsf. gives no bad representation of the plant of which we are speaking; but the description does not so well agree with it. † *Dodonaeus* has made use of *Fuchsius's* figure, which he has caused to be shortened; but he has not described it any better. That which ‖ *Camerarius* has mentioned under the title of *Sinapi* III. is no better. I don't know how it comes to pass that *J. Bauhin* makes mention here of the *Sinapi primum genus* Fuchsf. This author speaks of no species of *Mustard*, which has any resemblance to our plant. It is almost impossible to know whether *Thalius* also has spoken of it under the name of *Iberis* five

* Hist. 283.

† Gal 432.

‖ Epit. 334.

Cardamantice Nasturtii folio, altera, foliis oblongioribus, floribus luteis, as *J. Bauhin* pretends; for *Thalius* does but name it. We must retain *Tabernaemontanus's* figure, which is very good. Here follows an entire description of the plant: the roots are whitish, hairy from space to space, and spread on all sides; they send forth several stalks, about a foot high, of which some are very crooked, and the others are strait; both sorts are channelled, one like thick, garnished alternately with leaves, in their colour, bigness and incisures very much resembling those of the *Garden-Cresses*; but they have no sensible taste: the flowers occupy the top of the branches, and are as it were disposed in a spike. Each flower consists of four little yellow petals, the tail of which terminates in a blunt oval point: the chives and the summits are yellowish: the empalement likewise consists of four leaves pointed, greenish, hollow, smooth: when the flower is gone, the pointal, which is of the figure of a little pillar terminated by a capital, becomes a cod five or six lines long, slender, flat, about three quarters of a line broad, commonly strait, but sometimes crooked, divided lengthwise into two cells by a membranous partition, which ends in a point charged with a little button; in each cell there are two rows of seed, oval, red, half a line long.

7. *SISYMBRIUM* palustre, repens parvo flore *Vaill.* 186.

8. *SISYMBRIUM* Erucac folio, aspero, flore luteo *Vaill.* 186.

9. *SISYMBRIUM* palustre, album, Erucac folio, siliquis in foliorum alis *Vaill.* 186.

1. *Sium* latifolium C. B. Pin. 154. *Sium* medium Pastinaca palustris, Tabern. Icon. 78. *Sium* maximum, latifolium J. B. 2. 175. *Great Water-Parsnep. In ditches.*

MR *RAT* observes that the first leaves which this plant pushes forth in the Spring, are cut small, and like those of the *Oenanthe*. I have also observed them as small as *Fennel*. The other leaves are like those of the *Sion umbelliferum* J. B. but much greater.

2. *Sium* sive *Apium* palustre, foliis oblongis C. B. Pin. 154. *Sion umbelliferum* J. B. 3. 172. *Sium* Dod. Pempt. 589. *In ditches.*

By the * chymical analysis it yields a little volatile salt and oil, a pretty deal of fixt salt, and a great deal of acid: thus it seems to contain a *Sal ammoniac*, loaded with a great deal more acid than ordinary, or a salt resembling the *Terra foliata Tartari Mulleri*, joined with a great deal of sulphur.

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

It is antiscorbutic and aperitive: it is used in the ptisans, juleps, and apozems for chronical diseases, when it is necessary to remove obstructions, and restore the natural tone of the parts. These medicines purify the blood, and provoke urine. It has five unequal petals, cut like a heart. *Vaill.*

3. *SIUM* palustre, alterum, foliis serratis Inst. 308.

THIS species has it's leaves pretty much like those of the preceding, but longer, firmer, and deeper cut: perhaps it is the species called by * *C. Bauhin*, *Sium Erucae folio*, but the leaves of what we now speak, are ranged by pairs upon the same rib, which does not appear in any of the figures authors give of the *Sium Erucae folio* *Pin.*

4. *SIUM* arvense sive segetum Inst. 308. *Selinum* Sii foliis Ger. emac. 1018. *Selinum* segetale Park. Theat. 932. *Honewort*, or *Corn-Parsley*. *Amongst corn.*

THIS plant is not well represented in the figures of *Gerard* and *Parkinson*. This sends forth several stalks a foot and a half high, crooked, disposed in a round, channelled, ash-coloured, full of pith, and branched from the bottom. The under leaves are disposed by pairs, upon a rib half a foot or eight inches long, ridg'd, rounded at the

* *Pin.* 154.

back, and embracing the stalk with a kind of membranous sheath, with whitish edges: the leaves are pretty much like those of *Parsley*, but a great deal longer; for the first pairs are an inch and a half long, and eight or nine lines broad; the leaf which terminates the rib is cut after the same manner; they are bright, green, smooth, indented like a saw, very pointed, and have almost the taste of the *Common Water Parsnep*: the stalks are garnished with very few leaves, much smaller, and these very leaves decay in a little while; so that those towards the top only remain, which are much narrower: some of them would seem hairy, if they were not notched upon the edges: the top of the branches is occupied by umbels which sustain white flowers, an inch and half or two inches diameter, and composed of five or six unequal rays: each flower consists of white petals, streaked, hardly half a line long, and having their point bending towards the centre of the flower: the chives are short, charged with purplish summits: the empalement also is short, channelled, almost round, and becomes a fruit composed of two seeds pretty much like those of *Parsley*.

5. *Sium geniculis umbellatis* H. R. Par. 166. *Sium umbellatum, repens* Ger. emac. 258. Raii Hist. 1. 444. *Sium aquaticum ad alas floridum* Mor. Umb. 63. *Sium repens & procumbens, ad alas floridum, seu umbellis*

lis candidis, ad genicula dispositis Mor. Prae-
lud. & Umb. 63. Sium aquaticum procum-
bens ad alas floridum H. Ox. 3. 283. Icon.
Sect. 9. Tab. 5. N. 3. Apium palustre mi-
nus, cauliculis procumbentibus, ad alas flori-
dum H. L. Bat. 50. Pluk. Alm. Bot. Vaill.
187. *Common in ditches.*

It flowers in *June, July, and August* :
it's petals are white and equal. Vaill.

6. SIUM minimum Raii Hist. 1. 444.
*The least Water-Parsnep. In pits of wa-
ter; on Putney-Heath, and in many other
places.*

It's petals are entire, white and equal ;
it has five white chives, with purple summits.
Vaill.

7. SIUM aromaticum, Sison officinarum
Inst. 308. Pluk. Vaill. 188. *Bastard Stone
Parsley. On banks, and near hedges.*

SMILAX unifolia, humillima Inst. 654.
Lilium convallium minus C. B. Pin. Unifo-
lium Dod. Pempt. 205.

It is very probable that *Matthiolus* has
engraved the figure of the *Gramen Parnassi*,
under a dried leaf of *Unifolium* : but he
thought he must multiply it, and represent
a bushy plant, to accommodate himself to
the description of *Dioscorides*, who affirms
the *Gramen Parnassi* is so.

SMYRNIUM Matth. Icon. 773. Mace-
rone quibusdam, Smyrnum semine magno,
nigro J. B. 3. part. 2. 126. Hipposelinum
Theo-

Theophrasti vel Smyrnum Dioscoridis C. B. Pin. 154. *Alexanders. About Battersey; in a hedge at Cherry-Hinton; and in a grove near Chesterton-Sluice.*

1. SOLANUM Officinarum, acinis nigricantibus & fuscis C. B. Pin. 166. Solanum hortense, sive vulgare baccis nigris J. B. 3. 608. Solanum hortense, baccis nigricantibus Dod. Pempt. 454. *Common Nightshade. On dunghills.*

CORDUS and *J. Bauhin* have taken the flower of this plant to be pentapetalous, whereas it is certainly monopetalous. It is commonly believed that the seed of the *Nightshade* with black fruit, produces those which have a red and yellow fruit; but besides, that experience shews the contrary, these species are distinguished by other more particular circumstances, as will appear by their descriptions.

THE *Nightshade* with black fruit has a root half a foot long, three or four lines thick at the neck, waving, whitish, fibrous, and hairy; the stalk which is full of pith, rises about a foot and a half high, three lines thick, greenish, rough, and angular, divided commonly at the distance of nine or ten inches into several branches, stretching out upon the sides, and often bending downwards; garnished with leaves growing alternately, which beginning with a tail about half an inch long, increase to an inch and a half

half in breadth, and two inches long; they are pointed, waved rather than notched, dark green, smooth, and shining; the pedicle lengthens itself into a rib, the veins of which bend themselves about till they are lost in the extremities of the leaves. Those which grow upon the divisions of the branches are smaller, rounder, and more pointed to the top, where the sprigs are set with two or three little threds. The flowers do not usually grow out of the bosoms of the leaves, as in most other plants, but out of the branches themselves, a little below the leaves: these flowers grow together from five to eight, upon a stalk an inch and a half long, divided into slender pedicles four or five lines long. Each flower is white, monopetalous, of the shape of a bason, three lines or three and a half in diameter, perforated at the bottom, where it is yellowish, and as it were terminated in a ring, divided from the middle into five segments, long, pointed, and disposed in form of a star: from the sides of the bottom of the flower arise short chives, charged each with a yellow summit, dusty, narrow, a line and a half long. All these summits join together, and hide the bottom of the pointal, the basis whereof is almost round, pale green; jointed in the hole of the flower, and fixed in the bottom of the empalement: this empalement is a little greenish funnel, cut into five obtuse points.

when the flower is gone, the pointal becomes a spherical fruit, pretty hard, at first of an olive-green, afterwards black, about four lines diameter, full of a limpid juice, and several whitish seeds, a line long, flat, rounded, bordered with a small greenish skin, easily separated from it, disposed in a ring about the *Placenta*, which is in the middle of the fruit, and distributes the nourishment to all these seeds.

THE root is in a manner insipid ; the leaves have an herby taste, a little saltish ; the fruit is something sharp and winy ; the whole plant has a narcotic odour, but not so strong as in the other species.

IT flowers in *July, August, and September* ; the fruit is ripe in *September and October*.

THE leaves give but a faint tincture of red to the blue paper ; but the ripe fruit gives it a very deep one ; which gives us reason to conjecture, that the *Sal ammoniac* in this plant, is tempered in the leaves by a considerable quantity of fetid oil and earth ; but that the acid part of this salt is very much disengaged in the ripe fruit ; so that we must make choice of the parts of this plant as different occasions require. The berries, for example, are more cooling, but yet more repellent than the leaves, which lenify by resolving, cleansing, and absorbing.

By

By the * chymical analysis they yield a great deal of volatile concrete salt.

THE *Nightshade* is used to allay inflammations, to soften and relax the fibres which undergo too violent a tension. They apply the bruised herb to the Piles, or bath the parts with the juice a little warmed. They work this juice for some time in a leaden mortar to anoint the Cancer with. The same juice quickened with a sixth part of spirit of wine well deflegmated, is very good for the St *Anthony's* fire, Tetters, Pustules, Pimples, and all the diseases of the skin. The *Nightshade* is used in the ointment of *Poplar*, and in all anodyne cataplasms. *Cæsalpinus* affirms, that they give the water, or the juice, to drink, in the inflammation of the ventricle, and heat of urine ; he says, that three ounces of the same water, taken with an equal quantity of *Wormwood* water, evacuates by sweat. Nevertheless the internal use of this plant is very much suspected. *Tragus* says that it kills Hogs, and advises not to use the water of it internally, till it has been distill'd two or three years.

2. SOLANUM Officinarum, acinis puniceis C. B. Pin. 166. Solanum hortense, sive vulgare baecis rubris J. B. 3. 608. Solanum puniceum Cord. Hist. 158.

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

THE *Nightshade* with a red fruit, is generally larger than the former; it's root is thicker; it's stalk is about two foot high, angular, and as it were leafy, divided sometimes from the bottom into branches which arise obliquely, and extend themselves very much on the sides: it's leaves have a greater resemblance to the head of a pike, than those of the *Nightshade* with black fruit; they are less waved upon the edges, and covered with hairs which are more conspicuous: it's flowers are entirely the same, but their fruit is oval, four lines long and three broad, of a worn-out red colour, staining with the same colour, sharp and winy. This species seems to me to have a stronger narcotic odour than the preceding.

3. SOLANUM Officinarum, acinis luteis C. B. Pin. 166. Solanum hortense, sive vulgare, baccis luteis J. B. 3. 608. Solanum luteum Getn. hort. 281. Solanum hortense, baccis lutei coloris Dod. Pempt. 453.

THE *Nightshade* with yellow fruit, has a root like the preceding species; it's stalk is about two foot high, hairy, angular, and as it were leafy: it's leaves are much more waved, and as it were deeply channelled, pale-green, hairy on both sides: it's flowers are like those of the species of which we just now spake; but the berries, which are oval, four lines long, three broad, green at first, and streaked lengthways with white, when ripe,

ripe, are of the colour of yellow oker: their juice is sour, winy, and but little coloured; the seeds are bordered with a small yellowish skin; the narcotic odour of this appears to me stronger than that of the preceding ones; nevertheless these two last species act upon the blue paper, after the same manner as the former.

4. SOLANUM scandens, seu Dulcamara C. B. Pin. 167. Glycypicros five amara dulcis J. B. 2. 109. Dulcamara Dod. Pempt. 402. *Woody-Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet. In hedges.*

TRAGUS and Dodonaeus took the flower of this plant to be pentapetalous, whereas it is monopetalous. It is strange that Dodonaeus and J. Bauhin should exclaim against those who have placed it among the species of *Solanum*, and advance that it had nothing common with this family.

It's leaves give scarcely any tincture of red to the blue paper: they are insipid, and have a very narcotic odour; but the fruit is in a manner winy, and stains the blue paper with a very deep red colour; so that in all appearance this species of *Solanum* contains the same principles with those of which we just now spake; it is used for the same occasions, at least externally. *Tragus* affirms, that taken internally with a glass of white wine, in which the stalk of this plant

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cut small has been boiled, cures the Jaundice; put one pound of the stalk to a quart of water, in a pot well stopped, and boil it leisurely till a third part be consumed.

5. *SOLANUM* tuberosum, esculentum C. B. Pin. *Battatas*, or, as it is commonly called, *Potatoes*. It is much cultivated in the fields, for the sake of it's root.

1. *SONCHUS* asper, arborescens C. B. Pin. 124. Ed. 2. *Hieracium* arborescens palustre ejusd. Pin. 127. Ed. 1. *Sonchus* laevior, *Austriacus* V. *altissimus* Clus. Hist. CXLVII. *The greatest Marsh Tree Sowthistle*. On the banks of the Thames between Greenwich and Woolwich.

CLUSIUS's figure is much better than that of *Tabernaemontanus*, in which the incisures of the leaves are ill represented; so that Mr *Ray* had reason to question it's being the same plant. Howsoever it be, *Clusius*'s description answers his figure very well; and I do not see why *C. Bauhin* should cite *Clusius*'s figure under the *Hieracium majus, erectum latifolium* Pin. and his description under the *Hieracium arborescens, palustre* Pin.

2. *SONCHUS* repens, multis *Hieracium majus* J. B. 2. 117. *Hieracium majus, folio Sonchi, vel Hieracium Sonchites* C. B. Pin. 126. *Hieracium majus* Lob. Icon. 273. *Tree Sowthistle*. All the Sowthistles are common in fat places.

MR RAY had no reason to suspect C. *Baubin* was mistaken in separating this from the *Hieracium majus, erectum, latifolium* Pin. ‡ *Baubin* confounds this plant which he names *Sonchus repens, multis* *Hieracium majus*, with the *Sonchus laevior, Austriacus* V. *altissimus* Clus. which we just now mentioned.

3. SONCHUS asper, non laciniatus C. B. Pin. 123. *Sonchus minus laciniatus, asperior, sive spinosior* J. B. 2. 1014. *Sonchus laevis, tenerior* Lob. Icon. 235. *Prickly Sowthistle with less jagged leaves.*

LOBEL by transposition has put *Sonchus laevis, tenerior* instead of *Sonchus aspera vulgi, &c.* as is observed in the *Hist. Lugd.* ‡ *Baubin* justly refers the *Andryala major Dalechampii* Lugd. * to this the *Sonchus tenerior aculeis asperior, aut horridiuscula* Lob. † and the *Sonchus terius, asperior* Dod. *Pempt.* 643. should also be referred to it. See the virtues of the *Sonchus laevis*.

4. SONCHUS asper, laciniatus C. B. Pin. 124. *Sonchus laciniatus spinosus* J. B. 2. 1016. *Sonchus aspera* Matth. 496. *Prickly Sowthistle, with jagged leaves.*

5. SONCHUS laevis, minor, paucioribus laciniis C. B. Pin. 124. *Sonchus laciniatus,*

* Lugd. 563.

† Lob. Obs. 118.

non spinosus J. B. 1016. *Sonchus laevis latifolius* Tabern. Icon. 190. *Smooth Sowthistle, with fewer jaggs.*

MR *RAT* refers to this species of *Sowthistle*, that which *J. Bauhin* has called *Sonchus minus laciniata mitior, sive minus spinosa*; but their figures have a very different appearance.

It has a herby saltish taste, a little bitter, and gives a pretty deep tincture of red to the blue paper. It contains a salt in some measure like that called *Oxyfal diaphoreticum* by *Angelus Sala*; but in the *Sowthistle* this salt is dissolved in a great deal of flegm, and united with a great deal of sulphur: the *Sal ammoniac* is found there in a very small quantity; for

By the chymical analysis it yields but a little urinous spirit, and no volatile concrete salt: thus the *Sowthistle* is a dissolver a little moderated. The decoction is given to drink to allay the heat of the lower belly; it facilitates the circulation of the humours in this part, and removes the obstructions by which they stagnate.

6. *SONCHUS laevis, laciniatus, latifolius* C. B. Pin. 124. *Sonchus laevis alter, flore luteo* Tabern. Icon. 190. *Smooth or unprickly Sowthistle, or Hares Lettuce.*

THERE is a good figure of this plant in *Fabernaemontanus*: I believe we had better hold to this, than those of most other authors,

thors, who have not well enough distinguished the species of *Sowthistle*

1. *SORBUS* sativa C. B. Pin. 415. *Sorbus* J. B. 1. lib. 1. 59. *Vaill.* 189. *The true Service or Sorb.*

IN the mountainous part of *Cornwall*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 452.

2. *SORBUS* aucuparia J. B. 1. 62. *Sorbus sylvestris pinnatis angustioribus foliis undique glabris, fructu parvo, miniato Pluk. Almag. Bot.* 355. *Vaill.* 189. *The Quicken Tree. In woods.*

1. *SPARGANIUM* ramosum C. B. Pin. 15. *Sparganium quibuldam J. B.* 2. 541. *Platanaria, five Butomon Dod. Pempt.* 601. *Branched Bur-Reed. In ditches.*

TRAGUS describes it very ill; but his figure agrees better with the following species, than this which is branched.

HE seems to have confounded the flowers of the *Sparganium* with it's fruit: it is certain they grow upon the same plant, but in different places: and they are engraved in *Tragus's* figure upon different stalks; but the flowers of the *Gramen Cyperoides*, are represented instead of thole of the *Sparganium*. The author of the *Hist. Lugd.* has copied *Tragus's* figure under the name of *Calamagrostis* II.

2. *SPARGANIUM* non ramosum C. B. Pin. 15. *Sparganium alterum J. B.* 2. 541. *Platanaria*

Platanaria altera Dod. Pempt. 601. *Bur. Reed, not branched. With the former.*

1. SPHAGNUM acaulon foliis in bulbi formam congestis majus *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 230.* Muscus trichoides, acaulos, minor, latifolius Mus. Pet. 86. *On ditch banks in February and March.*

2. SPHAGNUM acaulon trichoides *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 229.* Muscus trichoides, minor, acaulos, capillaceis foliis Mus. Pet. 87. *On heaths in March and April.*

3. SPHAGNUM cauliferum & ramosum, saxatile hirsutum, virescens, capitulis obscure rubris *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 229.* Muscus apocarpus, hirsutus, saxi adnascens, capitulis obscure rubris Raii Hist. 3. 40.

OBSERVED at *Badmington* in *Glocestershire*, by Dr *Sherard*, in *January* and *February*; *R. Syn. Ed. 3. 105.*

4. SPHAGNUM cauliferum & ramosum, minus hirsutum, capitulis crebris, pilosis, per ramulorum longitudinem adnascantibus *Dillen. Syn. 105.* Muscus apocarpus, arboreus, repens, viridis, plurimis capitulis per caulum longitudinem nascentibus D *Sherard.* Muscus apocarpus, arboribus adnascens, polyspermos Raii Hist. 3. 39. *Vaill. 129. With the preceding, in October and November.*

5. SPHAGNUM cauliferum & ramosum, palustre, molle, candicans, reflexis ramulis, foliolis latioribus *Dillen. Cat. Giff. 229.* Muscus palustris, in ericetis nascens Raii Syn. App.

App. Pluk. Phyt. Tab. 101. fig. 1. Muscus squamosus, palustris, candicans, mollissimus Inst. 554. *In boggy places. It's heads appear in May, June, and July.*

1. SPHONDYLIIUM vulgare, hirsutum C. B. Pin. 157. Sphondylium quibusdam, five Branca ursina Germanica J. B. 3. part. 2. 160. Sphondylium Dod. Pempt. 307. Cow-Parsnep. *In meadows and pastures.*

THE figures which *Tragus*, * *Dodonaeus*, *Fuchsius*, and *J. Bauhin* have given of this plant are very bad. *J. Bauhin* blames the author of the *Hist. Lugd.* for having separated the *Sphondylium* of *Matthiolum* from that of † *Dodonaeus* and *Lobel*: but those who attentively examine *Matthiolum's* figure, will allow perhaps that this author has not drawn the common *Sphondylium*, but rather that which *C. Bauhin* has call'd *Panax Sphondylii folio*, five *Heracleum Pin.* at least one cannot deny that *Matthiolum*, to accommodate himself to the description of the *Sphondylium* of *Dioscorides*, has engraved leaves like those of the *Platanus* upon the common *Sphondylium*. Be it as it will, || *Matthiolum's* figure represents the *Panax Sphondylii folio*, better than that which he has given of the *Panaces Heracleum*; so that the *Hist. Lugd.*

* Dod. Gal. 363.

† Pempt. 307.

|| Matth. 791 & 742.

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is less to be blam'd than the two *Bauhin's*, who have referr'd the *Spondylium* of *Matthiolum* to the species of which we are speaking. *Tabernaemontanus* affirms that the decoction of the leaves or root of *Spondylium*, is laxative, and relieves those who are troubled with the vapours.

2. SPHONDYLIUM crispum J. B. 3. part. 2. 136. Tabern. Hist. 285. *Jagged Cow Parsnep.*

3. SPHONDYLIUM hirsutum foliis angustioribus C. B. Prodr. 83.

4. SPHONDYLIUM hirsutum foliis angustioribus pediculo & costâ violaceis Inst. 319.

FOUND by Mr *Doody* in *Hertfordshire*, near *Tring*; by Mr *J. Sherard* in the woods near *Kingston*, in the way to *Gamlingay*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 205.

SPONGIA ramosa, fluviatilis, polysperma, ad Confervam accedens Flor. Jenens. 368.

1. STACHYS major, Germanica C. B. Pin. 236. Stachys Fuchsii J. B. 3. 319. Stachys Dioscoridis Lob. Icon. 530. *Base Horehound. By the Road side between Coleworth and Grantham, plentifully.*

NEAR *Witney Park* in *Oxfordshire*, and thereabouts, plentifully; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 239.

THIS plant has purple, or white flowers, but I do not believe it ever was seen with
yellow

yellow ones, as *Pena* and *Lobel* describe it about *Magnelone* and *Pezans* about *Montpelier*.

IT is not very certain that our *Stachys* is the *Sideritis Heraclea* * *Col.* as *C. Bauhin* believed: our's has the leaves of it's branches narrow and long, whereas they are very short in *Columna's* figure, who was a very exact man.

As for the taste, *J. Bauhin* rightly said that they had no acrimony, tho' most authors say they have.

I DO not see for what reason *Fuchsius* could say that the leaves of this plant are hard; for there is scarce any plant whose leaves are softer.

2. *STACHYS* folio obscure virente, flore ferrugineo *H. Oxon.* *Galeopsis Alpina, Be-tonicae folio, flore variegato Inst. Juss. 2. 515. Vaill. 189.*

STATICE *Lugd. 1190.* *Caryophyllus montanus, major flore globofo C. B. Pin. 211.* *Caryophyllaeus flos aphyllorcaulos, vel juncus major J. B. 3. 336.* *Gramen polyanthemum, majus Dod. Pempt. 564.*

C. BAUHIN believes it to be what *Camerarius* called *Brittanica*; but this author affirms that his *Brittanica* has hairy leaves, which we do not observe upon this.

* *Col. part. 1. 131.*

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1. *STELLARIA*, quae *Lenticula palustris*, *bifolia*, fructu tetragono C. B. Pin. 362. Item *Alfne aquatica minor & fluitans* C. B. Pin. 251. *Alfne fluviatilis* Tabern. Icon. 713. *Callitriche Plinii* Col. 316. *Alfnes palustris facie pusilla repens*, foliolis carnosis, didymophoros Pluk. Almag. 21. *Vaill.* 190. *On Wimbleton-Common, Putney-Heath, and many other places where the water has stood all Winter.*

THE character of this family consists, 1. In that it's species have simple leaves, placed by pairs. 2. In that they have two sorts of flowers, barren and fruitful: each of which comes out of the bosom of a leaf. The fruitful flowers consist of two white opposite petals, without an empalement, between which arises a pointal, surmounted by two horns, or whitish threds, without any chive. The barren flowers have also two white petals, without an empalement, between which arises one white chive, with a yellow summit. The fruit is round, flatted and hollowed in it's circumference, like a pulley. *Vaill.*

2. *STELLARIA aquatica* Lob. Icon. 792. *Alfne aquis innatans foliis longiusculis* J. B. 3. 786. *Star-headed Water Chickweed. Common in ditches.*

3. *STELLARIA* quae *Lenticula palustris angustifolia*, folio in apice dissecto Flor. Pruss.

4. *STEL-*

4. STELLARIA aquatica, foliis longis, tenuissimis Raii Pluk. Almag. Bot.

STRATIOTES fluviatilis Gesneri Hort. 283. Millefolium aquaticum, seu Viola aquatica, caule nudo C. B. Pin. *Water Violet. In deep ditches.*

1. SYMPHYTUM Consolida major, flore purpureo, quae mas C. B. Pin. 259. Symphytum magnum J. B. 3. 593. Dod. Pempt. 134. *Comfrey. On ditch banks, and in moist places.*

2. SYMPHYTUM Consolida major, flore purpureo caeruleo C. B. Pin. 259. Consolida flore in purpura nigricante Caesalp. 434. *In Wimbleton-Park.*

3. SYMPHYTUM Consolida major flore pallide-luteo quae foemina C. B. Pin. 259.

THE leaves of *Comfrey* are insipid, glutinous, and give a very faint tincture of red to the blue paper; the roots give it a little deeper, and abound with a viscid juice. This plant contains a salt very much resembling the salt of Coral, dissolved in a very glutinous flegm, in which there is a little sulphur, and a very little *Sal ammoniac*; for

By the * chymical analysis it yields several acid liquors, a great deal of earth, very little sulphur, no volatile concrete salt, but a

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

little urinous spirit: there is but a very small quantity of the fixt salt; so that it may probably act chiefly by it's viscid juice, which the fire destroys.

DIOSCORIDES says it's roots are vulnerary; that being bruised with the leaves of *Groundsel*, they assuage the inflammation of the Piles; that their juice is good for spitting blood; and lastly, that being boiled with meat, they join the pieces together again. The moderns agree that it's roots incrassate and lenify; they are good in hemorrhagies and spitting of blood, caused by acrid salts, which render it too fluid; and in defluxions of the breast, caused by saltish and corrosive ferosities. The roots are candied and lozenges are also made of them. *Fernelius's* syrup of *Comfrey* is very compound, so is likewise that of *Dodonaeus*; but it is more lenifying.

TAKE two ounces of *Comfrey* roots, of Liquorice one ounce, two handfuls of the leaves and roots of Colt's-foot, an ounce and a half of the kernels of Pine-apples, twenty Jujubes, two drams of Mallow seeds, two drams of the heads of white Poppy; boil all this in a pound and a half of water; strain the decoction thro' a sieve; make it into a syrup with six ounces of sugar, and as much *Narbonne* honey. The roots of *Comfrey* bruised and applied as a cataplasm, very much assuage the pricking of the tendons, the pains
of

of the Gout, and stop spreading Ulcers. *Simon Paulli* advises not to use them alone for the Gout, for fear they should repel the humour. He prescribes the following cataplasm, which he had from *Sennertus*, as an incomparable remedy.

TAKE three ounces of *Comfrey* roots, two ounces of Marsh Mallow roots; one ounce and a half of those of Dwarf Elder, one handful of the leaves of Southern-wood, two handfuls of *St John's wort*, three handfuls of Camomile flowers, four handfuls of those of Elder, two ounces of Foenu-greek seed, three ounces of Linseed: boil altogether in Elder water to make a cataplasm. This medicine is very compound. I mix some drops of fetid oil with the root of *Comfrey* well bruised, and apply it to the parts affected with the Gout.

TAMNUS racemosa, flore minore, luteo-pallescente Inst. 102. Bryonia laevis, five nigra, racemosa C. B. Pin. 297. Vitis nigra quibusdam, five Tamnus Plinii, folio Cyclamini J. B. 2. 147. Vitis sylvestris Dod. Pempt. 401. *Black Bryony. In hedges.*

LOBEL and *Pena* affirm that the root is very diuretic. Being bruised and applied to mortifying places, it cures them in a short time.

THE *Black Bryony* is of different sexes in different plants. The flowers are monopetalous, cut into six segments.

TANACETUM vulgare luteum C. B. Pin.
 132. Tanacetum vulgare, flore luteo J. B.
 3. 131. Tanacetum Millefolii foliis Lob.
 Icon. 749. *Common Tansey. By way sides,*
chiefly in the North of England.

THIS plant is acrid, aromatic, bitter, and gives no tincture of red to the blue paper: the roots are at first insipid, afterwards astringent, but without bitterness.

THE *Tansey* contains an aromatic, oily, volatile salt, loaded with a great deal of sulphur; for

By the * chymical analysis it yields a great deal of oil, a pretty deal of earth, a little urinous spirit, and no volatile concrete salt; thus it is stomachic, febrifugous, sudorific, vulnerary, and aperitive. *Caesalpinus* says, it's leaves infused in wine, provoke the Terms; and that two drams of their juice drank with Plantain-water, cures intermitting Fevers. *Saxonia* used this juice with success for chapt hands: it is highly esteemed for the Tetters and Scurf. For the Rheumatism, macerate the young shoots of *Tansey* some days in brandy, and then distil it: the spirit is very penetrating; bath frequently the afflicted parts, and cover them with warm cloths. Let the patient drink two or three spoonfuls of it every day. It is very

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

good for hydropic cases; and the decoction of *Tansy* with wine, is excellent to make fomentations upon their legs. For the Cachexy, Dropsy, or Green-sickness, drink three or four ounces of the juice, or else make a *Tea* of it's leaves, flowers and seeds, cover the pot, and when cool, give it by glassfuls in a malignant Fever, and the diseases of the lower belly. It cleanses the urinary passages, purifies the blood, removes obstructions, and kills worms. The conserve of the flowers of *Tansy* are esteemed for the Epilepsy and Vertigo.

TAXUS J. B. *The Yew-Tree. In Church-yards.*

I. THALICTRUM majus filiquâ angulosâ, aut striata C. B. Pin. 326. Thalictrum nigrius, caule & semine striato J. B. 3. 486. Thalictrum magnum Dod. Pempt. 58. *Meadow Rue. In moist places.*

PENA and Lobel seem to have confounded this plant with the *Thalictrum minus* Pin. for they quote the *Ruta pratensis*, *tenuifolia*, *Thalictrum tenuifolium* Cordi, for the synonymies of this *Ruta pratensis*. * Gesner also calls it *Ruta pratensis*, and says that it grows in the meadows about Paris; but he was mistaken, when he believed it's flowers were apetalous: it is true that the petals fall

* Gesn. Hort. 377.

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* Gesn. Hort. 377.

so soon, that one can hardly observe them. As for his *Saxifraga lutea*, he says it is the same genus with the *Ruta pratensis*, as well as the *Thalictrum*; wherefore they seem to be different species of the same genus, tho' *C. Baubin* makes but one species of them: he confounds the * *Ruta sylvestris* *Caesalp.* with our *Thalictrum*; but by *Caesalpinus's* description, he seems rather to speak of the *Thalictrum montanum, album* *Pin.*

2. *THALICTRUM* minus, alterum, Parisiense, foliis crassioribus & lucidis *H. R.* *Par.* *Thalictrum* *V.* vel *pratense* *L.* *Clus. Hist.* 234.

THE description of the *Thalictrum tenuifolium* *Cord. Hist.* 97. agrees pretty well with this plant.

3. *THALICTRUM* minus *C. B. Pin.* 337. *Thalictrum* minus, sive *Rutae pratensis* genus minus semine striato *J. B.* 3. 487. *Thalictrum* minus *Dod. Pempt.* 58. *Meadow-Rue.* About Newmarket and Linton, and at the entrance of Peak's-Hole in Derbyshire.

THE description of the *Thalictrum tenuifolium* *Cordi*, does not well answer this species. This author says, that the leaves of his are cut into narrow incisures an inch long.

* *Caesalp.* 371.

M. VAILLANT, *not without reason, sets down the* *Thalictrum montanum*, minus, foliis latioribus Raii Syn. *for a variety of this.*

I. THELYPTERIS *veterum*. Filix ramosa, major, pinnulis obtusis, non dentatis C. B. Pin. 357. Filix major & prior, Trago, five ramosa repens J. B. 3. 735. Filix foemina Dod. Pempt. 462. *Female Fern, or Brakes. In waste and uncultivated places.*

* CAESALPINUS said truly, that the young leaves of this plant were covered with a bran-like down; but he was mistaken, when he thought the young plants arose from this down; for the seed is found in Autumn, under the folded edges of the leaves.

THE root is glutinous, a little bitter, of an ill taste, and does not redden the blue paper.

By the † chymical analysis we obtain from this root a good deal of acid liquor, sulphur and earth. The leaves yield the same principles; but we obtain also a little urinous spirit from them. This plant probably acts by a salt analagous to that of Coral, clogged with a viscid juice, which is destroyed by the fire, and is nothing but a mixture of flegm, acid and earth: thus it is

* Caesalp. 591.

† *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

no wonder that the root of *Fern* should be sweetning and aperitive.

Simon Paulli confirms what *Dioscorides* has said about the virtues of it in killing worms: a dram is sufficient; and the Quacks, according to *Simon Paulli*, make a great secret of it. He affirms, that it is very good for burns; squeeze out the juice, or macerate it in Rose water, to get out the mucilage. *Quercetan* used it in his water for burns: in the flegm. of Vitriol, Alum, and distill'd water of *Fern* leaves, of each half a pound; macerate white Mullein and Ivy, of each a handful; ten Cray-fish, and as many Frogs and red Snails; distil the whole, and bath the burn with it. The *Fern* yields a good deal of fixt salt, which serves to make glass and soap.

THE author of the *Hist. Lugd.* * relates, that in *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, in bad years, they make bread of *Fern* roots. I saw some of it at *Paris* in 1693 and 1694. which they had brought from *Auvergne*; it was sad stuff, and like the turf which is burnt.

THLASPI vulgatus J. B. 2. 921. *Thlaspi arvense*, *Vaccariae incano folio*, majus C. B. Pin. 106. *Thlaspi alterum* Dod. Pempt. 712. *Mithridate Mustard*, *Bastard Cresses*. *Amongst the corn.*

* Hist. 1224.

THE seed of this plant is used in the Treacle; it is diuretic and aperitive.

2. THLASPI arvense, filiquis latis C. B. Pin. 105. Thlaspi cum filiquis latis J. B. 2. 923. Thlaspi latius Dod. Pempt. 712. *Treacle, Mustard, Penny-Cress.*

I HAVE found it in many places, as in the fields about *Wormingford* in *Essex*, plentifully; as also at *St Osyth* in *Tendring* hundred; at *Stone* in *Staffordshire*, and *Saxmundham* in *Suffolk*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 305.

3. THLASPI arvense, perfoliatum, majus C. B. Pin. 106. Bursa pastoris foliis Perfoliatae J. B. 2. 938. Thlaspi oleraceum Tabern. Icon. 462.

4. THLASPI umbellatum, arvense amarum J. B.

1. THYMELAEA Linariae folio, vulgaris Inst. 594. Lithospermum Linariae folio, Germanicum C. B. Pin. 258. Passerina Tragi J. B. 3. 456. Linaria altera, botryoides, montana Col. part. 1. 82.

COLUMNA, who has given the best figure of this plant, did not know the structure of it's flowers. *J. Baubin* has described them very well.

2. THYMELAEA Lauri folio sempervirens seu Laureola mas Inst. 594. *Dwarf Laurel, or Spurge Laurel. In hedges.*

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THYSSELINUM palustre Inst. 319. *Seseli* palustre, lactescens C. B. Pin. 162. *Seseli* palustre, lactescens, acre, foliis ferulaeis, flore albo, semine lato J. B. 3. part. 2. 188.

1. *TILIA* foemina folio majore C. B. Pin. *The Lime Tree.*

2. *TILIA* foemina, folio minore C. B. Pin. *These are both planted in many places about houses.*

1. *TITHYMALUS* *Cyparissias* C. B. Pin. 291. J. B. 3. 663. *Tithymalus cupressinus*, sive *humipinus* Lob. Icon. 356.

I DO not see that there is any transposition in the figures of *Lobel*, as *J. Baubin* pretends: he has observ'd that two figures of this plant are found in *Dodonaeus's* history, translated into *French* by *Clusius*, that of *Matthiolus*, and that of *Fuchsius*. It is true, *J. Baubin* suspects *Dodonaeus* intended to speak of some other plant under the name of *Pytiusa minor*; he seems to me to have described the *Tithymalus foliis Pini*, forte *Dioscoridis Pytiusa Pin.* C. *Baubin* ranges under this last species, the *Tithymalus cupressinus* 2 * *Tabern.* but those who consider this figure well, and those of the *Tithymalus cyparissias*, and of the *Tithymalus cupressinus* 1. of the same author, will allow

* *Tabern. Icon.* 595.

that *J. Bauhin* had reason to believe, that these three figures represent the same plant in different states. It is often found in the Spring with several stalks, without branches, garnish'd with larger leaves than ordinary, especially towards the top, where they are marbled with spots or the colour of Oker. *C. Bauhin* has made a different species of it. *Thalium* calls it *Tithymalus* *σικτοφυλλος*, and has taken it for a non descript. *J. Bauhin* believes that it is an abortion of the common *Tithymalus cyparissias*. I have often observ'd in the wood of *Boulogne*, that the same plant had such stalks and leaves as *Thalium* has described; these stalks were mixed also among others that were in good condition; they perish'd in a little time, and then the root produced better.

THE leaves of the *Tithymalus cyparissias* have the taste of *Almonds*, the milk of which has been drawn by emulsion: they are stipitic, but without any acrimony or bitterness, and give a pretty deep tincture of red to the blue paper; the roots give it a much deeper: they seem at first to have the same taste with the leaves, but leave at last a very considerable acrimony in the throat. It is very likely that there is in the roots of this plant a salt resembling Alum, but involv'd in a great quantity of resinous sulphur. This mixture whitens the flegm of the *Spurge* much after the same manner as it happens to the
magistery

magistery of *Jalap*, or that of *Scammony*. This *Spurge* is an excellent hydragogue ; it is very proper to correct it by macerating it in vinegar, or the solution of cream of Tartar. For if one swallows ever so little of this root, it leaves a considerable acrimony and burning, not only in the throat, but all along the Oesophagus, and sometimes in the stomach itself. The bark of the roots of this plant is given in substance from a scruple to a dram, and in infusion from one dram to two. This purgative is good for the Dropsy, Cachexy, and intermitting Fevers. It may be used in all diseases where it is requisite to carry off the humours that resist the ordinary purgatives. It must be given in a bolus after the following manner : take half a dram, or two scruples, of the root of this *Spurge*, half a dram of cream of Tartar, twenty grains of *Mercurius dulcis*, mix them with a sufficient quantity of marmelade of *Orange* flowers, or with the conserve of *Wormwood* perfumed with five or six drops of balsam of *Peru* : the magistery may also be made of the whole plant, bruised and digested in spirit of wine. Twelve, fifteen, or twenty seeds with the hucks of this *Spurge* purge well ; it is usually call'd in *French*, *petite Esule*, *Esula minor officinarum*.

FERNELIUS made use of it as the basis of the pills, which he calls *Pilula ex Esulâ*, the dose of which is two scruples.
The

The root of this plant is an ingredient in the compositions call'd *Benedicta laxativa*, *Hydragogum eximium Renodaei*, *Extractum eximium & cholagogum Rolfin*. &c.

2. TITHYMALUS amygdaloides, angustifolius Tabern. Icon. 591. Tithymalo maritimo affinis, Linariae folio C. B. Pin. 291.

IT is in all appearance the *Tithymalus Linifolius* of * *Camerarius*, which, according to this author, grows along the *Mein* in *Franconia*, and which has longer leaves than the *Sea Spurge*. I have found that of *Tabernaemontanus*, not only in the wood of *Boulogne* just by the *Gruerie*, but also in *Dauphine* along the *Isere*, and in *Provence* along the *Durance*, between *Malemort* and *Orgon*: I do not believe it is the plant which *Caesalpinus* calls *Esula major, altera*; the description which he has given of it, agrees better with the *Tithymalus foliis Pini, forte Dioscoridis Pithyusa* Pin. The root of this species is lignous, of a dark red without, white within, bitter and acrid, it gives a faint tincture of red to the blue paper; it is eight or nine inches long, three or four lines thick, and accompanied with a few fibres. This root sends forth several stalks, about a foot high, slender, garnished with leaves growing pretty close together, sea-

* Cam. Hort.

green,

green, about ten lines or an inch long, a line and a half, or two lines broad: these leaves are pretty much like those of the *Thymelaea foliis Lini C. B. Pin.* they are stiptic, acrid and bitter: it's flowers grow in clusters in an umbelliferous manner; some of them grow out of the bosoms of the leaves. Each flower is a sort of a greenish little bell, cut into four parts, half a line broad, and of a yellow grassy colour. The pointal is a little triangular button, bent downwards, sustained by a thred, pretty slender, and terminated by three other forked threds: it becomes afterwards a greenish fruit, about two lines long; divided into three pouches, each of which contains a reddish seed, gibbous, and flat where it touches the partition of the pouches. The whole plant is milky: it flowers in *July, August, and September*; it's fruit is ripe some time afterwards.

THE figure of the *Alypum Matth.* represents this *Spurge* pretty well, and especially if one consults the *Alypum Cam. Epit.* 985. which expresses it's fruit very well.

3. *TITHYMALUS sylvaticus, lunato flore C. B. Pin.* 290. *Tithymalus sylvaticus, toto anno folia retinens J. B.* 3. 671. *Tithymalus lunato flore Col. part* 2. 57.

COLUMNA has a very good figure of this plant, and *J. Baubin* describes it very well. *C. Baubin* without reason distinguishes it from that called by *Lobel Tithymalus Monspeliensium*

speliensium Amygdaloides, Characias primus Dodonaei *: for *Lobel* affirms, that it is found at *Montpelier*, along the *Lez*, on this side the bridge of *Castelnau*, at *Lyons, Orleans, Bourges*, and several other places of the kingdom. I have observed several times that the plant which *Lobel* describes to grow along the *Lez* at *Montpelier*, is the same with that which grows in all the forests about *Paris* and *Orleans*. *Dodonaeus*, who has named this plant *Tithymalus Characias* L. says, that the leaves fall from the stalk every year, and that there remains nothing but the footsteps of the fallen leaves, that often disguises this *Spurge*; for at that time one finds only the shoots garnish'd with some leaves at the top. † *Tabernaemontanus* has engraved it in different states, under the names of *Tithymalus amygdaloides*, and *Tithymalus amygdaloides latifolius*. It's stalk is strait and firm, so that that which is shewn at *Montpelier* for the *Tithymalus characias, amygdaloides* C. B. Pin. does not answer the figure of the authors, for it has crooked stalks. I do not believe that this species is described; I have called it in my demonstrations of the plants of the Royal Garden, *Tithymalus Oleae folio glauco, Narbonensis*. M. *Magnol* took our *Tithymalus sylvaticus lunato flore*,

* Lob. Obs. 195.

† Tabern Icon. 590.

for the *Tithymalus characias*, *rubens* Germanicus C. B. I believe he is in the right; for it appears to me to be the same with the *Tithymalus pentactonos* Cordi, and the *Tithymalus fruticosus alius*, *stipitibus rubicundis* Cam. But I know not whether it is different from the *Tithymalus characias*, *tertius*, *Austriacus* Clus. J. Bauhin believes that his *Tithymalus sylvaticus*, *toto anno folia retinens* is the same with the *Tithymalus characias*, *folio lanuginoso* C. B. Pin. It is true that C. Bauhin quotes among the synonymies of his *Tithymalus characias amygdaloides*, the *Tithymalus characias* 2. * Clus. Hist. which he repeats again under the *Characias folio lanuginoso*; for the *Tithymalo characiae primo similis* Clus. Hist. is the same with the *Characias* 2. Clus. Hist. From whence we may conclude that our *Spurge* of the woods about *Paris* is four times in C. Bauhin's *Pinax*, to wit, under the names of *Tithymalus characias*, *amygdaloides*, of *Tithymalus characias*, *rubens*, *peregrinus*, of *Tithymalus sylvaticus*, *lunato flore*, and of *Tithymalus characias*, *folio lanuginoso*; but Morison makes a different species of that which in *Sologne* has it's leaves pretty hairy; and Clusius also seems to have distinguish'd it. C. Bauhin refers to the *Tithymalus cha-*

* Clus. Hist. clxxxviii. & Hist. 435.

racias, amygdaloides, the *Tithymalus characias Anguillarae*. J. Bauhin pretends that his *Tithymalus sylvaticus, toto anno folia retinens* is the *Platyphyllos * Anguillarae*. This is very difficult to decide. Lobel seems to have designed to make two plants of that which he has called *Tithymalus amygdaloides, Monspeliensium characias primus Dodonaei † Obs* and of the *Tithymalus characias, Anglicus & Francus ‡ Adv.* for he says in his observations, that of *Montpelier* has greater and softer leaves. Nevertheless, as he describes these two plants to grow in the forest of *Orleans*, it is likely that they are but varieties of the same plant; at least it is certain that one finds the same species near *Orleans* that grows about *Paris*; and this same species, as we said above, is not different from that which grows about *Montpelier*.

4. TITHYMALUS palustris, fruticosus C. B. Pin. 292. *Tithymalus magnus, multicaulis, sive Esula major* J. B. 3. 671. *Esula major* Dod. Pempt. 374.

WE must cite here *Pityusa Dodonaei Thal.* and not *Pityusa grandis Thal.* as in the *Pinax*.

* Ang. pag. 293.

‡ Adv. 152.

† Lob. Obs. 195.

5. *TITHYMALUS* Lithospermi majoris folio Bot. Monsp. App. *Tithymalus characias*, radice repente Hort. Reg. Par. & Schol. Bot. *Vaill.* 192.

6. *TITHYMALUS* montanus, non acris C. B. Pin. 292. *Tithymalus* non acris, flore rubro J. B. 3. 673. *Esula dulcis* Trag. 298. *Pithyusa* seu *Esula* minor, altera, floribus rubris Lob. Icon. 358.

7. *TITHYMALUS* Myrsinites, fructu verrucae simili C. B. Pin.

8. *TITHYMALUS* Amygdaloides latifolius Tab. Icon. 590.

9. *TITHYMALUS* latifolius Cataputia dictus H. L. Bat.

10. *TITHYMALUS* arvensis, latifolius, Germanicus C. B. Pin. 291. *Tithymalus* segetum, longifolius Raii Synopf. 183. (*Ed.* 3. 312.) Hist. 1. 868. *Vaill.* 193. *Long-leaved Corn Spurge*.

IN the corn about *Kingston* and *Comberton* in *Cambridgeshire*, by the way that leads from *Cambridge* to *Gamlingay*; *R. Syn.*

MR RAY, in his history, * suspects this to be the same with the *Tithymalus annuus*, Lini folio, acuto Bot. Monsp. Dr Dillenius † affirms it is the *Tithymalus platyphyllos* Fuchsi. I have seen a starved plant of this in the place marked for our Spurge; but

* Hist. 1. 868.

† Syn. Ed. 3. 312.

what is in much greater quantity, not only there, but in the corn all over Cambridge-shire, is a plant differing from the *Tithymalus* sive *Esula* exigua C. B. only in having blunt-pointed leaves; which I am persuaded is what Mr Dent inserted in the Appendix to the Cat. Cant. and Mr Ray received into his Synopsis and History under the above-cited name; perhaps it may be the *Tithymalus* sive *Esula* exigua foliis obtusis C. B. J. B. Park. which M. Vaillant takes to be a variety of the 13th.

II. *TITHYMALUS Helioscopius* C. B. Pin. 291. Dod. Pempt. 371. *Tithymalus Helioscopius*, sive *solisequus* J. B. 3. 669. *Sun-Spurge*, or *Wart-Wort*. In fat places.

C. BAUHIN affirms that this *Spurge* varies, and that it is found with leaves more round, and without notches: but it is very likely that *Matthiolus's* figure deceived him, which as J. Bauhin has observed, represents the *Peplus*, or *Esula* rotunda C. B. Pin. better than the *Tithymalus Helioscopius*: so that * C. Bauhin had no reason, as his brother demonstrates, to accuse the author of the *Hist. Lugd.* of repeating the same plant three times: for the *Tithymalus Helioscopius Matthioli Lugd.* || is the same with the *Peplus* sive *Esula* rotunda. The *Tithy-*

* Animad. in Hist. Lugd.

|| 1644.

malus Helioscopius Dodonaei Lugd. * does not differ from the *Tithymalus Myrsinites, fructu verrucae simili C. B.* and the *Tithymalus Helioscopius Dodonaei Lugd.* || is that of which we are speaking. This species is of a herby taste, a little saltish: it gives a very deep tincture of red to the blue paper.

12. TITHYMALUS rotundis foliis non crenatis H. L. Bat. Peplus sive Esula rotunda C. B. Pin. 292. Peplos sive Esula rotunda J. B. 3. 669. Peplus Dod. Pempt. 375. *Petty Spurge. With the former.*

THE comparison which *Pena* and *Lobel* have made of the leaves of this plant with those of *Rue*, seems to be not over just; it is taken from *Dioscorides's* description of the *Peplus*: but the plant of which that author speaks under this name, seems to be different from ours. *Cordus* has compared it also with the leaves of *Rue* and those of *St. John's wort*; but this author's figure of the *Peplus* represents rather the *Tithymalus foliis Pini, forte Dioscoridis Pityusa C. B. Pin.* or that species called by M. *Magnol* *Tithymalus annuus, Lini folio acuto.* J. *Bauhin's* figure of this plant is better than that of *Cordus*: *Matthiolum's* figure of the *Tithymalus Helioscopius* represents much bet-

* Animad. 1647.

|| 1648.

ter the *Peplus five Esula rotunda* Pin. than that of the *Peplus*.

13. TITHYMALUS five *Esula exigua* C. B. Pin. 291. *Tithymalus minimus*, angustifolius, annuus J. B. 3. 664. *Esula exigua* Tragi Lob. Icon. 357. *Dwarf Spurge, or small annual Spurge. Amongst the corn.*

It is annual, and C. *Bauhin* ought not to have confounded it with the *Tithymalus leptophyllos Matthioli**, which is perennial, and ought to be referred to the *Tithymalus foliis Pini, forte Dioscoridis Pityusa* C. B. The same author has confounded it with the *Tithymalus minimus Tabern.* but that of *Tabernaemontanus* || is the *Tithymalus exiguus, saxatilis*, which C. *Bauhin* has described in his *Prodromus* as a new plant.

14. TITHYMALUS exiguus, saxatilis C. B. Pin. 191. Prodr. 133. J. B. 3. 664. *Tithymalus minimus* Tabern. Icon. 595.

C. *BAUHIN* has described this plant in the *Prodromus*, and M. *Magnol* has given a figure of it and the following.

15. TITHYMALUS five *Esula exigua foliis obtusis* C. B. Pin. 191. Prodr. 133. J. B. 3. 664.

M. *MAGNOL* has observed both obtuse and pointed leaves upon the same plant.

* Matth. 1256.

|| Icon. 593.

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TORDYLIUM maximum Inst. 320. *Caucalis maxima*, *Sphondylii aculeato semine* C. B. Pin. 152. *Caucalis major* Clus. Hist. cci. J. B. 3. part. 2. 85.

FOUND by Mr *Doody* about *Thistleworth*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 206.

CLUSIUS's figure is not very good; he has represented the seeds wrong in particular: and *Plateau*, who sent it to *Clusius*, was in the right to look upon it as a species of *Tordylium*.

TORMENTILLA *sylvestris* C. B. Pin. 326. *Tormentilla* J. B. 2. 598. *Dod. Pempt.* 118. *Tormentil.* Common in pastures and heaths.

J. BAUHIN was in the wrong to say that the flower was pentapetalous, it is commonly tetrapetalous.

THE root is stiptic, very bitter, and reddens the blue paper pretty much; the leaves redden it less: they are of a glutinous taste.

BY the * chymical analysis it yields but a little urinous spirit, no volatile concrete salt, a good deal of acid, oil and earth. Thus it probably contains an aluminous salt, involved with a good deal of sulphur, and mixed with very little *Sal ammoniac*. This plant is vulnerary, astringent and deterfive; it has the

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

same virtues with the *Periwinkle* and *Cinquefoil*.

TRAGOPOGON pratense, luteum majus C. B. Pin. 274. Tragopogon flore luteo J. B. 2. 1058. Tragopogon flore luteo Dod. Pempt. 256. *Yellow Goat's beard, Go to bed at noon. In meadows.*

THE empalement of this plant is ill represented in *Tabernaemontanus's* figure: *Tragus* says, that the root of the *Goat's-beard* is round; but it is likely that it is one of the faults of which this author is often thro' inadvertency guilty. *Fuchsius*, to accommodate himself to that which *Dioscorides* has said of the *Tragopogon*, affirms that the leaves of the species of which we are speaking, are like those of *Saffron*. *Matthiolus* says that they are larger. *Tragus* compares them more justly to those of *Garlick*, and *J. Bauhin* to those of the *Leek*. He has reprehended the author of the *Hist. Lugd.* for having given three figures of the *Goat's-beard*. Nevertheless he seems to have been in the right in separating that with yellow from that with violet flowers, since they do not come from the same seed, and are not altogether alike. *J. Bauhin* himself is to be blamed, for not having well distinguish'd these two species. As for the figure of the *Gerontopogon*, *sive Saffifica Italarum* * *Lugd.*

* *Lugd.* 1079.

It represents the *Goat's-beard* with violet coloured flowers, as it appears when cultivated in gardens. *J. Bauhin* is often too trifling in his criticisms: what reason had he to cry out so upon *Dodonaeus's* giving two figures of the *Goat's-beard*, one of which represents it in flower, and the other in seed. If it was so, *Dodonaeus* would be very excusable; but it is likely that he did not do it with that view; for this author's figure, which is named *Tragopogon*, represents the species with violet coloured flowers; and that where is there *Tragopogon cum pappo*, represents that with yellow flowers, at least *Lobel* took it in that sense.

1. *TRAGOSELINUM majus*, umbella candida *Inst.* *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, major, umbella candida *C. B. Pin.* 159. *Saxifraga hircina* major *J. B. 3. part. 2.* 109. *Tragoselinum majus*, *Pimpinella major* *Tabern. Icon.* 88. *Great Burnet Saxifrage. In woods in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Kent.*

2. *TRAGOSELINUM alterum*, majus *Inst.* 309. *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, major, altera *C. B. Pin.* 157. *Saxifraga hircina*, minor, foliis *Sanguisorbae* *J. B. 3. part. 2.* 111. *Tragoselinum minus*, *Pimpinella minor* *Tabern. Icon.* 88. *The smaller round-leaved Burnet Saxifrage. In dry pastures, almost every where.*

3. *TRAGO-*

3. TRAGOSELINUM minus Inst. 309. Pimpinella saxifraga minor C. B. Pin. 160. Tragum alterum Dioscoridis Col. Phytob. 95. *Vaill.* 194. *The smaller cut leaved Burnet Saxifrage. In the same places with the former, of which it is only a variety.*

It has five equal petals, which sometimes seem to be cut at the point; but it is only because they turn up, and bend inwards. *Vaill.*

1. TRICHOMANES five Polytrichum Officinarum C. B. Pin. 356. Trichomanes five Polytrichum J. B. 3. 754. Trichomanes Dod. Pempt. 471. *English black Maiden-hair. On old walls in most parts of England. I have not found it about London, except in a lane at Lewisham, under the hedge. In Cambridgeshire I have seen it on Ely Minster, and on the Churches of Over, Stetchworth, Wisbech, and Tid St Giles's.*

It is one of the five Capillaries. It has the same virtues with the *Adiantum nigrum*.

2. TRICHOMANES foliis eleganter incisus Inst. 539. Adiantum mas Tabern. Icon. 797.

THIS is engraved in the *Elemens de Botanique Tab.* 315. *Fig. C. I. F.*

1. TRIFOLIUM pratense, flore monopetalo Inst. 404. Trifolium pratense, purpureum C. B. Pin. 327. Trifolium pratense, vulgare J. B. 2. 374. Trifolium pratense Ta-

bern. Icon. 523. *Common purple Trefoil, or Honey Suckle Trefoil. In Meadows.*

THIS *Trefoil* is easily distinguished from the ensuing ones by it's stalks, which are higher and more garnished with leaves. It is hardly ever used in physic. *Tragus* prescribes the flowers, and seeds boiled in wine, to ease acute pains, and cut the glutinous matters in the intestines. He recommends them also boil'd in water or oil, and apply'd in form of a cataplasm, to resolve tumours where there is no inflammation.

2. TRIFOLIUM spica oblonga rubra C. B. Pin. 318. Trifolium majus, tertium, purpureum Clusio J. B. 2. 375. Trifolium majus, tertium Clus. Hist. CCXLV.

3. TRIFOLIUM montanum, spica longissima, rubente C. B. Pin. 328. Trifolium purpureum, majus, folio & spica longiore J. B. 2. 375. Lagopus major, alter Dod. Pempt. 578.

4. TRIFOLIUM montanum album C. B. Pin. 328. Trifolium majus, albo flore, incanum Clusii J. B. 2. 380. Trifolium majus I Clus. Hist. CCXLV.

5. TRIFOLIUM Lagopoides flore subluteo H. R. Par.

6. TRIFOLIUM pratense, flore albo, minus & foemina glabrum J. B. 2. 380. *White flowered Meadow Trefoil. In Meadows and pastures.*

THIS

THIS species usually bears pretty short and smooth pedicles, which sustain white flowers. It rises a little above the ground, but spreads very much. It approaches nearer to the figures which *Lobel* and *Dodonaeus* have given of the *Trifolium pratense purpureum*, than the preceding, to which nevertheless we must refer *Dodonaeus's* description, and keep his figure for this.

7. TRIFOLIUM humifusum, glabrum, foliis ciliaribus. *Vaill.* 195.

8. TRIFOLIUM fragiferum, nostras, purpureum, folio oblongo *Mor. Hist.* 144. *Strawberry-Trefoil. In moist places.*

MORISON's name agrees perfectly well with this plant, for the leaves of it are not cut like that which *Clusius* has named *Trifolium fragiferum Friscum Clus. Cur. post. fol.* 39.

9. TRIFOLIUM phaeum fuscum luxurians, quaternis, quinis, & senis foliis *H. Ox.*

10. TRIFOLIUM Orientale, altissimum, caule fistuloso, flore albo *Coroll.* 27.

11. TRIFOLIUM semen sub terram condens *H. R. Par.* *In many places, in a sandy soil, as on Black-Heath, Putney-Heath, and about Gamlingay.*

12. TRIFOLIUM albo-incarnatum, spicatum, sive Lagopus maximus *J. B.* 2. 376. *Lagopus peregrina Eyft. Tab.* 271. *Vaill.* 195.

13. TRIFO-

13. *TRIFOLIUM arvense humile spicatum*, five *Lagopus* C. B. Pin. 328. *Lagopus trifolius quorundam* J. B. 2. 377. *Lagopus* Dod. Pempt. 377. *Haresfoot, or Haresfoot-Trefoil. Amongst the corn.*

14. *TRIFOLIUM parvum, hirsutum, flore parvo, dilute purpureo, in glomerulis oblongis, semine magno* Raii Hist. 495. *Knotted Trefoil, with softer heads, and large seed. In barren pastures.*

15. *TRIFOLIUM flosculis albis, in glomerulis oblongis, asperis, cauliculis proxime adnatis* Raii Syn. 194. (*Ed. 3. 329.*) *Knotted Trefoil with oblong heads. Near Newmarket.*

16. *TRIFOLIUM pratense luteum, capitulo Lupuli, vel agrarium* C. B. Pin. 328. *Trifolium pratense luteum, foemina, flore pulchriore, five Lupulino* J. B. 2. 381. *Hop-Trefoil. In meadows.*

J. BAUHIN has given a pretty good figure of this plant; those of the other authors are very bad. *C. Bauhin* has confounded this species with the *Trifolium agrarium* * *Dod.* which he ought to have referred to that which he has called *Trifolium pratense, luteum, capitulo brevior* Pin. As for what *Tragus* has said of his eighth species of *Me-*

* *Dod. Pempt. 576.*

lilot, it is pretty difficult to determine whether he intended to speak of our *Trefoil*.

17. TRIFOLIUM luteum, nodosum, seu nodiflorum, capitulis Thymi Mor. Hist. 143. Trifolium nodosum, capitulis Thymi ejusd. H. R. Bles. Trifolium capitulis Thymi C. B. Prodr. 140.

18. TRIFOLIUM pratense, luteo croceum an Trifolium alterum lupulinum minus Raii Synops. Ed. 3. 330. Vaill. 196. *The lesser Hop-Trefoil. In pastures.*

THIS is so like the Melilotus minor, that they are often taken for each other before they come to seed: but they may easily be distinguished by their stalks; the Melilotus minor having square stalks, and this having them round.

19. TRIFOLIUM luteum, lupulinum, minimum H. Ox. *On sandy grounds in many places.*

20. TRIFOLIUM pratense flore monopetalo, brevior *Juss.* 2. 521.

THIS species differs from the first, by the smallness of it's flowers, which do not appear beyond the lobes of their empalements, whereas those of the common one stand out half an inch.

1. TRITICUM hybernum, aristis carens C. B. Pin. 21. Triticum Dod. Gall. 309. *White Wheat. Sown in the fields.*

2. TRITICUM aristis carens, glumis pubescentibus. *Vaill.* 196.

3. TRITI-

3. TRITICUM spica & granis rubentibus Raii Hist. 1237. Tritici hyberni aristis carentis genus primum πύρον veteribus, Robus Columellae C. B. Pin. Synopf. Stirp. Brit. 177. (*Ed.* 3. 386.) Pluk. *Vaill.* 196. *Red Wheat, or Kentish Wheat.*

4. TRITICUM aristis longioribus, spica alba C. B. Pin.

5. TRITICUM aristis circumvallatum, granis & spica rubentibus & splendentibus Raii Synopf. 244. (*Ed.* 3. 387.) Triticum aristis munitum, rubentibus granis & spica, glumis laevibus & splendentibus Raii Hist. 1238. Pluk. *Vaill.* 197. *Red-eared bearded Wheat.*

6. TRITICUM spica villosa, quadrata, longiore, aristis munitum H. Ox. *Cone-Wheat.*

7. TRITICUM spica villosa, quadrata brevior, & turgidior H. Ox. *Gray Wheat, Duck bill Wheat, or Gray Pollard.*

8. TRITICUM aestivum C. B. Pin. 21. Zea verna J. B. 2. 413. *Vaill.* 196. *Summer Wheat. It is sown in the Spring, and ripens in the Summer.*

9. TRITICUM spica multiplici C. B. Pin. 21. Park. Th. 1119. Triticum cum multiplici spica, glumas facile deponens J. B. 2. 408. *Many-eared Wheat. In Essex.*

TUBERA Matth. 544. *Trubs, or Truffles.*

OBSERVED

OBSERVED at *Rushton* in *Northamptonshire*, by Dr *Hatton*; and about *Tabley* in *Cheshire*, by Dr *Massey*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 28. & 476.

1. TURRITIS Lob. Icon. 220. Brassica sylvestris, hispida, non ramosa C. B. Pin. 112. Edit. 2. Brassica sylvestris, foliis integris & hispidis C. B. Pin. Edit. 1. Turritis vulgarior J. B. 2. 836. *Tower Mustard. On a wall at Lewisham, near the Lion and Lamb.*

C. BAUHIN believes that this plant is twice engraved in *Tabernaemontanus*; 1. under the name of *Turritis*; and, 2. under that of *Vaccaria*. These two figures are very bad, and so is that which *Lobel* has given of it; but it is likely that *Tabernaemontanus* intended rather to engrave the following under the name of *Vaccaria*: the figure of it would be good enough, if the under leaves were like those of *Succory*.

2. TURRITIS foliis inferioribus cichoraceis, cacteris Perfoliatae Inst. 224. Brassica sylvestris, foliis circa radicem Cichoraceis C. B. Pin. 112. Sinapi album Lugd. 1168.

THE figure of this plant in the *Hist. Lugd.* would be very good, if the under leaves resembled those of *Succory*, as the author hints in the description. * *J. Baubin*, who calls

* J. B. 2. 836.

it *Glastifolia Cichoroides* & *Turritis secunda Clusio*, observes that the flowers of this plant are of a very pale yellow colour.

3. *TURRITIS* minor Bot. Monsp. *Barbarea muralis* J. B. 3. 869. *Erysimo similis, hirsuta alba* C. B. Prodr. 44. *Wall Cress, or Tower Mustard with Daisy leaves. On a bank near Bourne-Bridge; and on several walls near the church at Wisbech.*

4. *TURRITIS* vulgaris, *ramosa* Inst. 224. *Bursae pastoris similis, siliqua major seu majoribus foliis* C. B. Pin. 109. *Pilosella filiquata* D. Thal. Icon. VII. *Bursa pastoris sive Pilosella filiquata* J. B. 2. 870. *Codded Mouse-ear. On dry banks and walls.*

THALIUS's figure is much better than *J. Bauhin's*; and this author's figure is better than that of the *Hist. Lugd.*

5. *TURRITIS* *Leucoii folio* Inst. 224. *Myagrum siliquâ longa* C. B. Pin. 109. *Myagro affinis planta, siliquis longis* J. B. 2. 894. *Cameline, Myagrum alterum, Thlaspi effigie* Lob. Icon. 225. *Treacle Worm-seed. In the osier bolt in the Isle of Ely.*

THE *Bauhins* took this plant to be the same with the *Myagrum* II. *Lobelii Tabern.* and the *Erysimon* III. *Tabern.** as for the *Myagrum* II. the figure does not answer it very well; and as for the *Erysimon* III. It is

* Tabern. Icon. 866.

with more probability the *Draba lutea*, *siliquis strictissimis* Pin.

TUSSILAGO vulgaris C. B. Pin. 197. Tussilago J. B. 3. 573. Bechium five Farfara Dod. Pempt. 577. *Common Coltsfoot*. In moist places.

IT's leaves are green above, and cottony and white underneath, as *Dioscorides* has observed. *Dodonaeus* seems to contradict it. The little leaves which accompany the pedicles of the flowers of the *Coltsfoot*, are ill represented in *Matthiolus*'s figure. *Caesalpinus* affirms, at first this plant has neither flowers nor stalks; but he allows afterwards, that in the Spring it pushes forth pedicles, each of which sustains a yellow flower.

COLTSFOOT leaves are bitter, glutinous, and a little stiptic; they have the taste of an *Artich oak*, and give but a very faint tincture of red to the blue paper. There seems to be in this plant a salt resembling that of Coral, involved in sulphur and a great deal of viscous flegm. The leaves and flowers are very sweetning, moderately aperitive, and dedicated (if I may so say) to the diseases of the breast, which are occasioned by acrid and saltish serosities. The leaves are prescribed to asthmatic persons, to smok after the manner of *Tobacco*. Mr *Boyle* advises to mix with those of *Coltsfoot*, flower of Sulphur, and some powdered amber: he affirms that this medicine has cured several
of

of the Tiflick. In the time of *Dioscorides*, they made those that were afflicted with these distempers receive the smoak of the leaves of this plant at their mouth. The flowers and leaves are used in the pectoral decoctions, and lohochs to make one spit; there is a syrup and a conserve made of these flowers. The following ptisan is very good for a dry cough.

POUR four quarts of boiling water upon four handfuls of the leaves of *Coltsfoot*, and three pugils of the flowers, two pugils of the tops of *Hyssop*, one ounce of raisins, and three spoonfuls of *Narbonne* honey; boil it a little, take the pot from the fire, cover it, and strain the ptisan when it is cold.

1. *TYPHA palustris*, major C. B. Pin. 20. J. B. 2. 527. *Typha* Lob. Icon. 81. *Great Cats-tail, or Reed mace. In deep ditches.*

TABERNAEMONTANUS has given a very sorry figure of this plant.

2. *TYPHA palustris clava gracili* C. B. Pin. 20. *The middle sort of Cats-tail. With the former.*

3. *TYPHA palustris clava duplici* Juss. 2. 523.

4. *TYPHA palustris, clava duplici, gracili* Juss. 2. 523.

1. *VALERIANA sylvestris* major C. B. Pin. 164. *Valeriana sylvestris, magna, aquatica* J. B. 3. part. 2. 210. *Valeriana sylvestris*

sylvestris Dod. Pempt. 349. *Great wild Valerian.* In moist places about London, as in Battersey-field, where it is not so fit for officinal uses, as that which is found in woods, or a chalky soil. The best I have ever seen grows in the chalk-pit close at Cherry Hinton.

THE leaves of this plant have no smell, but a herby, saltish, bitter taste, and give a pretty deep tincture of red to the blue paper; the roots stain it a little, they are bitter and stiptic, of an aromatic penetrating smell, and something disagreeable. This plant has a volatile, aromatic, oily salt, loaded with a part of the acid of the *Sal ammoniac*, whereas in the artificial volatile oily salt; this acid is detained by the salt of Tartar.

THUS the *wild Valerian* is anti-epileptic, sudorific, hystERIC, and emmenagogic; it gives great relief to those troubled with the Asthma or Vapours. *Camerarius* commends it very much for the Jaundice; and *Fabius Columna* for the Epilepsy; who acknowledges himself to have been cured of the Epilepsy by this root, and that he had seen several other persons cured dy it: * he advises to pull it up before it pushes forth it's stalks, to reduce it to powder, and swallow half a spoonful of it in wine, water, milk,

* Phytob. 120.

or any other liquor ; it may be given to children, and all persons that have convulsive fits. I have seen it have great efficacy in the hysteric passion, and most violent paroxysms of the Asthma. Pour a pint of boiling water upon an ounce of the roots of this plant ; remove the pot from the fire ; cover the infusion well ; and give it to drink by glassfuls. The extract of these roots is good for the same diseases ; they give a scruple of it with a grain of *Laudanum*, or else mix the *Laudanum* with half a scruple of the powder of these roots.

2. VALERIANA sylvestris, major, altera, folio lucido H. R. Par.

All the parts of this plant are much larger than those of the preceding, especially the leaves, which are dark-green and shining.

3. VALERIANA palustris, minor C. B. Pin. 164. Valeriana minor, pratensis, vel aquatica J. B. 3. part. 3. 211. Valeriana minima Dod. Pempt. 350. *Small wild Valerian, or Marsh Valerian. In moist places.*

4. VALERIANA aquatica, minor, flore minore Raii Hist. 389.

ONE may question whether *Tragus*, *Penna* and *Lobel*, have not spoken of this species of *Valerian* ; for they have described the flowers of the preceding very small ; howsoever it be, Mr *Ray* has distinguished it very well.

THESE

THESE two differ only in sex; the third bearing only male flowers, and the fourth only female.

5. VALERIANA rubra C. B. Pin. 165. *On Ely Minster, near the top, and on walls in many other places.*

1. VALERIANELLA arvensis, praecox, humilis, semine compresso Mor. umb. 69. Valeriana campestris, inodora, major C. B. Pin. 165. Locusta herba prior J. B. 3. 324. Lactuca agnina 1. Tabern. Icon. 167.

MORISON seems to be at a loss how to answer those who might object to him, that this plant is a true umbelliferous one, because it has two seeds succeeding each flower; but it had been enough to say, that the flower of this plant is monopetalous, whereas those of the umbelliferous ones are pentapetalous. *Caesalpinus* says, that the fruit of this plant appears to be composed of three parts, of which two are empty; and the third encloses a small seed: if *C. Bauhin* had examined this fruit well, he had never doubted but the species of which we are speaking, was the *Valerianella altera, nudo umbilicato, & laevi semine* * *Col.* His brother and he believed that the *Hist. Lugd.* had two figures of the same plant; but we must observe that what he

* *Col.* part. 1. 208.

call'd * *Polypremnum*, tho' it is not extraordinary, represents nevertheless our plant; and that of the *Phu minimum Lobelii Lugd.* expresses the following species, which has it's leaves cut more deeply, and flowers later. The *Bauhins* also have found the same fault in *Tabernaemontanus's* figure; but they are rather to be blamed, for not having distinguished these two species.

THE *Corn-sallad* is a little laxative; it is usually eaten in sallads in *Lent*.

2. VALERIANELLA arvensis, serotina, foliis ferratis Inst. 132. Lactuca agnina seu Valerianella foliis ferratis Raii Hist. 392. Lactuca altera, foliis ferratis J. B. 3. 324. Lactuca agnina II. Tabern. Icon. 167. Phu minimum alterum Lob. Icon. 717. *Small Corn sallad, or Valerian with jagged leaves.*

3. VALERIANELLA arvensis, serotina, altior, semine turgidiore Mor. Umb.

IN the corn-fields between *Ore* and the foot-ferry to the *Isle of Shepey*; also in the third or fourth field on the right-hand of the road going from *London-Coney* towards *St Albans* in *Hertfordshire*; Mr *Dale*. It flowers in *June* and *July*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 201.

4. VALERIANELLA semine umbilicato, nudo, rotundo Mor. Umb.

* Lugd. 554. & 1127.

5. VALERIANELLA semine umbilicato, nudo, oblongo Mor. Umb.

1. VERBASCUM mas, latifolium, luteum C. B. Pin. 239. Verbascum vulgare, flore luteo, magno, folio maximo J. B. 3. App. 871. Verbascum latius Dod. Pempt. 143. *Great white Mullein, High-taper, Cows-Lungwort: it is usually called Thapsus barbatus. By way sides.*

TRAGUS and Dodonaeus took the flower of this plant to be pentapetalous, but it is monopetalous.

THE leaves of the *Thapsus barbatus* are of a herby taste, a little saltish and stiptic; they smell like *Elder*, and give a pretty deep tincture of red to the blue paper; the flowers give it a deeper: they are also stiptic, but sweet; it is likely that the salt of this plant in some measure resembles that of Coral. That of the *white Mullein* contains a great deal of acid, and a little *Sal ammoniac*; but is united with a great quantity of sulphur and earth: so that it is very lenifying and vulnerary. The decoction of this plant is given to drink for the Colic, Dysentery and Looseness. *Tragus* made use of the root boiled in red wine; *Matthiolum* made a gargarism for the throat with the decoction of it's leaves and flowers; and prescribed it for a violent Cough. The *Verbascum* is boiled in Cow's milk for the *Tenesmus* and Hemorrhoides: the patient

must drink two glasses of it every day ; take it in a glyster, and bath the fundament with it : some add to it the leaves of *Oak* and *wild Tansey*. To stop the flux of the Piles, and cure the Dysentery ; the *white Mullein* must be boiled in the water which the Smiths use to quench their iron in. For the Gout and inflammation of the Piles, the juice of the *white Mullein* is prepared after the following manner ; bruise the leaves and flowers of this plant, let them rot in wooden tubs well covered and plaistered ; after three months digestion, collect the juice and express the faeces, and keep it in bottles well stopped : some leave the flowers only to rot in bottles. *Tragus* would have them exposed to the powerful heat of the Sun : some bury them in a great dunghill. It is affirm'd, that *Aloes* dissolved in the juice of *Verbascum*, and thicken'd to the consistence of an extract, do not irritate the Piles, nor cause any hemorrhagy ; but it is more safe to correct it by dissolving it in water, and separating the resinous part that remains upon the grey paper by filtration, and causes the irritations and hemorrhagies. They evaporate afterwards the filtrated solution to the consistence of an extract. *Tragus* and *Matthiolus* say, that the distill'd water of the flowers of the *white Mullein* is good for burnings, for the Gout, St *Anthony's* fire, and all cutaneous diseases. This last author prescribed

prescribed for the Piles a cataplasm made with the leaves of *Verbascum* and *Leeks*, together with some yolks of eggs, and crumbs of bread.

2. VERBASCUM foemina, flore luteo, magno C. B. Pin. 239. *Verbascum maximum*, album, foemina, flore subpallido Lob. Icon 561.

THIS is distinguished principally by it's leaves, less white and more pointed than those of the preceding species, especially if compared with those towards the top of the stalk, which accompany the flowers: they terminate in a very slender tail, ill represented by *Lobel's* figure. The flowers are yellow, and an inch and a half diameter. Some plants are found with white flowers, these are probably the species named by *Lobel*, *maximum odoratus Meridionalium Thapsus barbatus*, foemina, flore albo: the *Verbascum nigrum Fuchsii*, and the *Verbascum majus Tragi*, which *C. Bauhin* has ranged under this species, ought to be referr'd to the preceding. The *Verbascum luteum Tabernaemontani* is the same with the *Verbascum pulverulentum*, flore luteo, parvo J. B. it is uncertain whether *Anguillara* intended to speak of the *Verbascum foemina*, flore luteo, magno, as *C. Bauhin* pretends.

3. VERBASCUM foemina, flore albo C. B. Pin. 239. *Maximus odoratus Meridiona-*

lium, Thapsus barbatus, foemina, flore albo Lob. Icon. 560.

LOBEL's figure of this plant is not good, tho' it is plain he intended to distinguish this species by the pointed leaves which accompany the flowers: we must refer hither the *Verbascum album, foemina, albo flore* * Dod. which C. Bauhin has ranged under the *Verbascum Lychnitis flore albo, parvo*. Dodonaeus's figure is a copy of that of Fuchsius, under the name of *Verbascum candida, foemina Fuchs* which C. Bauhin has confounded with this species, tho' it is not different from the *Verbascum mas, latifolium, luteum*. C. Bauhin had no reason to believe that the *Verbascum flore albo* I. Tabern. and his *Verbascum album* II. were varieties of the same plant. The first is this *Verbascum*, but the second is very different from it as we shall see presently.

4. VERBASCUM pulverulentum, flore luteo parvo J. B. 3. App. 872. *Verbascum ramosum, floribus luteis parvis* H. R. Par. *Hoary Mullein. About the Lord Middleton's seat near Nottingham.*

WE must refer the *Verbascum luteum* Tabern. Icon. 565. to this species.

* Dod. Gall. 90.

5. VERBASCUM flore albo parvo J. B.
3. App. 872. Verbascum album H. Tabern.
Icon. 564. *White flowered Mullein.* In
Kent.

THIS is probably the plant called by C.
Bauhin Verbascum Lychnitis, flore albo par-
vo ; but I think he was in the wrong to
cite *Dodonaeus* and *Fuchsius* : as for the o-
ther authors which he mentions, the figures
which they have of this species of *white*
Mullein, are not so good as those of *Ta-*
bernaemontanus, who besides that which we
just now spake of, has given also a copy of
the *Verbascum Lychnites* of *Matthiolus*.

6. VERBASCUM nigrum, flore ex luteo
purpurascente C. B. Pin. 240. Verbascum
nigrum flore parvo apicibus purpureis J. B.
3. App. 873. Verbascum nigrum Tabern.
Icon. 564. *Sage-leaved black Mullein.*

* *PENA* and *Lobel* seem to have spo-
ken twice of this plant, 1. under the name
of *Verbascum nigrum, latifolium, luteum* :
2. under that of *Verbascum nigrum, salvi-*
folium purpureo flore. The flower of this
plant is yellow, adorned in the middle with
a kind of star with purple rays. The chives
are hairy, of a purplish violet colour, and
charged with golden summits. These parti-

* Adv. 241. & 242.

culars are not well described in other authors.

7. *VERBASCUM* ramosum, perenne, Parisiensium Inst. 147.

VERBENA communis caeruleo flore C. B. Pin. 269. *Verbena vulgaris* J. B. 3. 443. *Verbena recta* Dod. Pempt. 150. *Vervain*. Near houses.

THIS plant yields by the * chymical analysis several acrid liquors, a great deal of oil, and a pretty deal of volatile concrete salt and earth : thus it may contain some *Sal ammoniac* united with a great deal of sulphur. The *Vervain* is vulnerary, detensive, aperitive and febrifugous. For the Green-sickness, drink a night's infusion of it in wine. *Caesalpinus* recommends the powder of it for the dropsy. The extract, or juice of *Vervain* cures intermitting fevers : a *Tea* of it is good for the Vapours : the distilled water, or depurated juice, cleanses the eyes and clears the sight : a gargarism of it is good for the diseases of the throat : the cataplasm of it's leaves bruised with *Rye* meal and the whites of eggs, is resolving : the juice and infusion of it's tops in oil, cure wounds.

1. *VERONICA* mas, supina & vulgatissima C. B. Pin. 246. *Veronica vulgator*,

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

folio rotundiore J. B. 3. 282. *Veronica mas, serpens* Dod. Pempt. 40. *The Male Speedwell, or Fluellin. In pastures.*

TRAGUS calls it *Teucrium*, and has described it well enough; but his figure comes nearer to the *Chamaedrys Spuria, angustifolia* J. B. than to this plant. The same fault is in the figures of *Fuchsius* and **Dodonaeus*. Tho' *C. Bauhin* has cited *Lobel's* name of this plant, yet he seems to have spoken of it in two different places, and given but one figure of it, under the name of *Veronica vera & major, sive Veronica major Septentrionalium & Veronica mas Fuchsii & Dodonaei, etiam Betonica Pauli*. J. *Bauhin* has not separated the *Male Speedwell* from *Matthiolum's Veronica mas*, which *C. Bauhin* and *Lobel* have done. *Morrison* takes the flower of this plant to be tetrapetalous, tho' it is monopetalous.

THE leaves of *Speedwell* are bitter, and give a pretty deep red colour to the blue paper; which gives us reason to believe that their salt very much resembles that of Coral; but that of the *Speedwell* is charged with a great deal more acid than the ordinary salt of Coral; and is join'd besides with a great deal of sulphur: for

* Dod. Gal. 20.

By the *chymical analysis we obtain from this plant a great deal of earth, acid and oil.

THESE principles render the *Speedwell* sudorific, vulnerary, deterfive, diuretic, and proper to discharge the lungs of glutinous and purulent matter. *Tragus* affirms, that in malignant Fevers, two ounces of the spirit of *Speedwell*, mixt with a little treacle, provoke sweat copiously. This spirit is made by distilling *Speedwell* infus'd in wine for some days. Take two ounces and a half of the distill'd water, infuse in it one dram of the leaves, and as much of the middle bark of *Solanum scandens sive Dulcamara Pin.* and give it as an excellent remedy for ulcers in the lungs, Stone and Vapours. The syrup and extract of *Speedwell* purify the blood, and are good for cutaneous diseases; but the affected parts must be wash'd at the same time with the water of *Speedwell*, in which some Vitriol has been dissolved. The frequent use of glysters made with one pound of the decoction of this plant, an ounce of butter, and as much sugar, are wonderfully praised for the colic. Some boil the *Speedwell* and *Camomile* in milk, and afterwards add some sugar. The *Veronica* is used now a-days after the man-

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

ner of *Tea*. It is mixed also with the vulnerary plants in broths, potions and ptisans.

2. VERONICA spicata, angustifolia C. B. Pin. 246. Veronica major, angustifolia, caulibus viridibus J. B. 3. 284. Veronica II. erectior, angustifolia Clus. Hist. 346. *Upright spiked male Speedwell, or Fluellin. On Newmarket-Heath.*

CLUSIUS's figure represents this species of *Speedwell* very well. C. Bauhin does not distinguish it from that which the same author calls *Veronica recta, vulgaris, major*. *Tabernaemontanus's figures of *Veronica recta* I. & II. do not well resemble ours. Caesalpinus has not described it well enough for us to be able to affirm, that it is his fourth species of *Auricula muris*. C. Bauhin pretends that Camerarius has spoken of the *Veronica spicata, angustifolia*, under the name of *Veronica spicata, caerulea*; but this author only names it.

3. VERONICA spicata, minor C. B. Pin. 247. Veronica recta, minima Clus. Hist. 347.

† TABERNAEMONTANUS's figure of the *Veronica recta, minor*, does not represent this species well; we must retain Clusius's figure.

* Tabern. Icon. 384.

† Ibid.

4. VERONICA Cymbalariae folio, verna Inst. 144. Alfine Hederulae folio C. B. Pin. 250. Alfine genus Fuchſio, folio Hederulae hirsuto J. B. 3. 368. Alfine spuria prior, ſive Morſus gallinae Dod. Pempt. 31. *Ivy-leaved Speedwell, or ſmall Fluellin. In the fields.*

C. BAUHIN has confounded this plant with the *Elatine Thal.* which is the *Round-leaved female Fluellin.* Caſſalpinus ſeems to have ſpoken better of our *Speedwell* under the name of *Antirrhinon* than under that of *Centumculi genus hirsutum*; where he only ſays that it's ſtalk is ſtrait, which does not agree with this. It is ſtrange that C. Bauhin ſhould confound it with the following. Camerarius has not deſcribed this plant over well, ſuppoſing that he intended to do it by theſe words, *Alfine hirsuta mediae ſimilis, ſed nigrior, hirsutior, ac durior, ſpontanea.*

5. VERONICA floſculis pediculis oblongis inſidentibus, Chamaedryos folio Mor. Hiſt. 322. Alfine Chamaedryfolia, floſculis pediculis oblongis inſidentibus C. B. Pin. 250. Alfine ferrato folio glabro J. B. 3. 367. Alfine foliis Triſſaginis Tabern. Icon. 711. *Germander-Speedwell, or Chickweed. In gardens and cultivated places.*

* Caſſalp. 334.

WE must refer to this plant that which
 * *Caesalpinus* has named *Antirrhini alterum*
genus exilius, in parietibus frequens. Foliis (says he) *magis serratis: seminibus exilioribus, ac pluribus in simili vasculo. Tabernaemontanus's* figure of this plant is better than those of *Lobel* and *Dodonaeus*. *J. Bauhin* took the flower of this *Speedwell* to be tetrapetalous, tho' it is monopetalous. *M. Herman* observes that some of these plants have their leaves growing by pairs, and others alternately.

6. VERONICA flosculis cauliculis adhaerentibus Mor. Hist. 322. Alfine Veronicæ folio, flosculis cauliculis adhaerentibus C. B. Pin. 250. Alfine serrato folio hirsutiori, floribus & loculis cauliculis adhaerentibus J. B. 3. 367. Alfine foliis Veronicæ Tabern. Icon. 712. *Speedwell-Chickweed. On walls and banks.*

† COLUMNÆ has engraved this plant very well under the name of *Alyssum*; the *Hist. Lugd.* has but a sorry figure of it, under the name of *Elatine polyschides Dalechampii*.

7. VERONICA minor, foliis imis rotundioribus Mor. Hist. 320. Chamaedrys spuria, minor, rotundifolia C. B. Pin. 249. Chamaedrys spuria, latifolia J. B. 3. 286. Teu-

* *Caesalp.* 335.

† *Col. Phytob.* 28.

crium III. minus Tabern. Icon. 380. *Wild Germander. In pastures.*

THIS plant is very well engraved in *Tragus*, under the name of *Chamaedrys*.

CAESALPINUS, *Pena*, and *Lobel* affirm, that it is excellent to open the bowels, and cure the Green-sickness: it may be used in aperitive ptisans and broths, or after the manner of *Tea*.

8. *VERONICA* supina, facie *Teucris* pratensis Lob. Icon. 473. *Chamaedrys spuria* major angustifolia C. B. Pin. 249. *Chamaedrys spuria*, angustifolia J. B. 3. 285.

J. BAUHIN took the flowers of this and the preceding species to be tetrapetalous, tho' they are monopetalous.

TRAGUS affirms that this plant is aperitive, that it cures the first beginning of the Dropsy, the Whites, and the Cough.

9. *VERONICA* pratensis serpyllifolia C. B. Pin. 247. *Veronica foemina* quibusdam, aliis *Betonica* Paulli serpyllifolia J. B. 3. 285. *Veronica pratensis* Dod. Pempt. 41. *Thyme-leaved Fluellin. In pastures and on walls.*

10. *VERONICA* minima, *Clinopodii minoris folio*, *Romana* Bocc. Mus.

11. *VERONICA* aquatica, minor, folio subrotundo Inft. 143. *Anagallis aquatica* minor, folio subrotundo C. B. Pin. 252. *Anagallis aquatica* flore caeruleo, folio rotundiore, minor J. B. 3. 790. *Anagallis aquatica,*

aquatica minor I. Tabern. Icon. 718. *Common Brooklime. In brooks and ditches.*

C. BAUHIN has referred to this plant the *Sion non odoratum* I. Trag. but I think he ought to have referred it to the *Anagallis aquatica, major, folio subrotundo* Pin. This plant seems rather to be the *Sion non odoratum* 2. *Anagallis aquatica* Trag. only this author has described it with square stalks; but it is a fault of inadvertency. This plant is commonly called *Becabunga Germanorum*.

It is acrid, bitter, stiptic, and gives a pretty deep tincture of red to the blue paper, which makes us conjecture that it has a salt resembling the *Oxysal diaphoreticum Angeli Salae*; but in the *Becabunga* this salt is clogged by a great deal of oil and earth; thus this plant is anti-scorbutic, deterfive, lenifying, and vulnerary.

FORESTUS used very much the syrup made of the juice of this plant, and that of *Scurvy-grass* for the Scurvy. The juice of *Becabunga* drank from two ounces to four in a glass of whey, gives great relief to those that are troubled with this distemper; when they have spots upon the body, or some member benumbed, they expose them to a *Balneum vaporis* prepared with this plant: the fomentation and cataplasm of *Becabunga* cures the Piles. There are some at *Paris*, who to purify the blood and cure the Tet-

ters, take every morning for three months, a dram and a half of the conserve of the leaves of this plant.

12. *VERONICA* verna, trifido vel quinquefido folio Inst. 144. *Alfne triphyllos, caerulea* C. B. Pin. 250. *Alfne folio profundè secto, flore purpureo sive violaceo* J. B. 3. 367.

THIS plant is ill described and engraved in the * *Hist. Lugd.* under the name of *Elatine triphyllos*.

13. *VERONICA* aquatica major folio subrotundo Mor. Hist. 323. *Anagallis aquatica major folio subrotundo* C. B. Pin. 252. *Anagallis aquatica, major* J. B. 3. 791. *Berula seu Anagallis aquatica* Tabern. Icon. 719.

14. *VERONICA* aquatica, major, folio oblongo Mor. Hist. 323. *Anagallis aquatica, major, folio oblongo* C. B. Pin. 252. *Anagallis aquatica, flore caeruleo, folio oblongo, major* J. B. 3. 791. *Berula major* Tabern. Icon. 719.

15. *VERONICA* aquatica, minor folio oblongo Inst. 145. *Anagallis aquatica, minor folio oblongo* C. B. Pin. 252. *Anagallis aquatica, flore purpurascente folio oblongo minor* J. B. 3. 791. *Anagallis aquatica mi-*

* *Lugd.* 1240.

nor II. Tabern. 718. *The middle long-leaved Water Speedwell or Brooklime. In brooks.*

16. VERONICA aquatica, angustiore folio Inst. 144. Anagallis aquatica, angustifolia, scutellata C. B. Pin. 252. Prodr. 119. Anagallis aquatica, angustifolia ejusd. Pin. 252. Anagallis aquatica quarta Lob. Icon. 467. Anagallis aquatica, angustifolia J. B. 3. 791. *Narrow leaved Water-Speedwell, or Brooklime. In wet places.*

J. BAUHIN's figure is better than Lobel's, but they are not to be separated as C. Bauhin has done.

17. VERONICA minor, annua, Ocymicaryophyllati folio, subtus rubro, flore caeruleo. Vaill. 202.

VIBURNUM Matth. 217. Lantana vulgo, aliis Viburnum J. B. I. 557. *The Wayfaring Tree. In the hedges about Cambridge, and between Gravesend and Rochester, and in many other places.*

MATTHIOLUS, who has given the best figure of this tree, affirms, that it's leaves are astringent, and good to strengthen the gums, that it's fruits reduced to powder stop a Looseness, and that Birdlime is made of it's roots macerated in the ground and bruised.

1. VICIA sativa, vulgaris, semine nigro C. B. Pin. 344. Vicia vulgaris, sativa J. B. 2. 310. Vicia Cam. Epit. 320. *Common Vetch, or Tare. Sown in the fields.*

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2. *VICIA* vulgaris, acutiore folio, semine parvo, nigro C. B. Pin. 345. *Vicia* vulgaris, sylvestris, semine parvo & nigro, frugum J. B. 2. 312. *Aphaca vera*, *Vicia* Matthiolo Lugd. 479.

ON *Shotover-Hill*, and divers other places; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 321.

3. *VICIA* semine rotundo, nigro, C. B. Pin. Craccae primum genus Dod. Pempt. 54. *Vaill.* 203. *Strangle-Tare*. In hedges.

IT has but one pod in the bosom of each leaf. *Ibid.*

4. *VICIA* angustifolia, purpuro-violacea, filiqua lata, glabra Bot. Monsp.

5. *VICIA* minima, praecox Parisiensium H. R. Par. *Vicia* praecox, verna, minima, Soloniensis, semine hexaedro H. R. Bl. 321.

FOUND by Mr *J. Sherard* and Mr *Rand* on the chalky banks near *Greenbith* in *Kent*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 321.

6. *VICIA* sylvestris, lutea, filiqua hirsuta C. B. Pin. *Yellow Vetch with a rough pod.*

ON *Glastenbury-Thorn Hill*; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 321.

7. *VICIA* sylvestris, alba, filiqua hirsuta. An *Vicia* sylvestris, quasi incana, flore albo J. B. 2. 312. *Vicia* sylvestris hirsuta incana C. B. Pin. 345. *Vicia* sylvestris alba Park. Th. 1072. *Vaill.* 202.

8. *VICIA*

8. VICIA Lathyroides, purpuro-caeruleis floribus Par. Bat. 242.

9. VICIA segetum, filiquis singularibus glabris C. B. Pin. *Tine Tare with smooth pods. Amongst corn.*

10. VICIA segetum, major, cum filiquis nigris, semper binis. Vicia sepium, folio rotundiore, acuto, semine maculato C. B. Pin. *Vaill.* 202.

11. VICIA maxima dumetorum C. B. Pin. 345. Vicia sepium, perennis J. B. 2. 313. Cracca major Tabern. Icon. 504. *Bush Vetch. In hedges and thickets. It flowers in May.*

12. VICIA multiflora C. B. Pin. 345. Vicia multiflora, perennis, nemorensis, sive dumetorum J. B. 2. 314. Aracus Tabern. Icon. 506. *Tufted Vetches. Amongst bushes.*

7. BAUHIN was in the right in separating the *Vicia sylv. spicato flore Clus.* from this.

13. VICIA perennis, incana, multiflora Bot. Monsp.

14. VICIA multiflora, purpuro-violacea, spica longissima. An Viciae pulchrum genus, multifolium, sive Galegae species quibusdam J. B. 2. *Vaill.* 203.

15. VICIA sylvestris, incana, major & praecox, Parisiensis, flore suaverubente Inst.

16. *VICIA* segetum, cum siliquis plurimis, hirsutis C. B. Pin. *Tine Tare with rough pods. Amongst corn.*

1. *VIOLA* martia, purpurea, flore simplici, odoro C. B. Pin. 199. *Viola martia, purpurea* J. B. 3. 542. *Viola nigra seu purpurea* Dod. Pempt. 156. *Purple sweet Violet. Under hedges.*

THE root of this plant is a little saltish, glutinous and deterfive; neither it nor the leaves, which are insipid and pretty glutinous, give any tincture of red to the blue paper; the fresh seeds give it a little, and are saltier than the roots. There is a glutinous sap in the *Violet* which clogs the other principles, and hinders their motion: for

By the * chymical analysis we obtain from this plant several acid liquors, a great deal of oil, a pretty deal of volatile concrete and fixt lixivial salt.

THUS it is no wonder that it should lenify by it's flegm and oil, and be diuretic and laxative by the mixture of the other principles. The salt of the *Violet* partakes of the nature of the *Sal ammoniac*, in that it is compos'd of an urinous part. The infusion of two ounces of the root of this plant purges upwards and downwards. Some pre-

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

scribe it to three ounces, and add twenty grains of salt of *Wormwood* to draw a strong tincture from it. The leaves are emollient and laxative; they are continually used in glysters, fomentations and cataplasms. The flowers loosen the belly. *Poterius* affirms that a dram of their powder purges well enough: there are three sorts of syrup prepared with these flowers; the simple, which has a very fine colour, provided it does not boil; the compound, which is the invention of *Mesue*, and the purgative, of which *M. Lemery* has just given the description: the simple and the compound are very good for the diseases of the breast, occasioned by acrid and saltish humours. These syrups thicken and cool. The purgative syrup of *Violets* is good also for the same diseases, when it is necessary to purge; for the seeds and empalements of the flowers which are used to make this syrup, are very purgative; the roots also might be added. *Et muller* relates that *Timaeus* prepared an excellent laxative conserve with *Violets*, by giving the consistence of conserve to *Manna* with the juice of these flowers: this conserve keeps the belly open, if taken from two drams to half an ounce. There is an excellent sort of cordial made after the following manner, which is very good for those that are usually bound: in six pound of the juice of flowers of *Violets* not picked, dilute over

a clear, gentle fire one pound and a half of *Manna*, strain it all thro' a cloth, and add a pint of very good spirit of wine; take a spoonful or two of it morning and evening if it is necessary. The following emulsions are prepared for the nephritic colic, and retention of urine; grind an ounce or an ounce and a half of *Violet* seeds in a marble mortar, adding by degrees six ounces of the water of *Dogs-grass*; strain the emulsion thro' a cloth, and dilute in it one ounce of syrup of *Violets*.

2. *VIOLA* *martia*, *inodora*, *sylvestris*, *foliis majoribus & rotundioribus* C. B. Pin. 199. *Viola caerulea, martia, inodora, sylvatica, in cacumine semen ferens* J. B. 3. 543. *Viola sylvestris, inodora* Dod. Pempt. 156. *Wild, or Dogs Violet*.

3. *VIOLA* *martia, sylvestris, minor, foliis mucronatis, oblongis, ac strictioribus* Thal. 130. C. B. Pin. 199.

4. *VIOLA* *bicolor, arvensis* C. B. Pin. 200. *Jacea bicolor frugum, & hortorum vitium* Trago J. B. 3. 548. Lob. Icon. 611.

THE figure of the *Viola flammea, coloria, calida* Lob. Icon. 611. represents this plant better than that of the *Viola sylvestris* of the same author; so that I believe there is a transposition; * *Tabernaemontanus's* figure

* Tabern. Icon. 307.

of the *Viola Trinitatis minor, petraea, flore albo* is good. The flower of this plant varies, as *C. Bauhin* has observed: it is represented monopetalous in the * *Hist. Lugd.* tho' it is composed of five petals. I do not believe that we ought to refer to this species the *Jacea altera Matth.* but rather to the *Viola tricolor, hortensis, repens C. B. Pin.*

5. *VIOLA* *martia, arborescens, purpurea C. B. Pin. 199. Jacea tricolor, surrectis caulibus, quibusdam arborea dicta J. B. 3. 547. Viola martia, arborescens Tabern. Icon. 303.*

CLUSIUS had reason to blame *Matthiolus* for calling this plant *Viola arborescens*. *J. Bauhin* observes it to be the same with the *Viola martia, surrectis cauliculis Lob.* we must refer to this the *Viola bicolor erecta, an Jovis flos Theophrasti C. B. Pin. C. Bauhin* judged better of it in the *Phytopinax*; for he has not separated the plant of *Lobel* from that of *Matthiolum*.

6. *VIOLA* *tricolor, hortensis repens, flore nigro, purpureo, & instar holoserici nitente C. B. Pin.*

¶ *Lugd. 800.*

7. VIOLA tricolor, hortensis, repens C. B. Pin. 199. Viola tricolor Dod. Pempt. 158. Viola tricolor Sim. Paul. 145. Vaill. 204.

8. VIOLA palustris, rotundifolia, glabra Hist. Ox. 2. 475.

ON the banks of the river *Chervill*, between *Oxford* and *Water-Eyton*; R. Syn. Ed. 3. 364.

IT flowers in June and July.

1. VIRGA aurea vulgaris, latifolia J. B. 2. 1062.

THE figure of the *Virga aurea serratis foliis Tabern. Icon.* 873. represents this plant very well, tho' C. Bauhin refers it to the species which he calls *Virga aurea, latifolia, serrata Pin.* and which J. Bauhin separates from his. C. Bauhin pretends also that the *Golden Rod* is the *Symphytum petraeum* 3. * *Tabern.* and that the *Symphytum petraeum* 1 & 2. of this author, are but varieties; but our *Golden Rod* does not well resemble the *Symphytum petraeum* 3. and the first and second species of this name appear rather to be varieties of the *Campanula pratensis, flore conglomerato Pin.*

THE *Golden Rod* is stiptic, bitter, and gives no tincture of red to the blue paper. It is likely that it's salt resembles that which

* Tabern. Icon. 560 & 561.

is natural in the earth ; but that it is mixt with a great deal of oil and terrestrial parts. Thus this plant is vulnerary and diuretic. It is prescribed in ptisans and broths for the Dysentery, and for all sorts of Hemorrhagies. These medicines are lenitive also, and provoke urine: the distill'd water of the tops, and the extract of the whole plant, have the same virtues. The leaves and flowers of the *Golden Rod* are taken after the manner of *Tea*. It is used in the *Eau d'Arquebusade*, and vulnerary potions.

2. VIRGA aurea Virginiana, annua Zan. 205. After annuus Canadensis, flore paposo H. R. Par. Conyza Canadensis, annua, acris, alba, Linariae folio Boc. 85. *In many places about London.*

THIS plant is named *Aster Canadensis*, annuus in the catalogue of the plants of the garden of *Blois*, which M. *Brunyer* printed in 1655. This name is found in the catalogue of the same garden, printed at *London*, with *Morison's* additions, who calls it also * *Senecio Canadensis, acris, alba, & Conyza acris, annua, alba*: this author pretends to exclude it from the genus of *Aster*, because it's flower (as he says) is no more radiated than that of the *Conyza acris, caerulea Pin.* but this remark is false. The

* Mor. H. R. Blef. pag. 190 & 256.

flowers of these two plants are radiated, and *Morison* did not perceive their semiflorets. The same author does not believe that the *Golden Rod*, of which we are speaking, was brought from *Canada*; however the oldest Botanists of *Paris* maintain it by a kind of tradition, which appears probable enough; for being, without contradiction, the most common plant of any about *Paris*, it would be very extraordinary that it should not be named by any of the authors that wrote before *Brunyer*. The easiness that this plant has to multiply itself by it's seed, which flies all about, favours the tradition of the *Parisians*. The winds have carried this seed beyond the river of *Loire*; and *Zanoni* observes (not without reason) that it infects all the places where it falls. The disposition of the flowers of this plant should make it be ranged rather amongst the species of *Golden Rod*, than amongst those of *Aster*.

3. *VIRGA aurea, minor, foliis glutinosis & graveolentibus* Inst. 484. *Conyza foemina* Theophrasti, minor *Dioscoridis* C. B. Pin. 265. *Conyza minor vera* J. B. 2. 1054. Lob. Icon. 346.

VISCUM baccis albis C. B. Pin. 423. *Viscum* Dod. Pempt. 826. *Missel and Misseltoe*.

THIS

THIS plant is never found upon the earth, it grows upon the *Oak*, *Apple*, *Plumb*, *Pear*, *Acacia* of *America*, and several other trees. That which is found in the wood of *Vincennes*, occupieth the best branches of the *White Thorn*, on whose branches neither earth nor any other matter is to be found, which may seem proper to make the seeds of this plant chit: there is first discovered only a tumour in those parts to which the *Misseltoe* has fastened itself. It's flowers grow by threes at the division and extremities of the branches: each flower is a yellowish basin of about three lines diameter, of the thickness of *Spanish* leather, cut into four segments, rounded in three points, and opposite to each other in form of a cross, in such manner that those which are opposite, are equal between themselves, but unequal with respect to the others: each segment is raised with a little bump paler than the rest, and divided into apartments full of little oval holes, filled with a dust resembling flower of sulphur, or that which flows from the summits of other plants.

THE flowers of *Misseltoe* produce nothing; the fruits grow upon different branches from those which bear the flowers: these branches are found sometimes upon the same plant that bears the flowers, and
some-

sometimes also upon plants which bear only fruit.

THESE fruits are disposed also by threes at the extremities of the branches. Each fruit begins by a little oval embryo, encompass'd with four thick, yellowish leaves, half a line long, pointed, and easily falling off. This embryo thickens insensibly, and forms an oval berry, three lines long, like a little pearl, filled with a flat seed, shaped like a heart, covered with a silver-coloured membrane, very fine, and full of glue, that is to say, a very viscid, whitish and sweetish substance, in which the seed naturally germinates, and pushes forth two radicles out of the side of it's notch.

THIS seed in all appearance produces the young plants of *Misseltoe*, to be seen upon the branches of the trees, now mentioned, for some do but just peep (if I may so say) and have only the radicles which began to appear in the berries. Nevertheless we cannot say that this seed passes thro' the root of the *Oak*, and the other trees, and ascends into the branches by the sap-vessels, for each seed is two lines diameter; and the texture of these vessels cannot be perceived by our naked eyes. It follows then, that this seed must be applied by some external cause to the branches of the trees; these causes may be reduced to two principal ones.

I. THE

1. THE birds perhaps, by crushing these berries with their feet or bills, may give them an opportunity of fastening themselves to the branches by their glue: as we see the Magpies and Jackdaws contribute to the multiplying of several plants, by carrying about their kernels, and burying them. *It may happen also that the birds which have swallowed the *Misseltoe* berries, may void them upon the branches of the trees on which they perch; which made *Plautus* say, *Ipsa sibi avis mortem cacat*: tho' it is not very easy to comprehend how the seeds which pass thro' the gizzards of the birds, should escape being bruised and ground to pieces.

2. It may happen also that these berries falling either of their own accord, or by the violence of the winds, may stick sometimes against the branches of the neighbouring trees; especially if they happen to be applied by that part by which they hung upon the *Misseltoe*; for this torn part easily fastens itself to any body on which it falls. But, in what manner soever these berries stick, we have reason to believe, that the glue with which they are filled, insensibly softens the bark to which it is

* Omnino autem satum ullo modo nascitur, nec nisi per alvum avium redditum, maximè palumbis ac turdis *Plin.* l. xvi. c. 44.

fixed;

fixed; and then the seed which had germinated before in it's berry, as we observed above, pierces it easily by it's radicle: perhaps this glue, for all it appears so mild and insipid to us, ferments with the sap of the trees, and tears the fibres of their bark, which favours the passage of the fibres of the radicle considerably. Thus the *Ova foeminea* falling into the body of the *Uterus*, fasten themselves to it by means of the *Placenta*, the juice of which fermenting with that of the glands of the bottom of the *Uterus*, makes a little inflammation, by means of which these two parts stick together.

THE radicle then of the seed of the *Mistletoe*, finding it easy to pierce the bark of the branches, lengthens into greenish fibres, which run at first thro' the parenchymous and piercing afterwards the ligneous part, interlace themselves with the fibres of the branches, and insinuate themselves into their vesicles, out of which they draw a juice proper for their nourishment. One may easily distinguish these fibres, if one take the pains to trace them, after having discovered the first bark. It is no wonder that the place where they insinuate themselves should swell, since they increase the bulk of it: and besides these roots by taking hold, press the vessels of the branches in some places, strangle them, and make them burst into others, which

which causes the interception and extravasation.

THE *Misseltoe* can live only upon trees, because perhaps it's radicle not having a structure proper to separate from the earth, and prepare the nourishment necessary to the vegetation of this plant, it is necessary that this preparation should be made in the root of another plant, which is to it as a nurse. In the same manner as the stomach of children being too weak to prepare their nourishment, they must either have a nurse, or it must be accommodated to the weakness of their stomachs. To satisfy myself concerning the production of *Misseltoe*, I have sown the seeds of it for three years together, but I have never seen any of them come up. I have fastened also several berries in *March* and *April*, upon young branches of the *Apple-Tree* and *White Thorn*, but the violence of the winds, and the frequent rains which usually fall in that season, have not permitted me to satisfy myself entirely concerning this matter; so that I only propose conjectures, which have probability enough to be received in natural philosophy.

“ THE Wild Pear-Trees are covered over with *Misseltoe*; and I observed upon their trunks, tho' the bark was hard, the first shootings of the seed, which I had long sought, but could never find in France, where this plant is so common. These
VOL. II. Z seeds,

“ seeds, which are of the shape of a heart,
 “ were out of their cases, and stuck by their
 “ clamminess to the trunks and branches of
 “ these trees, when the wind or any other
 “ cause shook them out. Each seed was
 “ laid in such manner, that the point of
 “ the root began to pierce into the bark,
 “ whilst the eye of the seed shot out and
 “ unfolded itself. All this confirmed me in
 “ my opinion, which I had mentioned con-
 “ cerning the multiplication of *Misseltoc*,
 “ in my history of plants which grow about
 “ Paris. *Tourn. Voyage into the Levant.*
 “ *Let. 9.*”

THE fruits of the *Misseltoc* begin by embryos crowned with four little leaves, or charged with a radiated crown, composed of four little yellowish leaves, articulated about the head of each embryo. These embryos proceed out of a yellowish, round mass, articulated with the extremity of the branch, and two opposite leaves, which terminate it on the sides. This observation shews that M. *Tournefort* was mistaken in the description which he has given us of these embryos. The berries of *Misseltoc* each of them often inclose two seeds. The flowers of the male plants are monopetalous, cut into four equal parts, each charged on it's inner surface with a summit, which is strongly fastened to it. It flowers at the same time with the female. *Vaill.*

1. VITIS sylvestris, Labrusca C. B. Pin.

2. VITIS vinifera C. B. Pin.

VITIS Idaea, foliis oblongis, crenatis, fructu nigricante C. B. Pin. 470. Vitis Idaea angulosa J. B. 1. 520. Vitis Idaea five Myrtillus 1. Tabern. Icon. 1078. *Whortle Berries, or Bill Berries. On heaths, and in woods.*

ULMARIA Clus. Hist. cxcviii. J. B. 3. 488. Barba Caprae floribus compactis C. B. Pin. 164. *Meadow-sweet. In moist places.*

IT's leaves have a herby, saltish, and glutinous taste; they give a faint red colour to the blue paper; the root gives it a deep one; it is stiptic, and a little bitter; it's salt seems to resemble the *Sal ammoniac*, but is united with a great deal of sulphur, and a pretty deal of earth.

BY the * chymical analysis it yields some acid liquors, some volatile concrete salt, a good quantity of sulphur, and a pretty deal of earth: thus it is sudorific, cordial and vulnerary. The decoction of it's root in water is very good in malignant fevers, and is preferable to that of *Scorzonera*.

THE extract of it's root is said to be sudorific, but it is very moderate, for tho' you should give a dram of it in the morning, another in the afternoon, and a third

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

at night, with a grain of *Laudanum*, you must continue this practice for two or three days before you can perceive any considerable effect. The same is also observable in other sudorifics. A decoction of it's root is deterfive and vulnerary. It's juice enters the *Empl. Felicis Wurtzii*.

1. *ULMUS campestris & Theophrasti C. B. Pin. 426. Ulmus J. B. 1. 139. Ulmus vulgatissima folio lato scabro Ger. emac. Pluk. Vaill. 205. The common Elm. In hedges.*

ALL these species flower in *March*. The flowers are gone before the appearance of the leaves. They grow by little bunches in the middle of some scales, which serve for a common empalement. Each flower is shaped like an inverted cone. They are usually cut into four segments at the edges; and adorned with as many chives at their edges. They have no proper empalement. The pointal, which arises from the bottom of each flower, is terminated by two horns, and becomes the fruit. *Vaill.*

2. *ULMUS minor, folio angusto, scabro Ger. emac. Ulmus minor Park. Theatr. Pluk. Vaill. 205. The narrow-leaved Elm. Observed by Mr Goodyere between Christ-Church and Limmington, in the New Forest, Hampshire.*

3. *ULMUS folio glabro Ger. emac. 1481. The smooth-leaved or Wych-Elm. In hedges in many places.*

4. *ULMUS*

4. ULMUS folio latissimo, scabro Ger. emac. Ulmus latiore folio Park. Th. Ulmus montana C. B. Pin. 427. *The Wych-Hasel, or broad-leaved Elm. In hedges.*

5. ULMUS pumila, foliis parvis, glabra, cortice fungoso Pluk. Almag. 393.

ULVA terrestris, pinguis & fugax Dillen. Syn. 64. Nostoc ciniflorum. Muscus fugax, membranaceus, pinguis Bot. Monsp. *In grassy places, after rain.*

THIS plant being * analysed yields, beside several acid liquors, some concreted volatile salt, and a good deal of oil.

1. URTICA urens, maxima C. B. Pin. 232. Urtica vulgaris major J. B. 3. 445. Urtica major, five sylvestris, asperior Tabern. Icon. 534. *Common stinging Nettle. In waste places every where.*

2. URTICA urens, pilulas ferens 1. Dioscoridis femine Lini C. B. Pin. 223. Urtica Romana, five mas cum globulis J. B. 3. 445. Urtica urens, prior Dod. Pempt. 151. *Common Roman Nettle.*

I FOUND it plentifully in *Great Yarmouth* in *Norfolk* near the Key; as also about *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*, and elsewhere on that coast; *R. Syn. Ed.* 3. 140.

ANGUILLARA says, that the species of *Nettle* are so well known in *Italy*,

* Extract of the Registers, &c.

that there is no occasion to say any thing concerning them; so that we ought not to cite him upon this species, any more than upon the other, as *C. Bauhin* has done.

3. *URTICA* urens, minor C. B. Pin. 232. *Urtica* minor, annua J. B. 3. 446. *Urtica* urens, minima Dod. Pempt. 152. *The lesser stinging Nettle. In waste places.*

THE leaves of these species of *Nettle* have an insipid, glutinous taste, and give no tincture of red to the blue paper; the roots stain it very little; they are insipid also, but a little stiptic; from which we may conjecture that the *Nettles* contain a salt resembling that which is naturally in the earth, that is to say, composed of *Sal ammoniac*, nitre and marine salt; but in these plants it is clogged with a great deal of glutinous flegm, and united with abundance of sulphur and terrestrial parts: for

By the * chymical analysis we obtain from the *Nettles* some volatile concrete salt, a great deal of sulphur and earth, and several liquors which give greater indications of an acrid than an acid salt; so that it is very likely that the flegm of these herbs is thickened rather by the terrestrial parts than by the acid: but this thick flegm, which is very considerable, is entirely destroy'd by the

* *Extract of the Registers, &c.*

fire. Nevertheless, it is no wonder that the *Nettles* should be deterfive, diuretic, and good to restore the motion of the fluids, for this glutinous flegm only moderates the great activity of the acrid salt and of the sulphur.

THE juice of *Nettles* depurated either of itself, or by gently boiling it up, stops the spitting of blood, and the flux of the Piles; it is very good also for the Dysentery and Whites. The cataplasm of *Nettles* is emollient and resolvent, and consequently good to dissolve tumours accompanied with an inflammation; it relieves the Gout, and dissipates sometimes malignant ulcers and cold tumours. The leaves of *Nettle* may be taken after the manner of *Tea*, for the Stone and Gravel; some drink the wine in which they have been infused. The roots of *Nettle* preserved with sugar, procure expectoration in an old cough, Asthma, and Pleurisy; especially if the leaves be applied as a cataplasm upon that side where the patients feel their pain; some drink their juice for the same diseases. The young shoots of *Nettles* taken in broths, purify the blood. The conserve of their clusters, and the extract of the whole plant, have the same virtues. The ptisan of *Nettles* is very good in a malignant Fever, Small-Pox, or Measles. Emulsions may be made with the water and seeds of this plant.

1. *USNEA tubulosa, ramosissima, candidans.* Coralloides corniculis candidissimis Inst. 564. Muscus Corallinus, five Corallina montana Tabern. Icon. 810. Muscus Coralloides, five cornutus montanus C. B. Pin. 361. *Branched Coralline Moss. Common on heaths.*

2. *USNEA tubulosa, ramosissima, candidans, summitatibus rufescentibus.* Coralloides corniculis rufescentibus Inst. 565. *With the former.*

3. *USNEA tubulosa, cinerea, minus ramosa. With the former.*

M. VAILLANT sets down as varieties of this, the five following.

CORALLOIDES cornua cervi referens corniculis brevioribus Inst. 565. Muscus Coralloides, faxatilis, cornua cervi referens C. B. Pin. 361. Lithobryon Coralloides Col. part. 2. 83.

CORALLOIDES cornua cervi referens, corniculis longioribus Inst. 565.

CORALLOIDES aspera, corniculis tenuioribus, bifurcatis.

CORALLOIDES glabra, corniculis tenuioribus, bifurcatis.

LICHEN pyxidatus, corniculis aduncis.

4. *USNEA tubulosa, non ramosa.* Coralloides non ramosa, tubulosa. Musco-fungus petraeus, corniculatus cornibus indivisis & incurvatis H. Ox. 3. 633. *Vaill. 42. On heaths.*

5. *USNEA*

5. *USNEA tubulosa, crassa, albida, major.* Coralloides tubulosa, ramulis crassioribus. Musco-fungus ceranoides, mollior, & elatior, albidus, tubulosus H. Ox. 3. 633. Corallina montana, tubulosa, ramulis crassioribus Raii Synopf. 332. (*Ed.* 3. 67.) *Vaill.* 42. *On Newmarket-Heath, and other such like places.*

6. *USNEA non tubulosa, ramosissima, rufo-nigrescens.* Lichen terrestris angustior, ramosissimus, fuscus. Musco-fungus Coralloides, montanus, tenuis, ramosissimus, non tubulosus Hist. Ox. 3. 633. Muscus montanus, fuscus, ramosissimus, non tubulosus 7. Raii Synopf. 21. (*Ed.* 3. 66.) *Vaill.* 115. *On Gogmagog-Hills, and Newmarket-Heath.*

7. *USNEA non tubulosa, ramosissima, peltis amplioribus.* Lichen cinereus vulgaris capillaceo folio, minor Inst. 550. *Tree-Moss with Rundles. On Trees.*

VULNERARIA rustica J. B. 2. 362. Loto affinis, *Vulneraria pratensis* C. B. Pin. 333. *Anthyllis Lenti similis* Dod. Pempt. 552. *Ladies Finger. In a chalky soil.*

THIS plant is vulnerary, as appears by it's name; however it is hardly ever used in physick.

XANTHIUM Dod. Pempt. 39. *Lappa minor*, *Xanthium Dioscoridis* C. B. Pin. 198. *Xanthium* five *Lappa minor* J. B. 3. 572. *The lesser Burdock.* Mr Ray says he found it

it near Portsmouth. It has been lost at Dulwich for some years.

THE leaves of this plant are bitter, astringent, and give no tincture of red to the blue paper. It is said to cure the King's-Evil, and the Tetters; and to purify the blood. Drink six ounces of it's juice, or take a dram of it's extract. The bruised leaves also may be applied to scrophulous tumours.

F I N I S.



I N D E X.

- A** CANTHIUM vulgare flore purpureo Tabern. Ic.
Carduus 2.
 Acinos Lob. Icon. *Clinopodium* 1.
 multis J. B. *Clinopodium* 2.
 Acorus adulterinus C. B. *Iris* 1.
 Adiantum aureum medium, in ericetis proveniens Musf. Pet.
Polytrichum 5.
 mas Tabern. *Trichomanes* 2.
 Adonis Matth. *Ranunculus* 17.
 hortensis, flore minore, atrorubente C. B. *Ranunculus*
 19.
 sylvestris, flore phoeniceo, ejusque foliis longioribus C.
 B. *Ranunculus* 17.
 vulgo, aliis Eranthemum J. B. *Ranunculus* 19.
 Aegilops quibusdam, aristis recurvis, five Avena pilosa J. B.
Avena 3.
 Aegylops Matthioli forte J. B. *Gramen* 76.
 Aegopodium, Herba Gerardi Tabern. Icon. *Angelica* 1.
 Agrorum venti spica Lob. Icon. *Gramen* 38.
 Ajuga five Chamaepitys mas Dioscoridis Lob. Icon. *Chamae-*
pitys.
 Aizoon haematoides Lob. *Sedum* 7.
 scorpoides Lob. *Sedum* 8.
 Alga viridis capillaceo folio C. B. *Conserva* 1.
 Algoides vulgaris Act. Ac. Reg. Sc. *Fluvialis* 3.
 Alliaria Matth. J. B. *Hesperis* 3.
 Allii montani iv species Clus. Hist. *Cepa* 1.
 Allium flore luteo five pallido J. B. *Cepa* 2.
 juncifolium, bicornne luteum C. B. *Cepa* 2.
 bicornne flore obsoletiore C. B. *Cepa* 1.
 montanum capite rotundo C. B. *Cepa* 3.
 sphaeracephalon bifolium, Italicum J. B. *Cepa* 3.
 sylvestre tenuifolium Lob. Icon. *Cepa* 4.

Alnus

I N D E X.

- Alnus nigra baccifera* C. B. J. B. *Frangula*.
Alfina aquatica minor & fluitans C. B. *Stellaria* 1.
 aquis innatans foliis longiusculis J. B. *Stellaria* 2.
Chamaedryfolia, flosculis pediculis oblongis insidentibus
 C. B. *Veronica* 5.
fluvialis Tabern. *Stellaria* 1.
foliis Triflaginis Tabern. *Veronica* 5.
 Veronicae Tabern. *Veronica* 6.
Hederulae folio C. B. *Veronica* 4.
hirsuta, altera, viscosa C. B. *Myosotis* 3.
 minor C. B. *Myosotis* 4.
hispida, minuta Thal. *Myosotis* 4.
Myosotis five Auricula muris Lob. Icon. *Lithospermum* 3.
palustris exigua, flosculis albis, foliis lanceolatis Plantaginellae aquaticae instar Mentz. *Plantaginella*.
 minima, flosculis albis, fructu Coriandri exiguo Mentz. *Anagallis* 3.
palustris, Portulacae aquaticae similis R. Hist. *Alfneformis*.
repens Dod. Pempt. *Cucubalum*.
scandens baccifera C. B. *Cucubalum*.
ferrato folio glabro J. B. *Veronica* 5.
 hirsutiori, floribus & loculis cauliculis adhaerentibus J. B. *Veronica* 6.
spuria prior, five Morsus Gallinae Dod. *Veronica* 4.
vena glabra, flosculis albis, vel potius Linum minimum
 J. B. *Linum* 4.
Veronicae folio, flosculis cauliculis adhaerentibus C. B. *Veronica* 6.
Alfinella foliis caryophylleis Cat. Giff. *Alfina* 10.
Alfines genus Fuchsio, folio Hederulae hirsuto J. B. *Veronica* 4.
 palustris facie pusilla repens, foliolis carnosis, didymophoros Pluk. Vaill. *Stellaria* 1.
Alysson Galeni flore purpureo Tabern. Icon. *Galeopsis* 4.
Alyssum majus Tabern. Icon. *Betonica* 3.
Amaranthus sylvestris & vulgaris Inst. *Blitum* 1.
Ambrosia campestris repens C. B. *Nasturtium* 1.
Anagallis aquatica, folio rotundo, non crenato C. B. *Samolus*.
 flore caeruleo, folio rotundiore minor J. B. *Veronica* 11.
 minor folio subrotundo C. B. *Veronica* 11.
 tertia Lob. *Samolus*.
lutea Lob. Icon. *Nummularia* 2.
 nemorum C. B. *Nummularia* 2.

Anagallis

I N D E X.

- Anagallis lutea Nummulariae similis* J. B. *Nummularia* 2.
Androfaemum alterum hirsutum Col. *Hypericum* 8.
 glabrum non ramosum Bot. Monsp. *Hypericum* 4.
 hirsutum C. B. *Hypericum* 4.
Anemone nemorosa flore majore candido C. B. *Ranunculus* 26.
 nemorosa, flore majore, ex purpura rubente C. B.
 Ranunculus 25.
Angelica sylvestris Dod. Pempt. *Imperatoria*.
 magna vulgatio J. B. *Imperatoria*.
 major C. B. *Imperatoria*.
Anonymos Lini folio Clus. *Alchimilla* 3.
Anthemis seu Leucanthemis odorata Lob. Ic. *Chamaemelum* 1.
Anthriscus Plinii quibusdam, semine longo Cicutariae vel Chaerophylli J. B. *Myrrhis*.
 quorundam, semine aspero, hispido J. B. *Daucus* 2.
 umbellis albican-
 tibus J. B. *Daucus* 3.
Anthyllis lenti similis Dod. *Vulneraria*.
Antirrhinum alterum, minimum repens Lob. Ic. *Linaria* 6.
 arvense minus C. B. *Linaria* 6.
 minimum J. B. *Linaria* 6.
Aphaca angustiori folio Ceasalp. *Dens Leonis* 2.
Aphyllanthes Anguillarae J. B. *Globularia*.
Apium montanum Dalechampii Lugd. *Oreoselinum* 2.
 palustre minus, cauliculis procumbentibus, ad alas floridum H. L. Bat. Pluk. *Sium* 5.
Aquatica Cotyledon acris septentrionalium Lob. Ic. *Hydrocotyle*.
Argemone capitulis torulis canulato, five Argemone Lacunae Lob. Icon. *Papaver* 4.
 capitulo brevior C. B. *Papaver* 4.
 hispido J. B. *Papaver* 4.
 longior C. B. *Papaver* 5.
 glabro Mor. Hort. R. Blef. *Papaver* 3.
 spinoso J. B. *Papaver* 5.
Argentina Dod. *Pentaphylloides* 1.
Armeria prolifera Lob. Icon. *Caryophyllus* 3.
 sylvestris altera, caliculo foliolis fastigiatis cincto Lob.
 Icon. *Caryophyllus* 4.
Armerius sylvestris Dod. Pempt. *Lychnis* 8.
Artemisia tenuifolia, five leptophyllos, aliis Abrotanum sylvestre J. B. *Abrotanum* 2.
Ascyrum Matth. Lugd. *Hypericum* 6.
Asperula caerulea arvensis C. B. *Aparine* 8.
 hexaphyllos purpurea C. B. *Aparine* 8.
 Asperula

I N D E X.

- Asperula* odorata flore albo Dod. Pempt. *Aparine* 2.
 seu *Rubeola montana odora* C. B. *Aparine* 2.
Asphodelus bulbosus Dodonaei, sive *Ornithogalum spicatum*,
 flore virente J. B. *Ornithogalum* 3.
Astragaloides sive *Astragalus sylvaticus*, *Astragalo magno Fuchsi*,
 vel *Chamaebalano leguminosae affinis planta* J. B. *Orobis*.
Astragalus sylvaticus Thal. *Orobis*.
 foliis oblongis, glabris C. B. *Orobis*.
Atractylis Dod. Pempt. *Cnicus* 2.
 lutea C. B. *Cnicus* 2.
 vera, flore luteo J. B. *Cnicus* 2.
Atriplex angustifolia, laciniata, minor J. B. *Chenopodium* 3.
 dicta *Pes anserinus* J. B. *Chenopodium* 7.
 alter, sive ramosior J. B. *Chenopodium* 8.
 foetida C. B. J. B. *Chenopodium* 2.
 odore & folio *Daturae*, minori tamen l. xlii. *Trium-*
fetti Cat. apud fratrem Raii Hist. *Chenopodium* 9.
 sylvestris J. B. Tabern. Icon. *Chenopodium* 4.
 folio sinuato, candicante C. B. *Chenopodium* 4.
 latifolia C. B. *Chenopodium* 7.
 acutiore folio C. B. *Chenopodium* 8.
 vulgaris, sinuata, spicata D. Plot. Hist. Ox. Raii Sy-
 nopf. Vaill. *Chenopodium* 6.
Avicularia Sylvii quibusdam J. B. *Campanula* 9.
Auricula leporis minima J. B. *Bupleurum* 2.
 umbella lutea J. B. *Bupleurum* 1.
 muris pulchro flore albo J. B. *Myosotis* 1.
 quibusdam Dod. Gal. *Myosotis* 2.
 quorundam flore parvo, vasculo tenui, longo
 J. B. *Myosotis* 2.

B.

- B** A R B A *Caprae floribus compactis* C. B. *Ulmaria*.
Barbarea J. B. Dod. *Sisymbrium* 5.
Bardana major altera 2. Raii Hist. *Lappa* 3.
Bechium sive *Farfara* Dod. *Tussilago*.
Been album sive *Polemonium* Dod. Pempt. *Lychnis* 7.
Behen album officinarum J. B. *Lychnis* 7.
Bellis caerulea caule folioso C. B. *Globularia*.
Globularia Montpelienfium Adv. *Globularia*.
 Bellis

I N D E X.

- Bellis lutea*, foliis profunde incis, major C. B. *Chrysanthemum* 1.
 major Dod. Pempt. *Leucanthemum* 1.
 sylvestris, caule folioso, major C. B. *Leucanthemum* 1.
Betonica aquatilis Dod. *Scrophularia* 2.
 coronaria squamosa sylvestris J. B. *Caryophyllus* 3.
 Paulli Serpyllifolia J. B. *Veronica* 9.
Betonicae five *Tunicae minimae* similis Planta J. B. *Lychnis* 13.
Bifolium majus seu *Ophris* major quibusdam J. B. *Ophris* 1.
 palustre Park. *Ophrys* 3.
Blito Pes Anserinus dicto similis. *Chenopodium* 6.
Blitum Bonus Henricus dictum 1. Raii Hist. *Chenopodium* 10.
 poly spermon a seminis copia C. B. *Chenopodium* 1.
 five *Atriplex Pes Anserinus* dicta, *Stramonii* acutiore
 folio, racemosum Pluk. Mantiss. *Chenopodium* 9.
 sylvestre Cam. Epit. *Chenopodium* 1.
Boletus esculentus, rugosus, albicans, quasi fuligine infestus
 Inst. *Merulius* 1.
 rugosus, fulvus Inst. *Merulius* 2.
 nigricans, capitulo fastigiato Vaill. *Merulius* 3.
 foliato Vaill. *Merulius* 4.
 phalloides Inst. *Phallus*.
Bonus Henricus Brunsf. Trag. *Chenopodium* 10.
Botrys Chamaedryoides C. B. *Chamaedrys* 2.
 verticillata J. B. *Chamaedrys* 2.
Brassica sylvestris, foliis circa radicem Cichoraceis C. B. *Turritis* 2.
 integris & hispidis C. B. *Turritis* 1.
 hispida, non ramosa C. B. *Turritis* 1.
Britannica Conyzoides quibusdam, *Aster Pannonicus* Clusii J.
 B. *Aster* 4.
 vera Dalechampii Lugd. *Aster* 4.
Bromos herba Dod. Pempt. *Gramen* 76.
Bruscus officinarum. *Ruscus*.
Bryonia laevis, five nigra, racemosa C. B. *Tamnus*.
Bubonium luteum Tabern. Icon. *Aster* 6.
Buglossa Italica Trag. *Buglossum* 1.
Buglossum Echioides, luteum, *Hieracio cognatum* Lob. Icon.
 Hieracium 14.
 latifolium, *Borago* C. B. *Borago*.
 sylvestre, caulibus procumbentibus C. B. *Asperugo*.
 vulgare majus J. B. *Buglossum* 1.
Bulbus sylvestris Dod. *Ornithogalum* 1.
 Fuchsii, flore luteo, five *Ornithogalum luteum*
 J. B. *Ornithogalum* 1.

I N D E X.

- Bursa pastoria J. B. Dod. Pempt. *Bursa pastoris*.
 minima, oblongis filiquis, verna, loculo oblongo
 J. B. *Alysson* 3.
 pastoris, foliis Perfoliatae J. B. *Thlaspi* 3.
 minor, loculo oblongo C. B. *Alysson* 3.
 parva, folio glabro, spisso J. B. *Nasturtium* 2.
 five Pilosella filiquata J. B. *Turritis* 4.
 Burfae pastoris similis, filiqua majori seu majoribus foliis C. B.
Turritis 4.

C.

- C**AEANOTHOS Theophrasti Col. *Cirsium* 4.
 Calamogrostis altera floribus candidis Trag. *Butomus* 2.
 Calamintha arvensis 1. Tabern. Icon. *Mentha* 6.
 verticillata C. B. *Mentha* 6.
 Caltha palustris J. B. *Populago* 1.
 flore simplici C. B. *Populago* 1.
 Camelina five Myagron Dod. Pempt. *Alysson* 4.
 Cameline, Myagrum alterum, Thlaspi effigie Lob. *Turritis* 5.
 Cannabina aquatica folio non diviso C. B. *Bidens* 2.
 tripartito diviso C. B. *Bidens* 1.
 Cannabis sylvestris quorundam, Urticae inertis affinis J. B. *Galeopsis* 2.
 spuria altera, Lamium quorundam Lob. Icon.
Galeopsis 2.
 tertia Lob. *Galeopsis* 3.
 Capreolini Tabern. *Chanterella* 2.
 Carduus haemorrhoidalis Parisiensium. *Cirsium* 6.
 palustris C. B. *Cirsium* 3.
 Tragi Lob. *Cnicus* 3.
 pratensis latifolius C. B. *Cnicus* 3.
 sphaerocephalus Dod. *Echinopus*.
 latifolius vulgaris C. B. *Echinopus*.
 vinearum repens flore albo Hort. Edinb. *Cirsium* 5.
 Sonchi folio C. B. *Cirsium* 4.
 floribus albis, caule tuberoso H. R. P. *Cirsium* 6.
 Carex Flor. Jenens. *Scirpoides* 1.
 Carlina acaulos, minore purpureo flore C. B. *Cirsium* 1.
 minor, purpureo flore Clus. *Cirsium* 1.
 Caros J. B. *Carvi* 1.
 Carum Dod. Pempt. *Carvi* 1.

Caryophyllaeus

I N D E X.

- Caryophyllaeus flos aphyllorcaulos, vel junceus major J. B. *Statice*.
 Caryophyllus arvensis hirsutus flore majore C. B. *Myosotis* 1.
 glaber flore majore C. B. *Alfne* 5.
 minore C. B. *Alfne* 6.
 umbelliferus J. B. *Alfne* 4.
 holosteus arvensis medius Raii. *Alfne* 18.
 montanus, major flore globofo C. B. *Statice*.
 pratensis flore laciniato simplici five Flos cuculi
 C. B. *Lychnis* 8.
 Caucalis major Cluf. *Tordylium*.
 maxima, Sphondylii aculeato semine C. B. *Tordylium*.
 arvensis humilior & ramosior H. Ox. *Daucus* 4.
 nodoso echinato semine C. B. *Daucus* 5.
 Anthriscus hispido affinis si non
 ejus varietas J. B. *Daucus* 5.
 pumila segetum Goodyer Raii *Daucus* 4.
 segetum minor Anthriscus hispido similis Raii *Daucus* 4.
 semine aspero flosculis rubentibus C. B. *Daucus* 2.
 Centunculus Dillenii *Anagallis* 3.
 Cepaea J. B. *Sedum* 6.
 Matthioli Cluf. *Sedum* 6.
 Ceraso affinis C. B. *Cerasus* 1.
 Cerefolium sylvestre, Onoselinum Tabern. Icon. *Myrrhis*.
 Cerrus Lugd. *Quercus* 5.
 Cervicaria major Dod. Pempt. *Campanula* 4.
 minor Dod. Pempt. *Campanula* 5.
 Ceterach officinarum C. B. *Asplenium*.
 Chaerophyllo nonnihil similis C. B. *Alchimilla* 1.
 Chaerophyllum sylvestre C. B. *Myrrhis*.
 Chamaebalanus leguminosa J. B. *Lathyrus* 4.
 Chamaecistus 1. Cluf. Hist. *Helianthemum* 1.
 Ericae folio luteus humilior C. B. *Helianthemum* 6.
 vulgaris flore albo majore C. B. *Helianthemum* 4.
 luteo C. B. *Helianthemum* 1.
 Chamaedrys spuria, angustifolia J. B. *Veronica* 8.
 major angustifolia C. B. *Veronica* 8.
 minor, rotundifolia C. B. *Veronica* 7.
 latifolia J. B. *Veronica* 7.
 Chamaegenista 11. Cluf. Hist. *Genistella*.
 sagittalis C. B. *Genistella*.
 Chamaeleon exiguus Tragi J. B. *Cirsium* 1.
 Chara foliis senis, inferioribus integris Vaill. *Hippuris* 3.
 translucens, major flexilis Vaill. *Hippuris* 5.
 minor flexilis Vaill. *Hippuris* 6.

I N D E X.

- Chelidonia J. B. *Chelidonium*.
 rotundifolia minor C. B. *Ranunculus* 16.
- Chondrilla vel Chondrille caerulea J. B. *Lactuca* 3.
 alba Tabern. *Lactuca* 4.
 altera Cichorii sylvestris folio flore albo C. B. *Lactuca* 4.
 caerulea Tabern. *Lactuca* 3.
 altera Cichorii sylvestris folio C. B. *Lactuca* 3.
 viscosa humilis C. B. *Lactuca* 2.
- Chrysanthemum Alpinum 2. Clus. hist. *Jacobaea* 7.
 Etscherianum Jacobaeae affine J. B.
Jacobaea 7.
 foliis Abrotani multifidis C. B. *Jacobaea* 7.
- Chrysocome & Heliochrysos sylvestris Lob. *Elichrysum* 6.
- Cicercula sylvestris Tabern. *Clymenum* 1.
- Cichorium montanum angustifolium hirsutiae asperum C. B.
Hieracium 13.
- Cicutaria vulgaris J. B. *Chaerophyllum* 2.
 Apii folio J. B. *Cicuta* 2.
 fatua Lob. *Cicuta* 2.
 palustris, tenuifolia C. B. *Phellandrium*.
- Cirsion Dod. *Cirsium* 7.
- Cirsium majus singulari capitulo magno C. B. *Carduus* 3.
 3. Dodonaei Clus. *Carduus* 3.
 niveo flore Clus. *Carduus* 4.
 3. tota sua stirpe magis spinosum Dod. *Carduus* 3.
- Cistus flore pallido, punicante macula insignito C. B. *Helianthemum* 3.
 humilis, angustifolius, Coris Monspeliensis foliis, Selago
 Monspeliensium, 5. Affatii & Erica chrysanthemus
 minima nostra Lob. *Helianthemum* 6.
 ledon foliis Thymi C. B. *Helianthemum* 5.
 x. Clus. hist. *Helianthemum* 5.
 Thymi foliis Clusii J. B. *Helianthemum* 5.
- Clavaria ophioglossoides nigra Vaill. *Digitellus* 3.
- Clematis daphnoides Dod. *Pervinca* 1.
 minor C. B. *Pervinca* 1.
 flore caeruleo, simplici J. B. *Pervinca* 1.
- Cnicus pratensis Acanthi folio, flore purpureo Inst. *Cirsium* 7.
 flavescens Inst. *Cirsium* 8.
 sylvestris spinosior C. B. *Carlina*.
- Coda di Cavallo seconda Math. *Equisetum* 3.
- Conserva fontalis geniculata lubrica minor Dillen. *Corallina* 2.
 Consolida

I N D E X.

- Consolida* flore in purpura nigricante Caesalp. *Symphytum* 2.
 major flore pallide-luteo quae foemina C. B. *Symphytum* 3.
- Consolida* media Genevensis J. B. *Bugula* 2.
 flore rubello J. B. *Bugula* 3.
 albo J. B. *Bugula* 4.
 pratensis caerulea C. B. *Bugula* 1.
 hirsuta H. R. Par. *Bugula* 2.
 quibusdam J. B. *Bugula* 1.
 palustris Tabern. *Jacobaea* 8.
 regalis arvensis flore caeruleo C. B. *Delphinium*.
 flore minore J. B. *Delphinium*.
- Convolvulus* minor, semine triangulo C. B. *Fagopyrum* 2.
- Conyza* caerulea acris C. B. *Aster* 1.
 Helenitis mellita incana Lob. *Aster* 7.
 incana C. B. *Aster* 7.
 major, flore globoso C. B. *Aster* 2.
 media Dod. *Aster* 3.
Asteris flore luteo vel tertia Dioscoridis C. B.
Aster 3.
 Mathioli flore magno luteo humidis locis proveniens J. B. *Aster* 3.
 Monspeliensis, quibusdam *Asteris* Attici genus, folio glabro rigido J. B. *Aster* 6.
 minor Tabern. *Aster* 2.
 palustris ferratifolia C. B. *Jacobaea* 8.
- Conyzae* mediae minor species, flore vix radiato J. B. *Aster* 2.
- Conyzis* affinis C. B. *Aster* 4.
- Corallina* montana, tubulosa, ramulis crassioribus Raii. *Usnea* 5.
- Corallo-fungus* argenteus, omenti forma Vaill. *Byssus* 1.
 candidissimus Vaill. *Digitellus* 6.
 croceus Ornithopodioides Vaill. *Digitellus* 10.
 digitatus niger apicibus albidis Vaill. *Digitellus* 9.
 niger compressus varie divaricatus inter lignum & corticem Vaill. *Digitellus* 11.
- Coralloides* albida Inst. *Digitellus* 5.
 aspera, corniculis tenuioribus, bifurcatis. *Usnea* 3.
 corniculis candidissimis Inst. *Usnea* 1.
 rufescentibus Inst. *Usnea* 2.
- Coralloides* cornua cervi referens corniculis brevioribus Inst. *Usnea* 3.
 longioribus Inst. *Usnea* 3.
 dilute purpurascens Inst. *Digitellus* 7.

I N D E X:

- Coralloides flava** Inst. *Digitellus* 4.
 glabra, corniculis tenuioribus, bifurcatis. *Ufnea* 3.
Cornu cervi alterum repens Dod. *Nasturtium* 1.
Coronopus Ruellii, five *Nasturtium verrucosum* J. B. *Nasturtium* 1.
Cotula alba Dod. Pempt. *Chamaemelum* 3.
Cotyledon aquatica J. B. *Hydrocotyle*.
Crista galli Dod. *Pedicularis* 1.
 foemina J. B. *Pedicularis* 1.
 mas J. B. *Pedicularis* 2.
Crithmum quartum Mathioli umbelliferum J. B. *Ammi* 1.
Cruciata five *Gentiana minor* Dod. *Gentiana* 1.
Cuminum pratense Carvi officinarum C. B. *Carvi* 1.
Cyanus peramarus repens, folio *Lavandulae* J. B. *Jacea* 8.
 repens Lob. *Jacea* 8.
Cynocrambe Mercurialis sylvestris Dod. *Mercurialis* 3.
 foemina Cam. *Mercurialis* 4.
 five *Mercurialis repens* J. B. *Mercurialis* 4.
 mas, five *Mercurialis repens* J. B. *Mercurialis* 3.
Cynoglossa forte Topiaria Plinio five *Echium lappulatum* quibusdam J. B. *Asperugo*.
 minor Plinii Col. *Buglossum* 3.
Cynoglossum minus C. B. *Buglossum* 3.
Cynorchis latifolia hiante cucullo, major C. B. *Orchis* 7.
 militaris minor C. B. *Orchis* 8.
 montana spica rubente conglomerata C. B. *Orchis* 17.
 palustris altera lephodes vel nephelodes C. Gemmae Lob. *Orchis* 21.
 laevi folio, & angusto, seu leptophylla, omnium vilissima C. Gemmae Lob. *Orchis* 18.
 pratensis, humilior C. B. *Orchis* 9.
Cyperoides angustifolium, spicis sessilibus, in foliorum alis Inst. *Scirpoides* 9.
Cyperus Alpinus, longus, inodorus, panicula feruginea, minus sparsa Astrogr. Helvet. *Scirpoides* 1.
 palustris, hirsutus, minor, paniculis albis H. Ox. *Juncus* 12.

DAMASONIUM

I N D E X.

D.

DAMASONIUM purpureum dilutum five Elleborine
vi. Clusii J. B. *Helleborine* 2.

radiculas emittens ex geniculis, Ranunculus palustris foliis gramineis & subrotundis Petit.

Alisma 1.

repens Potamagetonis rotundifolii folio Vaill.

Alisma 1.

Daucus montanus Apii folio majus Inst. *Oreoselinum* 1.

multifido folio, Selini femine C. B. *Foeniculum* 4.

secundus selinoides Lob. *Oreoselinum* 1.

Diospyros J. B. *Mespilus* 4.

Draco sylvestris five Ptarmica Dod. *Ptarmica* 1.

Dracunculus pratensis ferrato folio C. B. *Ptarmica* 1.

Dryopteris nigra Dod. *Adiantum* 2.

Dulcamara C. B. Dod. *Solanum* 4.

E.

EBULUS Dod. *Sambucus* 2.

five Sambucus herbacea C. B. *Sambucus* 2.

Echinophora *πυκνόκαρπ* ♂, an Dioscoridis Gingidium Col.

Caucalis 1.

tertia *λεπτόφυλλ* ♂ purpurea Col. *Caucalis* 2.

quarta major *πλατύφυλλ* ♂ purpurea Col. *Caucalis* 3.

Echioïdes alba Col. *Buglossum* 4.

Echium Fuchsi, five Borago sylvestris J. B. *Buglossum* 2.

scorpioides arvense C. B. *Lithospermum* 3.

palustre C. B. *Lithospermum* 5.

folisequum flore majore caeruleo & albo J.

B. *Lithospermum* 5.

minore J. B. *Lithospermum* 3.

Elaeagnus Dalechampii, & Salicis 6 genus Lugd. *Salix* 5.

Elaphoboscum erraticum Branca Leonina Tab. Icon. *Pastinaca*.

Eleoselinum Dod. Pempt. *Apium*.

Elleborine *Helleborine*.

Elleborus. *Helleborus*.

Epithymum

I N D E X.

- Epithymum Tabern. *Cuscuta* 1.
 five *Cuscuta minor* C. B. *Cuscuta* 1.
 Equiseti facie Polygonum foemina Dod. *Limnopence*.
 Equisetum foetidum sub aqua repens C. B. J. B. *Hippuris* 1.
 fragile majus subcinereum aquis immersum Hist. Ox.
 Hippuris 2.
 palustre brevioribus foliis polyspermon C. B. *Lim-
 pence*.
 polygonoides, aquis innatans, Potamogeitonis tenuifo-
 lii facie, ad genicula vasculiferum H. Ox. *Fluvi-
 alis* 3.
 five *Hippuris* exigua fluviatilis petraea nuda Virginen-
 sis D. Banister. Pluk. *Corallina* 1.
 five *Hippuris* lacustris foliis mansu arenosis Gesnero
 Pluk. *Hippuris* 3.
 muscosus cauliculis spinulis crebrius, ex-
 asperatis sub aquis repens Sherardi H.
 Ox. *Hippuris* 4.
 sub aqua repens foliis bifurcis Flor. Prufs. *Cerato-
 phyllon* 2.
 Eranthemum Dod. *Ranunculus* 19.
 Erigeron tomentosum alterum Lob. Icon. *Jacobaea* 5.
 Erigerum quartum Dod. *Aster* 1.
 Eruca lutea, latifolia, five Barbarea C. B. *Sisymbrium* 5.
 palustris & Nasturtii folio, filiqua oblonga C. B. *Sisym-
 brium* 6.
 minor Tabern. *Sisymbrium* 6.
 quibusdam sylvestris, repens, flosculo purpureo luteo J.
 B. *Sisymbrium* 6.
 Eryngium quartum Dod. Pempt. *Ammi* 1.
 minimum mitius capitulo magno H. R. Par. *Cni-
 cus* 1.
 Erysimo similis, hirsuta alba C. B. *Turritis* 3.
 Erysimum Theophrasti Lob. *Fagopyrum* 1.
 folio hederaceo C. B. *Fagopyrum* 1.
 Esula dulcis Trag. *Tithymalus* 6.
 exigua Tragi Lob. *Tithymalus* 13.
 major J. B. Dod. *Tithymalus* 4.
 Eupatorium Graecorum, Agrimonia Officinarum Lob. *Agri-
 monia* 1.
 veterum, five Agrimonia C. B. *Agrimonia* 1.
 cannabinum Chrysanthemum Tabern. *Bidens* 2.
 Euphrasia altera Dod. *Pedicularis* 3.
 parva purpurea J. B. *Pedicularis* 3.
 pratensis rubra C. B. *Pedicularis* 3.
 Fagotriticum

I N D E X.

F.

- F**AGOTRITICUM J. B. *Fagopyrum* 1.
 Ferrum equinum Gallicum, filiquis in fumitate C. B. *Coronilla* 1.
 Festuca avenacea, sterilis elatior C. B. *Gramen* 76.
 graminea, effusâ juba C. B. *Gramen* 86.
 glumis glabris C. B. *Gramen* 80.
 hirsutis C. B. *Gramen* 81.
 sterilis, humilior C. B. *Gramen* 77.
 prior Dod. *Avena* 3.
 utriculis lanugine flavescentibus C. B. *Avena* 3.
 Filicis majoris alterum genus Trag. *Osmunda*.
 Filipendula aquatica J. B. Tabern. Icon. *Oenanthe* 1.
 Filix arborea Trag. *Blechnon*.
 foemina Dod. *Thelypteris*.
 floribus insignis J. B. *Osmunda*.
 major & prior, Trago, five ramosa repens J. B. *Thelypteris*.
 querna C. B. *Blechnon*.
 ramosa, major, pinnaulis obtusis, non dentatis C. B. *Thelypteris*.
 minor C. B. *Blechnon*.
 non dentata florida C. B. *Osmunda*.
 Fistularia Dod. *Pedicularis* 4.
 Flammula Ranunculus Dod. *Ranunculus* 3.
 Flos Cuculi Dod. *Cardamine* 1.
 Odontis quibusdam J. B. *Lychnis* 8.
 Foenum Graecum sylvestre, five Glycyrrhiza sylvestris primum Dod. *Astragalus* 1.
 Fongo Coralloide Cast. Vaill. *Merulius* 1.
 Fontinalis crispa J. B. *Potamogeton* 11.
 Fucus fluviatilis, aculeatus, undulatus Inst. *Fluvialis* 1.
 tubulosus intestinorum forma Inst. *Enterophyton*.
 Fumaria bulbosa seu tuberosa minima Tabern. *Moschatellina*.
 Fungi albi pileolo inverso J. B. *Amanita* 4.
 lucentes ex uno principio plures, ex radicibus arborum J. B. *Amanita* 26.
 calyciformes, seminiferi Mentz. *Peziza* 1.
 dicti Spongiae lignorum perniciosi J. B. *Byssus* 4.
 lutei magni dicti Jaſeran, speciosi J. B. *Amanita* 20.
 perniciosi sub pinu habitantes J. B. *Amanita* 5.
 & *Boletus* 7.

Fungi

I N D E X.

Fungi multi ex uno pede clypeiformes, lutei & rubri J. B. *Amanita* 24.

perniciosi J. B. *Amanita* 27.

parvi, lutei, & clypeiformes, albi, lethales J. B. *Amanita* 25.

pileolo lato orbiculari, candicante C. B. *Amanita* 6.

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verni Mouceron dicti, odori & esculenti J. B. *Amanita* 3.

vulgatissimi esculenti Lob. Icon. *Amanita* 1.

Fungoides Auriculam Judae referens, intus rufescens, extus candicans & quasi farinosum Vaill. *Peziza* 9.

coloris minii, forte Fungus membranaceus, seu coriaceus, acetabuli modo concavus, colore intus coccineo, seu cremesino, saturo D. Dale Raii. *Peziza* 7.

fuscum, Acetabuli forma, externe ramificatum, sive Fungoides maximum pyxidatum Vaill. *Peziza* 4. glandis cupulam referens, margine dentato Vaill. *Peziza* 6.

infundibuli forma semine foetum, interne striatum, externe hirsutum Vaill. *Peziza* 2.

maximum & multiplex, aurantii coloris, ad basin rugosum Vaill. *Peziza* 5.

nigricans, majus, cornucopiae forma Vaill. *Peziza* 3. qui crepitus Lupi flavescens, clavatus & fistulosus Cîmel Reg. *Peziza* 10.

scutellatus, aurantii coloris Inst. *Peziza* 8.

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aureus capitulo in conum abeunte Vaill. *Amanita* 48.

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expanso viscosus Vaill. *Amanita* 58.

capitulo mammoso Vaill. *Amanita* 61.

rufescente Vaill. *Amanita* 73.

centro papillari Vaill. *Amanita* 52.

Fungus

I N D E X:

Fungus capitulo conico pallide cineritio centro fusco Vaill. *Amanita* 33.

centro mammoso rufo circulo sordide albo circumdato Vaill. *Amanita* 82.

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colore candido tuberculis flavo-fuscis elegantissime variegato Vaill. *Amanita* 81.

castaneo margine per maturitatem introrsum convoluto Vaill. *Amanita* 49.

homogeneo, griseo, pediculo glutine obducto Vaill. *Amanita* 56.

pallido pileolo & pediculo glutine obducto Vaill. *Amanita* 55.

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fimi equini capitulo pileum romanum referente Vaill. *Amanita* 60.

foliaceus vel lamellatus infundibuli forma fusco lividus Vaill. *Amanita* 70.

gilvus margine tenuissimo Vaill. *Amanita* 18.

glutine flavo, limacino resplendens Vaill. *Amanita* 14.

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lacteus maximus infundibuli forma Vaill. *Amanita* 8.

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lignosus fasciatus Vaill. *Amanita* 7.

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Reg. Vaill. *Amanita* 63.

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major violaceus Vaill. *Amanita* 44.

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mediae magnitudinis, pileolo superne e rufo flavicante, lamellis subtus sordide virentibus R. Hist. *Amanita* 63.

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minimus albus umbilicatus striatus Vaill. *Amanita* 64.

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G.

- G** ALEOPSIS Alpina Betonicae folio, flore variegato Inft.
Stachys 2.
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 minor, folio caulem ambiente J.
 B. *Lamium* 2.
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 Gallitriticum sylvestre, vulgo, five sylvestris Sclarea flore cae-
 ruleo magno J. B. *Sclarea* 3.
 pureo magno J. B. *Sclarea* 5. pur-

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- Gallium album* Tabern. *Cruciata* 2.
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- Genistella* Dod. *Genista-Spartium* 2.
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 candido C. B. *Elichrysum* 2.
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ex monte Ballon, spica divisa J. B. *Scirpoides* 3.

latifolium, spica rufa, sive caule triangulo C. B. *Cyperoides* 1.

miliaceum C. B. *Cyperus* 4.

minimum nigricante panicula Adv. *Cyperus* 3.

feminibus deorsum reflexis, puliciformibus Raii. *Scirpoides* 8.

minus, panicula sparsa nigricante C. B. *Cyperus* 3.

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Gramen

I N D E X.

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minimum, capsulis triangularibus H. Ox.

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spicatum, five *Triglochin* C. B. *Juncago*.

Leucanthemum Dalechampii Lugd. *Juncus* 17.

Luzulae accedens, glabrum, in palustribus proveniens
paniculatum Pluk. *Juncus* 12.

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repens C. B. *Juncus* 9.

palustre, aculeatum, Germanicum vel minus C. B.

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ferotinum, spica laxa, pyramidali H. Ox.

Panicum 7.

five *Panicum* sylvestre spica simplici H. Ox.

Panicum 4.

spica aristis longis armata C. B. *Panicum* 6.

aspera C. B. *Panicum* 3.

divisa C. B. *Panicum* 1.

laevi Raii. *Panicum* 2.

Gramen

I N D E X.

- Gramen** paniceum spica simplici *ἑλυμαγροσι* C. B. *Panicum* 3.
 parvum pulchrum aliud, panicula compressa nigricante
 J. B. *Cyperus* 3.
 plumosum Lobelii, spica candida & serici modo lucens
 J. B. *Arundo* 2.
 polyanthemum majus Dod. *Statice*.
 rore lucidum, nemorense five *Luzula* J. B. *Juncus* 13.
 sylvaticum pilosum Tabern. *Juncus* 13.
 tomentarium, Linum pratense Tabern. *Linagrostis* 1.
 tomentosum arundinaceum Ger. *Arundo* 2.
Gramini Fuchsii *Leucanthemo* affinis, & similis planta J. B.
Alfne 6.
Graminis cyperoidis genus, *Pseudo-Cyperus* Lobelio, spicis
 vel paniculis pendentibus ex longis pediculis J. B. *Cyperoi-*
des 2.
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 nigro-lutei verni varietas major J. B. *Cyperoides* 11.
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H.

- H**EDERA terrestris Dod. *Chamaecissus*.
 vulgaris C. B. *Chamaecissus*.
Hederula palustris Tabern. *Lenticula* 2.
Hedysarum minimum Lugd. *Foenum-graecum* 2.
 purpureum Tabern. *Coronilla* 2.
Helenium Dod. *Aster* 8.
 five *Enula campana* J. B. *Aster* 3.
 vulgare C. B. *Aster* 8.
Heliochrysos Tragi, five *Linaria tertia* J. B. *Conyza* 2.
Helleboraster maximus, flore & semine praegnans Lob. *Hel-*
leborus.
Helxine Cissampelos altera, Atriplicis effigie Lob. *Fagopyrum* 2.
 multis five *Convolvulus minor* J. B. *Convolvulus* 2.
 semine triangulo J. B. *Fagopyrum* 2.
Hepatica arborea globuligera Vaill. *Lichenastrum* 1.
 officinarum Vaill. *Lichen* 1.
 palustris bifurcata, lobis brevioribus carinatis Vaill.
Lichen 6.

Hepatica

I N D E X.

- Hepatica palustris dichotoma segmentis angustioribus Vaill. Lichen 7.*
lobis cristatis Vaill. Lichen 5.
petraea umbellata 3. Tabern. Lichen 2.
pileata & stellata Vaill. Lichen 4.
qui muscus squamosus, foliis subrotundis densissimis Fuft. Lichenastrum 4.
reticulata & verrucosa Vaill. Lichen 3.
saxatilis, undulata, seminifera Vaill. Lichenastrum 2.
Hepaticoides foliis subrotundis, squamatim incumbentibus major Vaill. Lichenastrum 10.
Hepaticae facie. Lichenastrum 6.
palustris Cichorii crispi foliis Vaill. Lichenastrum 11.
Polytrichi facie Vaill. Lichenastrum 7.
foliis bifidis, major Vaill. Lichenastrum 8.
Hepatique d'eau Dod. Ranunculus 21.
Hepatorium aquatile Dod. Bidens 1.
Herba articularis Tabern. Lychnis 7.
Divi Stephani Tabern. Circaea.
Simeonis Brunsf. Alcea 3.
stella five cornu cervinum Dod. Pempt. Coronopus.
Hieracii parva species, Hyoseris angustifolia aspera J. B. Hieracium 8.
fabaudi varietas J. B. Hieracium 15.
Hieracioides annua, glutinosa, floribus parvis Aët. Ac. R. Sc. Chondrilla 2.
Hieracium arborescens palustre C. B. Sonchus 1.
caule aphylo, hirsutum J. B. Raii. Dens leonis 6.
foetidum Col. Dens leonis 3.
majus Lob. Sonchus 2.
folio Sonchi vel Hieracium Sonchites C. B. Sonchus 2.
minus folio subrotundo C. B. Lampsana 2.
parvum, hirtum, caule aphylo, crispum ubi siccatum J. B. Dens leonis 5.
pulchrum J. B. Vaill. Chondrilla 2.
Hippolapathum latifolium C. B. Lapathum 4.
Hippophaestum Col. Carduus 10.
Hippofelinum Theophrasti, vel Smyrnum Dioscoridis C. B. Smyrnum.
Hippuris Dioscoridis, Cauda equina Tabern. Equisetum 1.

Hippuris

I N D E X.

- ## Hypoxylon

I N D E X.

I.

- I**BERIS Inst. *Lepidium* 2.
 Fuchsi, five Nasturtium pratense, sylvestre J. B.
Cardamine 1.
 latiore folio C. B. *Lepidium* 2.
Ilex aculeata, baccifera, folio sinuato C. B. *Aquifolium*.
Illecebrum spurium vel *Sedoides* Flor. Jen. *Paronychia*.
Irio Apulus alter, laevis *Erucae* folio Col. *Erysimum* 3.
 five *Erysimum* Cam. *Sinapi* 4.
Ischaemum, *Gramen sanguinarium* I. Tabern. *Gramen* 35.
Juncellus capitulis Equiseti fluitans C. B. *Scirpus* 3.
 minor & fluitans C. B. *Scirpus* 3.
Juncus aquaticus minor, capitulis *Equiseti* Lob. *Scirpus* 2.
 capitulis *Equiseti* major C. B. *Scirpus* 2.
 longis, five clavatus J. B. *Scirpus* 2.
 capitulo lanuginoso five *Schoenolaguros* C. B. Juss. *Linnagrostis* 3.
 floridus J. B. *Butomus* 1.
 major C. B. *Butomus* 1.
 flore albo H. R. Par. *Butomus* 2.
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 five *Scirpus* major C. B. *Scirpus* 1.
 palustris major Tabern. *Scirpus* 1.
 panicula glomerata, ex rubro nigricante Raii.
Gramen 28.
 semine *Lithospermi* H. R. Par. *Gramen* 28.

LACTUCA

I N D E X.

L.

- L** ACTUCA agnina I. Tabern. *Valerianella* 1.
 II. Tabern. *Valerianella* 2.
 feu Valerianella foliis ferratis Raii.
Valerianella 2.
 altera foliis ferratis J. B. *Valerianella* 2.
 marina tubulosa Raii. *Enterophyton*.
 ranarum C. B. *Potamogeton* 11.
 sylvestris murorum, flore luteo J. B. *Chondrilla* 3.
 Ladanium segetum, flore rubro quorundam J. B. *Galeopsis* 4.
 Lagopus Dod. *Trifolium* 13.
 major, alter Dod. *Trifolium* 3.
 peregrina Eyft. *Trifolium* 12.
 trifolius quorundam J. B. *Trifolium* 13.
 Lamium Cannabinum aculeatum, flore specioso luteo, labiis
 purpureis Pluk. *Galeopsis* 3.
 folio oblongo, luteum C. B. *Galeopsis* 7.
 maximum sylvaticum foetidum C. B. *Galeopsis* 1.
 montanum Melissae folio C. B. *Melissa* 2.
 Lampfana Caesalp. *Raphanistrum* 2.
 Apula Plinii & Dioscoridis Col. *Raphanistrum* 1.
 vera, falso Theophrasti, Erysimum Dodonaei Lugd.
Sinapi 4.
 Lappa minor, Xanthium Dioscoridis C. B. *Xanthium*.
 Lappula canaria, flore minore, five tenuifolia J. B. *Caucalis* 2.
 pulchro, magno albo J. B. *Caucalis* 1.
 latifolia, five *Caucalis* J. B. *Caucalis* 3.
 Lens lacustris Dod. *Lenticula* 1.
 palustris J. B. *Lenticula* 1.
 Lentille Fuchf. *Lens* 1.
 Leucoïo giallo, montano Pon. Bald. *Leucoïum* 2.
 Leucoium bulbosum, minus, triphyllum J. B. *Narcisso-Leucoium*.
 trifolium minus C. B. *Narcisso-Leucoium*.
 triphyllon Dod. Pempt. *Narcisso-Leucoium*.
 Libanotis altera quorundam, aliis dicta Cervaria nigra J. B.
Oreosolinum 1.
 Lichen arboreus five Pulmonaria arborea J. B. *Lichenoides* 3.

I N D E X.

- Lichen cinereus cornua Damae referens Inst. *Lichenoides* 2:
 latifolius, aculeatus, umbilicis nigricantibus
 Inst. *Lichenoides* 1.
 crustaceus, cinereus, scutis ferrugineis Vaill. *Lichenoi-*
des 14.
 leprofus, scutis cinereis Vaill. *Lichenoides*
 13.
 farinaceis Vaill. *Lichenoi-*
des 13.
 nigricantibus Vaill. *Li-*
chenoides 12.
 crustae modo arboribus adnascens, pullus Inst. *Liche-*
noides 11.
 tenuiter divisus Inst.
Lichenoides 7.
 faxis adnascens, verucosus, cinereus, &
 veluti deustus Inst. *Lichenoides* 18.
 Dioscoridis & Plinii secundus, colore cinereo Col. *Li-*
chenoides 9.
 flavescente Col.
Lichenoides 10.
 viridante Col. *Li-*
chenoides 10.
 nigricans hircinum corium mentiens Vaill. *Lichenoi-*
des 16.
 omphalodes Inst. *Lichenoides* 8.
 petraeus cauliculo calceato C. B. Vaill. *Lichenastrum* 6.
 pulmonarius, saxatilis, cinereo-fuscus, minimus Inst.
Lichenoides 17.
 digitatus Inst. *Lichenoides* 4.
 maximus cinereus Inst. *Liche-*
noides 5.
 minor, umbilicis nigricantibus
 Inst. *Lichenoides* 6.
 pyxidatus acetabulorum oris coccineis & tumentibus.
Pyxidula 3.
 fuscis & tumentibus Inst.
Pyxidula 8.
 corniculis aduncis Inst. *Pyxidula* 4. *Uf-*
nea 3.
 Endiviae crispae folio, prolifer, acetabulo-
 rum oris crispis Inst. *Pyxidula* 10.
 major Inst. *Pyxidula* 1.
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- Pseudo-melanthium* J. B. *Lychnis* 10.
- Pseudo-myagrum* Cam. *Alysson* 6.
- Pseudo-orchis bifolium* Dod. *Ophrys* 1.
- Pseudo-stachys Alpina* C. B. *Galeopsis* 5.
- Pulmonaria* Dod. *Licqenoides* 3.
 arborea J. B. *Lichenoides* 3.
 flore luteo J. B. *Hieracium* 2.
 Gallica foemina Tabern. *Hieracium* 3.
 five aurea Taberu. *Hieracium* 2.
- Pulmonariae luteae species magis laciniata* J. B. *Hieracium* 3.

R A D I C U L A

I N D E X.

Q.

QUINQUEFOLIUM palustre, rubrum C. B. *Pentaphylloides* 3.
 five aquaticum Ta-
 bern. *Pentaphylloides* 3.

R.

RADICULA sylvestris, five palustris J. B. *Sisymbrium* 2.
 Ranunculus aquaticus Plantaginis folio angustissimo Inst.
Alisma 4.

nemorosus, Muscatellina dictus C. B. *Moschatellina*.

palustris, foliis gramineis & subrotundis Petit.

Alisma 1.

folio sagittato, angustiori Inst. Vaill.

Sagitta 2.

minori Inst. *Sagitta* 1.

Plantaginis folio ampliore Inst. *A-*

lisma 2.

angustiore Inst. *A-*

lisma 3.

humilis & supinus

Inst. *Alisma* 5.

Raphanus aquaticus alter C. B. *Sisymbrium* 1.

foliis in profundas lacinias divisis C. B. *Sisymbrium* 2.

Rapistrum folio C. B. *Sisymbrium* 1.

Rapistrum alterum arborum Park. *Raphanistrum* 1.

aquaticum Tabern. *Sisymbrium* 1.

arborum Lob. *Sinapi* 3.

flore albo, Erucae foliis Lob. *Raphanistrum* 2.

lineis nigris depicto C. B. *Raphanistrum* 1.

luteo J. B. *Sinapi* 3.

foliis incisis & sinuatis C. B. *Sinapi* 3.

non incisis C. B. *Sinapi* 4.

siliqua, glabra, articulata Raii. *Raphanistrum* 3.

E e

Rapunculum

I N D E X.

- Rapunculum* Dod. *Campanula* 7.
Rapunculus esculentus C. B. *Campanula* 7.
 Perficifolius, magno flore C. B. *Campanula* 6.
 vulgaris, *Campanulatus* J. B. *Campanula* 7.
Rapuntium corniculatum, montanum Col. *Rapunculus* 2.
 montanum, *capitatum*, *leptophyllum* Col. *Rapunculus* 3.
Rheubarbe des Moynes Fuchf. *Lapathum* 4.
Ribes nigrum vulgo dictum, folio olente J. B. *Grossularia* 2.
Ribes fructu nigro Dod. *Grossularia* 2.
Robur 1. Clus. *Quercus* 4.
Rorida five *Ros* solis major Lob. *Ros solis* 1.
Rubeola arvensis, caerulea, repens C. B. *Aparine* 3.
 minima alba Mor. Prael. *Gallium* 2.
 quaedam minor J. B. *Gallium* 2.
Rubia alba, vel pallide erectior elatiorve Flor. Bat. *Aparine* 9.
 erecta quadrifolia J. B. *Cruciata* 5.
 montana angustifolia C. B. *Gallium* 2.
 parva, flore caeruleo, se spargens J. B. *Aparine* 3.
Ruta muraria C. B. *Adiantum* 1.

S.

- S**ALVIA *agrestis* five *Sphacelus* Dod. *Chamaedrys* 3.
 Alpina Tabern. *Galeopsis* 5.
Sambucus aquatica J. B. *Opulus*.
 flore simplici C. B. *Opulus*.
 palustris Dod. *Opulus*.
Sanicula montana flore calcari donato C. B. *Pinguicula*.
Saponaria Dod. *Lychnis* 1.
 major laevis C. B. *Lychnis* 1.
 vulgaris J. B. *Lychnis* 1.
Satyrium basilicum, foliosum Dod. *Orchis* 22.
 foemina Dod. *Orchis* 23.
Saxifraga Anglica, *Alfinefolia*, annua D. Plot. Raii. *Alfine* 11.
 hircina major J. B. *Tragoselinum* 1.
 minor, foliis *Sanguisorbae* J. B. *Tragoselinum* 2.
Saxifraga Matthioli tenuifolia & umbellifera J. B. *Foeniculum* 1.
 palustris Anglica Ger. *Alfine* 12.
Scabiosa globularis, quam ovinam vocant J. B. *Rapunculus* 3.
 major flore purpureo Tabern. *Facea* 5.
 squamatis capitulis C. B. *Facea* 5.

Scorditis

I N D E X.

- Scorditis five Scordium folio Salviae J. B. *Chamaedrys* 3.
 Scordium C. B. J. B. Dod. *Chamaedrys* 4.
 alterum C. B. *Chamaedrys* 3.
 Scorpius 1. Clus. *Genista-spartium* 1.
 Scrophularia minor, five Chelidonium minus, vulgo dictum J.
 B. *Ranunculus* 16.
 Securidacae genus triphyllum J. B. *Foenum-Graecum* 2.
 Securidaca dumetorum major flore vario, filiquis articulatis C.
 B. *Coronilla* 2.
 Sedum Tridactylites tectorum C. B. *Saxifraga* 2.
 Selinum montanum, pumilum Clus. *Foeniculum* 4.
 segetale Park. *Sium* 4.
 Sii foliis Ger. *Sium* 4.
 Sempervivum majus, alterum, five Barba Jovis Dod. *Sedum* 10.
 minus, vermiculatum, acre C. B. *Sedum* 3.
 insipidum C. B. *Sedum* 4.
 Senecio hirsutus, viscidus, major, odoratus J. B. *Jacobea* 5.
 incanus pinguis C. B. *Jacobaea* 5.
 five Erigeron caeruleus, aliis Conyza caerulea J. B. *A-*
 ster 1.
 Serapias batrachites vel Myodes Lob. *Orchis* 20.
 candido flore, montana, maculatis foliis Lob. *Orchis* 24.
 Seriphium Germanicum, five Sophia quibusdam J. B. *Sisym-*
 brium 4.
 Serpylli genus hirsutum, majus J. B. *Serpyllum* 1.
 Serratula J. B. Dod. *Jacea* 7.
 Sefeli palustre, lactescens C. B. *Thysselinum*.
 acre, foliis ferulaceis, flore albo, fe-
 mine lato J. B. *Thysselinum*.
 pratense, Silaus forte Plinio C. B. *Angelica* 2.
 Siciliana aliis Ciciliana, vel Androsaemum J. B. *Androsaemum*.
 Sideritis arvensis, angustifolia rubra C. B. *Galeopsis* 4.
 latifolia, glabra C. B. *Betonica* 3.
 glabra arvensis J. B. *Betonica* 3.
 Silaum quibusdam, flore luteolo J. B. *Angelica* 2.
 Siler alterum pratense Dod. *Angelica* 2.
 Sinapi album Lugd. *Turritis* 2.
 sylvestre Monspeffulanum, lato folio, flosculo luteo, mi-
 nimo, filiqua longissima J. B. *Erysimum* 3.
 Sion umbelliferum J. B. *Sium* 2.
 Sifymbrium Dod. *Mentha* 5.
 Smilax laevis Dod. *Convolvulus* 2.
 minor Dod. *Convolvulus* 1.
 Solanifolia Circaea dicta, major C. B. *Circaea*.

I N D E X.

- Solanum* halicacabum vulgare J. B. *Alkekengi*.
 lethale, *Belladona* Clus. *Belladona*.
 manicum multis, five *Belladona* J. B. *Belladona*.
 μελανοχέας C. B. *Belladona*.
 quadrifolium, bacciferum C. B. *Herba Paris*.
 vesicarium C. B. Dod. *Alkekengi*.
Soncho affinis, *Lampfana domestica* C. B. *Lampfana* 1.
Sonchus laevis, laciniatus, muralis, parvis floribus C. B. *Chon-*
drilla 3.
 sylvaticus iv. Tabern. *Chondrilla* 3.
Sophia Chirurgorum Lob. *Sisymbrium* 4.
Sorbus torminalis Dod. *Crataegus* 3.
 & *Crataegus* Theophrasti J. B. *Crataegus* 3.
Spartum Austriacum pennatum Clus. *Gramen* 30.
 nostras parvum Lob. *Gramen* 9.
 parvum Lobelio J. B. *Gramen* 9.
Spergula J. B. Dod. *Alfine* 16.
 annua femine foliaceo nigro, circulo albo membrana-
 ceo cincto H. Ox. *Alfine* 15.
 minor, flosculo subcaeruleo C. B. *Alfine* 17.
 minor, foliis Knawel, flore majusculo, albo Dillen.
 Alfine 12.
 purpurea J. B. *Alfine* 17.
Spina acida, five *Oxyacantha* Dod. *Berberis*.
 alba, sylvestris Fuchfio J. B. *Carduus* 2.
 tomentosa, latifolia, vulgaris C. B. *Carduus* 2.
Spina solstitialis J. B. Dod. *Carduus* 9.
Spinatella Tabern. *Carduus* 10.
Spurium meum alterum Italicum Lob. *Foeniculum* 2:
Stachys aquatica Tabern. *Galeopsis* 6.
 latifolia major, foliis obscure virentibus, flore galeato
 ferrugineo Pluk. *Galeopsis* 5.
 palustris foetida C. B. *Galeopsis* 6.
Succisa hirsuta C. B. *Scabiosa* 3.
Symphytum maculosum, five *Pulmonaria angustifolia caerulea*
 C. B. *Pulmonaria* 4.
Syringa caerulea C. B. *Lilac*. 1.

Taraxaconoides

I N D E X.

T.

- T** Araxaconoides perennis Chondrillae folio, hispido dentato, minor Aët. Ac. *Dens Leonis* 4.
& vulgaris Aët. Ac. *Dens Leonis* 6.
hispida, Coronopi folio, Hieracium
Dentis leonis folio, hirsutie asperum minus C. B. *Dens Leonis* 5.
Telephium floribus purpureis Lob. *Anacampteros*.
purpureum majus C. B. *Anacampteros*.
Terrae glandes Dod. *Latbyrus* 4.
Tertianaria Tabern. *Cassida* 1.
aliis Lyfimachia galericulata J. B. *Cassida* 1.
Testiculus morionis foemina Dod. *Orchis* 12.
odoratus five Orchis spiralis minor Lob. *Orchis* 5.
strateumaticus minor x. Tabern. *Orchis* 8.
vulpinus secundus, sphegodes Lob. *Orchis* 1.
Tetrahit Herbariorum Lob. *Sideritis*.
Teucrium III minus Tabern. *Veronica* 7.
Thlaspi Alysson dictum, campestre majus C. B. *Alysson* 1.
minus C. B. *Alysson* 2.
minus quibusdam, aliis Alysson minus J. B. *Alysson* 1.
montanum, luteum J. B. *Alysson* 5.
Tinctorius flos J. B. *Genista* 1.
Tithymalo maritimo affinis; Linariae folio C. B. *Tithymalus* 2.
Trachelium minus multis J. B. *Campanula* 5.
Tragopogon folio laciniato, flore pallido J. B. *Scorzonera* 3.
laciniatis foliis Col. *Scorzonera* 3.
laciniatum, luteum C. B. *Scorzonera* 3.
Tragopogonis species, five *Scorzonera humilis*, angustifolia J. B. *Scorzonera* 2.
Tragorchis minor & verior five Coriophmites, vel Coriophora, flore instar cimum Lob. *Orchis* 11.
flore fuliginoso J. B. *Orchis* 11.
Tragum alterum Dioscoridis Col. *Tragoselinum* 3.
Tribulus aquaticus minor, Muscatellae floribus Ger. *Potamogeton* 6.
Quercus floribus Ger. *Potamogeton* 11
minor rectus Dalechampii Lugd. *Medica* 6.
Tridactylites tectorum, flore albo J. B. *Saxifraga* 2.
Trifolium acetosum vulgare C. B. *Oxys*.
cochleatum, folio maculato, cordato C. B. *Medica* 3
Trifolium

I N D E X.

Trifolium cochleatum, polycarpon, foliis crenatis C B Medica 4
corniculatum 1. Dod. Lotus 2.

corniculatum 1. Dod. *Lotus* 2.

3. Dod. *Lotus* 5

echinatum, arvense, fructu minore C B *Medica* 6
odoratum, five Melilotus vulgaris, flore luteo J B

Melilotus I

palustre C. B. J. B. Dod. *Menyanthes*

pratense, luteum Fuchf. *Melilotus* 4

capitula breviora C B *Melilotus* 4

mas, flore minore, semine multo

JB *Melilotus* 4.

sylvestre, luteum, filiqua cornuta, vel Medica frutescens C B *Medica* 7

filiqua cornuta vel Medica frutescens flore ex

caeruleo viridi CB *Medica* 9.

lu-

teo, albo C B *Medica* 8

Triorchis alba, odorata, minor C B *Orchis* 5

Tritici hyberni aristis carentis genus primum *πύργος* veteribus,

Robus Columellae C B Raii *Triticum* 3.

U.

UNIFOLIUM Dod. *Smilax*

Urtica aculeata, foliis ferratis C B Galeopsis 2

altera C B *Galeopsis* 2

Herculea Tabern. *Galeopsis* 1.

iners altera Dod. *Lamium* 1

3 five *Lamium luteo flore* Dod. *Galeopsis* 7

Uva crispa Dod. *Grossularia* 1

five *Grossularia* J B *Grossularia* 1

V.

VALERIANA campestris, inodora, major C B *Vale-
rianella* I

Verbasculum pratense, odoratum C B *Primula veris* 1

vel fylvaticum inodorum C B *Primu-*

la veris 3

sylvestre, majus, singulari flore C. B. *Primula veris* 2

Verbefina

I N D E X.

- Verbesina five Cannabina aquatica, floro minus pulchro, elatior
 ac magis frequens J B *Bidens* 1
 pulchriore flore luteo J B *Bidens* 2
 Vermicularis Crassula minor officin. & Illecebra major Lob.
 Sedum 1.
 Veronica foemina Fuchsii five Elatine Dod. *Elatine* 1
 Vicia lutea, foliis Convolvuli minoris C B *Aphaca*
 quae Pitine Anguillariae lata filiqua, flore luteo J B *A-*
 phaca
 Vincetoxicum Dod. *Asclepias* 1
 Viola arvensis Tabern. *Campanula* 8
 barbata angustifolia Dalechampii J B *Caryophyllus* 4
 Virga pastoris minor C B *Dipsacus* 2
 sanguinea J B Dod. *Cornus* 2
 Virgae aureae five Solidagini angustifoliae affinis, Lingua major
 Dalechampii J B *Jacobaea* 8
 Vitalba Dod. *Clematitis* 1
 Vitis alba five Bryonia J B *Bryonia*
 Idaea III Clus. *Mespilus* 4
 nigra quibusdam, five Tamnus Plinii, folio Cyclamini J B
 Tamnus
 sylvestris Dod. *Tamnus*
 Vulvaria Tabern. *Chenopodium* 2

Z.

- Z**EA briza barbata Barr. Vaill. *Gramen* 13.

I N D E X

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Traveller's joy; *Clematilis*

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True love; *Herba Paris*

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V.

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jagged leaves; *Valerianella*

2.
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W.

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Bennet; *Gramen* 12.

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Whin; *Genista-spartium* 1.
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G g 2 Whitlow-

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| <p>Whitlow-grass common; <i>A-</i>
<i>lysson</i> 3.</p> <p>Whortle-berries; <i>Vitis Idaea</i>
marsh; <i>Oxycoc-</i>
<i>cus</i></p> <p>Williams sweet, childing; <i>Ca-</i>
<i>ryophyllus</i> 3.
wild; <i>Lychnis</i> 8.</p> <p>Willow; <i>Salix</i>
herb, coddled; <i>Chamae-</i>
<i>nerion</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">hooded; <i>Cassida</i>
purple spiked; <i>Sa-</i></p> <p><i>licaria</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Rose bay; <i>Chamae-</i></p> <p><i>nerion</i> 1.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">yellow, <i>Lysimachia</i>
sweet; <i>Gale</i></p> <p>Winter Cherry; <i>Alkekengi</i></p> | <p>Woad; <i>Isatis</i>, <i>Luteola</i></p> <p>Wold; <i>Luteola</i></p> <p>Wolf's claw; <i>Lycopodium</i> 1.</p> <p>Wood-bind; <i>Caprifolium</i>
roof; <i>Aparine</i> 2.</p> <p>Sage; <i>Chamaedrys</i> 3.</p> <p>Sorrel; <i>Oxys</i>
waxen; <i>Genista</i> 1.</p> <p>Worm-feed Treacle; <i>Turritis</i> 5.</p> |
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Y.

YARROW; *Millefoli-*
um

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Yew-tree; *Taxus*



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U.

ULCERS Apium, Aquilegia, Arum, Asclepias 1, Belladonna, Betonica 1, Brunella 1, Bugula 1, Caltha, Campanula 1, Chamaecissus, Chelidonium 1, Elatine 1, Equisetum 1, Glaucium, Heliotropium 1, Hesperis 3, Lapathum 1, Lappa 1, Ligustrum, Nummularia 1, Parietaria 1, Pilosella, Populus 2, Prunus, Pulsatilla 1, Quercus, Quinquefolium 1, Ranunculus 16, Rubus 1, Sambucus 1, Scabiosa 1, Scrophularia, Sedum 10, Sisymbrium 4, Symphytum, Veronica 1, Urtica.

Urine bloody; Brunella 1, Equisetum 1, Plantago 1, Quercus.

Urine provoke; vide *Diuretic*.

suppressed; Alkekengi, Althaea, Astragalus 1, Chamaemelum 2, Cyanus, Dens Leonis 1, Herniaria 1, Juniperus, Marrubium 1, Melilotus 1, Melissa 2, Parietaria 1.

Uteri procidentia; Sedum 10.

W E B;

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W.

WEB; Chelidonium 1.

Wens; Bryonia, Cicutæ 1.

Whites; Berberis, Bugula 1, Filipendula, Millefolium, Nummularia 1, Pentaphylloides 1, Pervinca, Plantago 1, Pulegium, Quercus, Rubus 1, Sifymbrium 4, Urtica.

Whitflaw; Herba Paris.

Wind; Juniperus.

Worms; Centaurium 1, Chamaedrys 3, 4, Helleborus, Hypericum 1, Senecio 1, Tanacetum, Thelypteris.

Wound; Equisetum 1, Filago 1, Galeopsis 1, Geranium, Glaucium, Hypericum 1, Jacea 1, Polygonum 1, Pulsatilla 1, Quercus, Rubus 1, Sanicula, Scabiosa 1, Sifymbrium 4, Verbena.

F I N I S.

Errata in the Second Volume.

PAGE 3. line 29. read Cisti. P. 4. l. 15. r. refer to the. P. 12. l. 7. r. from each. P. 28. l. antepen. r. affinis. P. 32. l. 18. r. given. P. 39. l. 13. r. -scribed by his. P. 46. l. 16. r. repando. P. 72. l. 21. r. LEUCANTHEMUM. P. 78. l. 27. r. coridis. P. 80. l. 24. r. tuberculofum. P. 90. l. 10. r. caerulea. P. 92. l. 26. r. -culatae. P. 146. l. 20. r. Oreades. P. 150. l. ult. r. with. P. 163. l. 4. r. Potentilla. P. 184. l. 24. after Muscus dele the period. P. 212. l. 18. r. -roidis.

